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THIRTY-SIX VOLUMES.

—*(16.)*—

EDUCATION:
MINUTES OF COUNCIL.

Session
5 *February*——6 *August* 1861.

VOL. XLIX.

REPORT

OF

THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION;

WITH

APPENDIX.

1860-61.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1861.

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REPORT.

THE REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL,

For the Year 1860.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY,

WE, the Lords of the Committee of Your Majesty's Privy Council on Education, beg leave to submit to Your Majesty the following Report of our proceedings during the past year for the promotion of education among the labouring and other poorer classes of Your Majesty's subjects in Great Britain.

The Committee of Council, in its two last Reports, has collected the principal results furnished by the statistics of the Department in previous years. These results are included and amply discussed in the Report which has recently been made to Your Majesty by the Commissioners appointed under Your Majesty's warrant of 30th June 1858 to inquire into the state of popular education in England.

In expectation of this Report, which we have not had sufficient time to examine with the care which it deserves, we forbore to prepare more than a summary of the results of our administration in 1860.

We reprint *verbatim* the following paragraph from our last Report, the figures only being changed from those of 1859 to those of 1860:—

During the year 1860, as compared with 1859, the number of schools, or of departments of schools under separate teachers, which were actually inspected, was increased by 848, and the number of children by 82,801; the number of pupil-teachers by 311; of certificated teachers, by 833; of students in training to become schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, by 32; capitation grants were paid on 14,315 more children; 229 new school-houses were built, comprising (besides class-rooms) 358 principal school-rooms and 203 dwellings for teachers; 187 other schools were enlarged, improved, or furnished afresh; accommodation was created for 52,227 children, exclusive of the schools improved or newly furnished, but not enlarged.

During 1860, sixty inspectors, including twenty-four assistant inspectors, were employed in visiting schools and in holding examinations. They visited 10,403 daily schools or departments of such schools under separate teachers. They found present in them 962,932 children; 7,249 certificated teachers; and 14,949 apprentices. Of the schools or departments, 2,260 were for boys only; 2,214 for girls only; in 4,452 boys and girls were instructed together; 1,477 were confined to infants (children under seven years of age). Of the children, 531,643 were males, and 431,289 were females. The preponderance in number of the schools for children of both sexes over separate schools arises from the fact that this organization is almost universal among the Presbyterian schools in Scotland, and prevails largely among the schools of Protestant Dissenters in England and Wales; not to mention that it is necessarily adopted in many parts of the country, when the means to maintain two teachers are wanting. The inspectors also visited 38 separate training colleges, occupied by 2,826 students in preparation for the office of schoolmaster or schoolmistress. In December last these students and 8,826 other candidates were simultaneously examined for the end of the first, second, or third years of their training, or for admission, or for certificates as acting teachers. The inspectors also visited 426 schools for pauper children, containing 27,728 inmates,* and 72 ragged or industrial schools, containing 6,172 inmates.*

---

* Sixty-six workhouse schools were inspected more than once within the year. The number 27,728 *includes all* the children who were present on each occasion. But 2,720 children were present in the schools visited more than once. Some of these children, therefore, are counted *more than once* in the total number. This is not the case with the number 962,932 in daily schools.

By an Act of last Session (23 & 24 Vict. c. 108.) the Secretary of State for the Home Department was substituted for the Committee of the Privy Council on Education to exercise the powers given by the Industrial Schools Act of 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. c. 48.) From the end of the financial year 1860–1 the schools certified under the latter Act will cease to be chargeable for inspection or maintenance to the grant for Public Education, and will become chargeable to that for Law and Justice. A similar course will be taken with the industrial schools in Scotland which are sanctioned under the Act 17 & 18 Vict. c. 74. This Act (Dunlop's) was passed in 1854. It empowers the Secretary of State, not the Committee of Council, to sanction schools for its purposes. But the fund made chargeable was the grant for public education, and the inspectors of schools, as well as the inspectors of prisons, visited the establishments sanctioned. In 1857 the inspection of reformatory schools was assigned to one only of the prison inspectors as his separate province; and, from that date, the concurrence of the Committee of Council's inspectors has been prolonged only because the fund administered by the Committee of Council supplied the grants. Henceforth, the schools sanctioned under Dunlop's Act, in common with the certified industrial schools in England, will receive both grants and inspection through the Home Office alone.

There remains, however, a considerable number of uncertified institutions in the nature of Refuges, Homes, and Asylums, which are still in receipt of aid from the grant for education. Under the amended Industrial Schools Act, now under discussion, great facilities will be given to the managers of these institutions to certify them for the reception of children attending them as day boarders, or wholly maintained in them, under the order of a magistrate; and we agree with the opinion expressed by our predecessors in office (Report of the Committee on Education, 1858–9, p. xxxiv.), that institutions which admit of being certified ought not to continue to receive public aid unless they are certified. We do not consider that they can be safely aided upon any other conditions. Admission at the public expense into institutions where not only instruction, but food, clothing, or lodging—commonly all the three—are offered, requires to be guarded by some more responsible local authority than the discretion of the managers. Trusting that magistrates will avail themselves of the powers of the Industrial Schools Acts, and so make these schools at once effective for their purpose, and safe as regards the interests of the community at large, we have determined to admit no new schools of this class to aid from the grant for education, and we contemplate the withdrawal of such aid from those which now receive it after the end of the current financial year. It will then be left to the managers either to conduct them exclusively with private means, or to obtain public allowances for them as industrial schools certified or sanctioned by the Secretary of State, and subject to all the precautions against abuse which the Legislature has prescribed.

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* Of these—

3,555 were in ragged and other similar schools receiving the same grants as are made to common elementary day schools with industrial departments.

2,617 were in industrial schools certified under one or other of the Acts 17 & 18 Vict. c. 74, or 20 & 21 Vict. c. 48. Of this number 242 were received under magisterial sentence; the rest at the discretion of the managers.

6,172

The Report of the Royal Commissioners does not extend to Scotland. In that part of Great Britain, the instruction of girls, and, in connexion with it, the large grants which for a period of twelve years have been made for training schoolmistresses, continue to occupy our attention. Some progress has been made in adding sewing-mistresses to schools in which boys and girls are taught together by masters; but the number of mistresses who, after being trained at the public expense, can be ascertained to be serving in schools for the poor, is much smaller in Scotland than in England.

It is urged, by way of explanation, that the employment of female teachers in separate departments of schools for the poor is comparatively new in Scotland, and cannot be expected to make rapid way.

This argument concedes that the establishment of training schools for females in Scotland has been at least in some degree excessive or premature.

Others urge that the fault lies rather in the system of training, which is too little domestic or industrial.

We have corresponded upon the subject with the Education Committees of the General Assemblies of the Established and Free Churches respectively, by whom the training of female teachers in Scotland is superintended, and we have pointed out to them the complaints which are made.

We have to notice that in England all the young women who are in training to become schoolmistresses live together in colleges with the officers (almost exclusively females) who instruct them; whereas, at Edinburgh a considerable part of the female students, and at Glasgow all of them, live in lodgings, according to the national custom for other students, and attend the college buildings for lessons only, which, except in the Practising Schools, they receive from the same teachers as the male students.

(Signed) GRANVILLE.
ROBERT LOWE.

The Council Chamber, Whitehall,
24 April 1861.

TABLES.

TABLES.

(No. 1.)

EXPENDITURE FROM EDUCATION GRANTS.

(TABLE A.)—*Classified according to Object of Grant.*

	For Year ended 31 December 1860.			Compared with Year ended 31 December 1859.						From 1839 to 31 December 1860.		
				Increase.			Decrease.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
In building, enlarging, repairing, and furnishing ELEMENTARY Schools	117,103	6	8	-	-	-	17,095	19	9	1,164,752	4	4½
In building, enlarging, repairing, and furnishing NORMAL or TRAINING Colleges	1,025	0	0	-	-	-	1,983	0	0	173,328	6	5
In providing BOOKS, MAPS, and DIAGRAMS	4,655	4	4	-	-	-	1,027	16	7	41,329	9	0½
In providing SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS	177	14	10	-	-	-	284	0	11	4,569	12	4
In augmenting Salaries of CERTIFICATED Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses	98,171	5	1	11,843	3	3	-	-	-	534,025	10	2
In paying Salaries of ASSISTANT TEACHERS (*Minute, July* 1852)	7,181	11	8	936	17	10	-	-	-	37,197	2	7
In paying Salaries of PROBATIONARY TEACHERS (*Minute, July* 1858)	3,587	6	8	3,138	11	8	-	-	-	4,036	1	8
In paying Stipends of PUPIL-TEACHERS, and gratuities for their special instruction	257,557	11	0	5,006	18	1	-	-	-	1,745,263	4	2
In CAPITATION Grants	63,897	7	11	2,714	7	10	-	-	-	250,128	1	11
In Grants to NIGHT SCHOOLS	1,635	15	3	313	17	9	-	-	-	4,552	5	1
In Grants for teaching DRAWING	1,489	14	8	739	14	8	-	-	-	2,598	14	8
In Annual Grants to TRAINING Colleges	92,328	19	0	2,741	8	6	-	-	-	510,282	4	10½
In Grants to REFORMATORY and INDUSTRIAL Schools	9,747	11	3	-	-	-	8,280	2	10	85,217	2	5
PENSIONS	639	0	0	100	13	4	-	-	-	3,562	1	8
Inspection	43,164	17	3	1,934	19	1	-	-	-	398,972	7	3½
Administration (*Office in London*)	18,682	8	11	421	12	6	-	-	-	120,811	8	9½
Poundage on Post Office Orders	2,394	18	9	142	13	9	-	-	-	14,279	8	3
Agency for Grants of Books, Maps, and Diagrams	963	12	1	-	-	-	76	2	10	7,681	4	5
Total	£724,403	5	4	30,034	18	3	28,747	2	11	5,102,586	10	1½

(TABLE B.)—*Classified according to Denomination of Recipients.*

	For Year ended 31 December 1860.	Compared with Year ended 31 December 1859.		From 1839 to 31 December 1860.
		Increase.	Decrease.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
On Schools connected with—				
CHURCH OF ENGLAND	437,643 6 7¼	- - -	663 13 10¼	3,070,432 15 8¾
BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY	65,361 2 6¼	- - -	1,703 12 1½	436,657 2 10
On WESLEYAN Schools	37,677 16 7	1,794 7 4	- - -	232,222 18 9
On ROMAN CATHOLIC Schools (England and Wales)	29,739 3 6¾	- - -	1,142 0 4¼	166,332 0 7¼
On PAROCHIAL UNION Schools	1,109 18 4	389 5 0	- - -	71,572 6 2
SCOTLAND: On Schools connected with—				
ESTABLISHED Church	44,376 11 9	190 12 0¾	- - -	298,794 15 4¼
FREE Church	36,650 8 0	336 6 8	- - -	245,042 2 4¼
EPISCOPAL Church	4,436 7 5½	- - -	386 6 4¾	23,757 7 1½
ROMAN CATHOLIC Poor School Committee	2,202 13 6¼	49 14 6	- - -	14,340 17 8
Other Schools	- - -	- - -	- - -	189 14 9½
Inspection (as in Table A.)	43,164 17 3	1,934 19 1	- - -	398,972 7 3½
Administration do.	18,682 8 11	421 12 6	- - -	120,811 8 9½
Poundage do.	2,394 18 9	142 13 9	- - -	14,279 8 3
Agency do.	963 12 1	- - -	76 2 10	7,681 4 5
Transferred under head of Scientific Apparatus, to account of Department of Science and Art	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,500 0 0
Total	£724,408 5 4	5,259 10 10¾	3,971 15 6¾	5,102,586 10 1½

NOTE.—*The net Increase of Expenditure during the year* 1860 *over that of the year* 1859 *amounted to* £1,287 15*s.* 4*d.*

Balance Sheet for Year ended 31 *December* 1860.

DR.	£ s. d.	CR.	£ s. d.
To balance in hand	237,526 1 10½	By grants to schools	659,197 8 4
To Parliamentary grant (voted 26 May 1860)	100,000 0 0	By expenses of administration and inspection	65,205 17 0
To Parliamentary grant (voted 15 June 1860)	100,000 0 0	By balance in hand (on 31 December 1860)	311,289 16 6½
To Parliamentary grant (voted 15 August 1860)	598,167 0 0		
	£1,035,693 1 10½		£1,035,693 1 10½

Balance Sheet from 1839 *to* 31 *December* 1860.

DR.	£ s. d.	CR.	£ s. d.
To Parliamentary grants	5,390,889 0 0	By grants to schools	4,560,842 1 4½
To balance transferred from Treasury	22,282 2 0	By expenses of administration and inspection	541,744 3 9
To repayment of grants	705 4 8	By balance in hand (on 31 December 1860)	311,289 16 6½
	£5,413,876 6 8		£5,413,876 6 8

TABLE showing Number of School-houses *built*, *enlarged*, or *improved*, with aid from Parliamentary Grants; Total Amount *granted*; Total Amount *subscribed by Promoters*; Total Amount *expended*; and Number of Children for whom *accommodation* has been provided;—*between Years* 1839 *and* 1860.

FROM 1839 TO 31 DECEMBER 1860.

Denominations.	Number of School-houses*. Built. Institutions.†	Number of departments comprised in those institutions.‡ Juvenile. Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Infants.	Residences.	Enlarged or improved.	Total Amount awarded out of Parliamentary Grants.	Total Amount subscribed by Promoters.	Total Amount expended.	Number of Children for whom New Schools have been built.§ Juvenile. Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Infants.	Total.	Number§ of Children for whom existing Schools have been enlarged.¶ Juvenile. Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Infants.	Total.	Total Number of Children for whom accommodation has been created.§ Juvenile. Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Infants.	Total.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.															
ENGLAND AND WALES.																									
National or Church of England Schools - -	3056	1301	1291	1382	695	1829	1471	825,418 13 4½	1,867,063 7 6	2,692,482 0 10½	155058	148210	135677	80068	519013	10061	8333	5359	8164	31917	165119	156543	141036	88282	550930
British and Foreign Schools	194	129	105	50	42	70	150	67,542 6 0½	117,780 3 5¾	185,322 9 6¼	19516	14913	6168	5506	46103	1024	823	302	1214	3363	20540	15736	6470	6720	49466
Wesleyan Schools - -	91	28	27	58	40	66	30	53,161 2 10	85,594 4 7	138,755 7 5	5389	4125	12449	5977	27940	604	207	231	190	1232	5993	4332	12680	6167	29172
Roman Catholic Schools (in Great Britain) -	36	29	27	4	17	19	12	28,448 11 1	55,854 2 3	84,302 13 4	6642	5606	519	2167	14934	62	118	-	85	265	6704	5724	519	2252	15199
SCOTLAND.																									
Established Church Schools - - -	158	46	57	89	12	76	35	43,011 18 1½	87,656 5 0	130,668 3 1½	7595	7689	8622	1187	25093	333	339	717	62	1451	7928	8028	9339	1249	26544
Free Church, and other Schools *not* connected with Established Church	135	42	42	88	10	73	35	27,423 4 9	55,483 15 9¾	82,907 0 6¾	4800	4549	10001	553	19903	448	284	446	150	1328	5248	4833	10447	703	21231
Episcopal Schools - -	4	3	4	-	1	4	3	2,643 1 6	4,618 18 6	7,262 0 0	388	588	-	96	1072	-	88	331	36	455	388	676	331	132	1527
Total - - -	3674	1578	1553	1671	817	2137	1736	1,047,648 17 8½	2,274,050 17 1½	3,321,699 14 10	199388	185680	173436	95554	654058	12532	10192	7386	9901	40011	211920	195872	180822	105455	694069

FROM 1 JANUARY TO 31 DECEMBER 1860.

Denominations.	Institutions.†	Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Infants.	Residences.	Enlarged or improved.	Total Amount awarded out of Parliamentary Grants.	Total Amount subscribed by Promoters.	Total Amount expended.	New Schools: Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Infants.	Total.	Enlarged: Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Infants.	Total.	Total: Boys.	Girls.	Mixed.	Infants.	Total.
								£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.															
ENGLAND AND WALES.																									
National or Church of England Schools - -	180	65	68	94	55	170	164	91,206 15 5	165,439 3 10	256,645 19 3	9,878	9,635	10,118	5916	35,547	1582	676	887	1071	4,216	11,460	10,311	11,005	6987	39,763
British and Foreign Schools	10	4	4	4	7	7	13	6,846 1 9	10,533 14 5	17,379 16 2	802	730	590	662	2,784	-	-	86	181	267	802	730	676	843	3,051
Wesleyan Schools - -	11	4	4	7	6	9	3	9,121 17 0	12,182 4 3	21,304 1 3	828	684	1,373	1151	4,036	-	153	32	26	211	828	837	1,405	1177	4,247
Roman Catholic Schools (in Great Britain) -	7	3	4	2	3	3	-	4,100 0 0	8,936 16 9	13,036 16 9	523	851	234	558	2,166	-	-	-	-	-	523	851	234	558	2,166
SCOTLAND.																									
Established Church Schools - - -	14	2	5	8	1	8	2	3,497 14 0	6,450 18 6	9,948 12 6	233	514	988	85	1,820	-	-	49	-	49	233	514	1,037	85	1,869
Free Church, and other Schools *not* connected with Established Church	6	2	1	8	1	5	5	1,880 18 6	3,405 1 1	5,285 19 7	361	106	337	53	857	27	36	-	-	63	388	142	337	53	920
Episcopal Schools - -	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	450 0 0	1,110 14 1	1,560 14 1	-	-	211	-	211	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	211
Total - - -	229	80	86	119	73	203	187	117,103 6 8	208,058 12 11	325,161 19 7	12,625	12,520	13,851	8425	47,421	1609	865	1054	1278	4,806	14,234	13,385	14,905	9703	52,227

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* Exclusive of Training Colleges.

† Held in separate buildings, and separately managed.

‡ In which separate teachers are employed.

§ At the rate of 8 square feet of superficial area per child.

¶ It must be noted that the figures in this group of columns are confined to those cases in which the *superficial area* of school-rooms has been *increased*. The total number of schools enlarged or improved includes a considerable proportion of cases in which fixtures or the like, have been provided *without any extension of area*.

The following Explanatory Table (2 *a*) includes all the Grants *awarded* between 1 January and 31 December 1860, towards the *erection, enlargement,* or *improvement* of School-buildings.

EXPLANATORY TABLE.

(No. 2 *a.*)

Denominations of Schools.	Number of Schools under each Denomination.	Number of Square Feet of Area provided in Schools.	Total Sum awarded.	Paid on same Awards before 31 Dec. 1860.	Not claimed before 31 Dec. 1860.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
National or Church of England Schools (*Elementary*) - - - -	317	324,793	76,659 15 4	11,862 14 2	64,797 1 2
Ditto (*Normal*) - -	1	- -	1,845 0 0	- - -	1,845 0 0
British, Wesleyan, and other Protestant Schools *not* connected with Church of England - - -	30	51,384	13,733 1 0	7,131 1 0	6,602 0 0
Roman Catholic Schools -	8	14,422	3,560 10 0	1,124 8 0	2,436 2 0
Schools in Scotland connected with Established Church - - - -	6	8,204	1,983 6 0	188 18 0	1,794 8 0
Schools in Scotland *not* connected with Established Church - -	32	29,298	6,681 3 4	1,938 7 6	4,742 15 10
Total - -	394	428,101	104,462 15 8	22,245 8 8	82,217 7 0

MEMORANDUM.

A period of eighteen months from the date of each award is allowed for claiming the payment of Building Grants. Grants for improvement or enlargement may be claimed within nine months from the date of award. Beyond these periods the Committee of Council does not hold itself responsible for payments. From this arrangement it results that a great proportion of the Grants for building, enlargement, or improvements *paid* in each year, was *awarded* in previous years. *See two following Tables.*

The following Explanatory Table (2 *b*) includes all the Building-Grants *paid* between 1 January and 31 December 1860, whether awarded before or within that period.

EXPLANATORY TABLE.

(No. 2 *b.*)

Denominations of Schools.	Number of Schools under each Denomination.	Sums paid.
		£ s. d.
National or Church of England Schools (*Elementary*) - -	344	91,206 15 5
Ditto Ditto (*Normal*) - - -	2	1,025 0 0
British, Wesleyan, and other Protestant Schools *not* connected with Church of England - - - - - -	37	15,967 18 9
Roman Catholic Schools - - - - - - - -	7	4,100 0 0
Schools in Scotland connected with Established Church -	16	3,497 14 0
Schools in Scotland *not* connected with Established Church - - - - - - - - - - -	11	1,880 18 6
Episcopal Schools in Scotland - - - - - -	1	450 0 0
Total - - - -	418	118,128 6 8

The following Explanatory Table (2 *c*) includes all the Building Grants *remaining unpaid*, and which may be claimed within the year now current, in addition to those awarded within this year.

EXPLANATORY TABLE.

(No. 2 *c.*)

Denominations of Schools.	Number of Schools under each Denomination.	Grants for Buildings.		
		£	*s.*	*d.*
National or Church of England Schools (*Elementary*) - -	348	95,130	11	3
Ditto ditto (*Normal*) - - -	1	1,845	0	0
British, Wesleyan, and other Protestant Schools *not* connected with Church of England - - - - - -	31	8,474	6	6
Roman Catholic Schools - - - - - -	12	6,287	10	0
Schools in Scotland connected with Established Church - -	10	2,729	2	0
Schools in Scotland *not* connected with Established Church -	23	4,887	15	10
Total - - - -	425	119,354	5	7

⁂ The Parliamentary Estimate for Building Grants, in each year, is calculated with reference to the three foregoing Explanatory Tables.

(No. 3.)

SUMMARY of GRANTS paid in aid of purchase of BOOKS, MAPS, DIAGRAMS, and SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS, at reduced prices, in YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 1860.

Denominations of Schools.	Books, Maps, and Diagrams.		Scientific Apparatus.	
	Number of Schools.	Amount granted.	Number of Schools.	Amount granted.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
National, or Church of England, Schools -	631	2,980 10 2¼	7	85 10 6
British, Wesleyan, and other Protestant Schools *not* connected with Church of England - - - - -	173	919 11 5¼	3	28 10 0
Roman Catholic Schools - - -	40	252 2 5	—	—
Schools in Scotland connected with Established Church - - - -	73	316 15 2	6	63 14 4
Ditto ditto Free Church -	48	161 3 2	—	—
Ditto ditto Episcopal Church	7	25 1 11½	—	—
Total - - - -	972	4,655 4 4	16	177 14 10

Note.—There are 127 schools not included in the above summary (viz., 67 Church of England, 32 Protestant Dissenting, 12 Established Church of Scotland, 8 Free Church, 2 Episcopal Church, 4 Colonial Schools, and 2 Mechanics' Institutes), which have obtained, *orders* to *purchase* Books, Maps, and Diagrams, without the assistance of any Grant. The total value of the works procured through the Committee of Council on Education amounts to 16,667*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*, which amount is thus made up:—

	£ s. d.
Grants from Parliamentary Vote - - - -	4,655 4 4
Local Contributions - - - - -	12,011 16 6
Total - -	£16,667 0 10

(No. 4.)

TABLE showing Number of CERTIFICATED TEACHERS *actually employed in teaching;* Number of ASSISTANT TEACHERS appointed under Minute of July 1852; Number of PROBATIONARY TEACHERS appointed under Minute of July 1858; and Number of PUPIL-TEACHERS under apprenticeship;—(*corrected to* 31 *December* 1860).

—	Certificated Teachers.			Assistant Teachers.			Probationary Teachers.			Pupil-Teachers.																	
										1st Year.			2nd Year.			3rd Year.			4th Year.			5th Year.			Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
England -	3,283	2,758	6,041	158	75	233	168	79	247	1,072	1,123	2,195	1,420	1,380	2,800	1,353	1,438	2,791	1,283	1296	2,579	1,031	987	2,018	6,159	6,224	12,383
Wales -	268	84	352	10	6	16	32	–	32	82	26	108	120	59	179	117	55	172	100	60	160	95	44	139	514	244	758
Isle of Man, and Channel Islands	26	14	40	1	—	1	–	1	1	11	7	18	10	6	16	14	12	26	11	7	18	6	12	18	52	44	96
Scotland -	943	335	1,278	43	2	45	38	5	43	299	126	425	358	141	499	340	180	520	290	132	422	311	121	432	1,598	700	2,298
Total -	4,520	3,191	7,711	212	83	295	238	85	323	1,464	1,282	2,746	1,908	1,586	3,494	1,824	1,685	3,509	1,684	1495	3,179	1,443	1164	2,607	8,323	7,212	15,535

(No. 5.)

The same TABLE re-arranged, to show Number of CERTIFICATED TEACHERS, Number of ASSISTANT TEACHERS, Number of PROBATIONARY TEACHERS, and Number of PUPIL-TEACHERS, employed in teaching on 31 December 1860, *classified denominationally*;—with Table showing Number of Schools aided by CAPITATION GRANTS, Amount of Grants, Number of Scholars on whom Grants were allowed, Number of Scholars in average Attendance in those Schools, and Centesimal Proportion of Scholars on whom Grants were allowed to Number of Scholars in average Attendance; *from* 1854 *to* 1859 *inclusive*, and *for Year* 1860.

Schools connected with	Number of Certificated Teachers.		Number of Assistant Teachers.		Number of Probationary Teachers.		Number of Pupil-Teachers.		Capitation Grants.									
									From 1 Jan. 1854 to 31 Dec. 1859 (six years).					From 1 January to 31 December 1860.				
									Number of Schools aided.	Amount of Grants.	Number of Scholars		Centesimal Proportion of Scholars on whom Grants have been allowed to Number of Scholars in average Attendance.	Number of Schools aided.	Amount granted.	Number of Scholars		Centesimal Proportion of Scholars on whom Grants have been allowed to Number of Scholars in average Attendance.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		£ s. d.	On whom grants were allowed.*	In average Attendance.			£ s. d.	On whom grants were allowed.*	In average Attendance.	
Church of England, or National Society	2,809	2,256	108	56	164	77	4,829	4,924	3,583	140,451 12 4	343,371	1,443,626	37·64	3,328	47,158 0 11	189,579	463,461	40·9
British and Foreign School Society	437	283	35	13	24	1	1,086	778	457	25,450 16 11	102,146	250,922	40·7	484	8,706 0 6	37,745	82,997	45·74
Wesleyan Methodists' Conference	235	117	21	2	9	–	536	289	242	12,019 3 1	47,820	112,719	42·42	251	4,280 2 11	17,313	38,978	44·41
Roman Catholic Poor School Committee (*in England and Wales*)	96	200	5	10	3	2	213	479	201	8,309 1 8	36,258	93,191	38·9	198	3,753 3 7	17,369	39,690	43·76
Parochial Unions	- -	- -	–	- -	- -	–	61	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Established Church of Scotland	545	182	29	- -	21	1	849	351	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Free Church of Scotland	347	99	13	- -	14	2	640	209	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Episcopal Church in Scotland	41	36	–	- -	2	1	76	85	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roman Catholic Schools in Scotland	10	18	1	2	1	1	33	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	4,520	3,191	212	83	238	85	8,323	7,212	4,483	186,230 14 0	729,595	1,900,458	38·39	4,261	63,897 7 11	262,006	625,126	41·91

* Capitation grants are allowed on account of those children who have attended school during one hundred and seventy-six days in the year, and who pay school fees of not less than one penny, nor more than fourpence, per week.

(No. 6.)

Summary (under Counties) of Expenditure in Grants to Elementary Schools, in Great Britain, from Parliamentary Votes, between Years 1833 and 1860 inclusive; with Population and Area (in square miles) of each County.

County.	Amount.			Population.	Area.
ENGLAND.	£	s.	d.		Sq. Miles.
Bedford	20,695	7	5¼	124,478	462
Berks	30,661	6	9	170,065	705
Buckingham	21,576	10	4¼	163,723	730
Cambridge	32,158	6	6¾	185,405	318
Chester	120,327	7	3½	455,725	1,105
Cornwall	50,490	0	0¾	355,558	1,365
Cumberland	31,299	5	7	195,492	1,565
Derby	57,815	9	3½	296,084	1,029
Devon	84,261	13	7¼	567,098	2,589
Dorset	40,163	0	9½	184,207	987
Durham	76,368	8	4½	390,997	973
Essex	51,348	7	11¾	369,318	1,657
Gloucester	111,861	10	0¼	458,805	1,258
Hants	95,406	16	2½	405,370	1,672
Hereford	19,536	6	0	115,489	836
Hertford	36,505	16	10¾	167,298	611
Huntingdon	10,003	15	5½	64,183	361
Kent	120,087	5	11¼	615,766	1,627
Lancaster	464,963	1	0¾	2,031,236	1,905
Leicester	38,692	9	11½	230,308	803
Lincoln	61,725	8	1	407,222	2,776
Middlesex	354,428	6	10½	1,886,576	281
Monmouth	23,406	1	6¾	157,418	576
Norfolk	47,128	18	9½	442,714	2,116
Northampton	26,348	16	0½	212,380	985
Northumberland	45,679	10	10½	303,568	1,952
Nottingham	40,423	4	3½	270,427	882
Oxford	28,175	17	5½	170,439	739
Rutland	3,125	15	5	22,983	150
Salop	39,850	18	8¼	229,341	1,291
Somerset	80,905	18	8½	443,916	1,636
Stafford	136,938	0	10½	608,716	1,138
Suffolk	49,309	19	7¼	337,215	1,481
Surrey	138,132	7	9	683,082	748
Sussex	55,942	4	2¼	336,844	1,461
Warwick	81,828	6	4½	475,013	881
Westmoreland	6,826	16	11¾	58,287	758
Wilts	60,832	18	0	254,221	1,352
Worcester	50,496	6	3¾	276,926	738
York	433,352	15	4¼	1,797,995	5,983

County.	Amount.			Population.	Area.
	£	s.	d.		Sq. Miles.
WALES.					
Anglesey	15,394	0	1¾	57,327	302
Brecon	6,185	10	2	61,474	719
Caermarthen	17,616	7	7¼	110,632	947
Caernarvon	29,162	1	0¼	87,870	579
Cardigan	7,147	5	11¾	70,796	693
Denbigh	22,626	4	8	92,583	603
Flint	18,023	17	10¼	68,156	289
Glamorgan	41,134	19	11¾	231,849	856
Merioneth	9,156	11	8¾	38,843	602
Montgomery	11,431	4	0	67,335	755
Pembroke	19,499	10	6½	94,140	628
Radnor	1,535	1	4	24,716	425
CHANNEL ISLANDS	8,741	7	6½	90,739	112
ISLE OF MAN	16,014	10	10¼	52,387	281
SCOTLAND.					
Aberdeen	33,571	2	2¾	212,032	1,970
Argyll	12,143	0	3½	89,298	3,255
Ayr	31,755	16	4¾	189,858	1,016
Banff	7,556	7	5¼	54,171	686
Berwick	6,536	13	0½	36,297	483
Bute	713	8	7¾	16,608	171
Caithness	4,591	18	2¼	38,709	712
Clackmannan	1,802	19	7	22,951	46
Dumbarton	9,137	17	1¾	45,103	297
Dumfries	5,436	5	3¾	78,123	1,129
Edinburgh	67,973	9	10¼	259,435	397
Elgin	5,237	14	3½	38,959	531
Fife	30,885	5	2½	153,546	503
Forfar	48,280	19	11¾	191,264	889
Haddington	4,765	1	6¼	36,386	291
Inverness	12,296	2	10¼	96,500	4,256
Kincardine	5,163	6	3¾	34,598	394
Kinross	1,662	19	10	8,924	77
Kirkcudbright	5,910	9	6¼	43,121	954
Lanark	93,401	13	1	530,169	987
Linlithgow	4,497	15	10	30,135	101
Nairn	1,645	9	6¾	9,956	215
Orkney and Shetland	1,174	1	1¼	62,533	1,545
Peebles	961	14	11	10,738	354
Perth	37,456	17	0½	138,660	2,835
Renfrew	19,239	6	11½	161,091	234
Ross and Cromarty	9,177	15	1½	82,707	3,151
Roxburgh	4,112	13	8½	51,642	720
Selkirk	1,827	8	4¾	9,809	266
Stirling	10,337	8	10	86,237	462
Sutherland	5,203	8	9	25,793	1,886
Wigtown	4,533	13	9½	43,389	511

APPOINTMENT OF INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS.

(Copied from the London Gazette of Friday, 23 November 1860.)

At the Court at Windsor, the 23*rd day of November* 1860;

PRESENT:

The QUEEN'S most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased, on a representation of the Right Honorable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, to appoint the Reverend *John William Nutt*, M.A., of All Soul's College, in the University of Oxford, to be one of Her Majesty's Assistant Inspectors of Schools.

(Copied from the London Gazette of Tuesday, 16 April 1861.)

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 16*th day of April* 1861;

PRESENT:

The QUEEN'S most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Her Majesty in Council was this day pleased, on a representation of the Right Honorable the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education, to appoint *Henry James Lynch*, Esq., to be one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools.

Appendix No. 1.

REPORTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INSPECTORS (WITH SUMMARIES), ON ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

(No. 1.)

GENERAL SUMMARY of RESULTS of INSPECTION, for Year ended 31 August 1860.

_ *The results given are not to be taken as complete accounts of each Inspector's District, being those of actual inspection only, between 1 September 1859 and 31 August 1860.*

SCHOOLS VISITED ON ACCOUNT OF ANNUAL GRANTS.

	DISTRICTS.	Number of Schools *actually inspected* between 1 September 1859 and 31 August 1860.						Number of Children							Number of Certificated Teachers.	Number of Pupil-teachers.	Number of Probationers.	Number of Assistant Teachers.	PER-CENTAGE OF CHILDREN ON SCHOOL REGISTERS																	
		Number of Schools, *i.e.*, institutions held in separate buildings, and separately managed.	Number of School-rooms in those institutions in which separate Teachers are employed.					Present at Examination.			In Average Attendance.			For whom accommodation is provided, at 8 square feet of superficial area per child.					Aged												Who have been in School — Years					
			Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Mixed.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.						Under four.	Between four and five.	Between five and six.	Between six and seven.	Between seven and eight.	Between eight and nine.	Between nine and ten.	Between ten and eleven.	Between eleven and twelve.	Between twelve and thirteen.	Between thirteen and fourteen.	Over fourteen.	Less than one.	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Five, and over.
	IN COUNTIES OF—																																			
Church of England Schools.	Middlesex	227	179	172	128	30	509	32,855	24,470	57,325	31,551	23,072	54,623	76,578	401	1,061	7	19	8·17	7·81	8·78	10·86	13·6	12·56	11·97	10·41	7·49	5·01	2·36	·95	46·47	22·73	13·89	8·47	4·82	3·62
	Gloucester, Hereford, Monmouth, Oxford, Warwick, and Worcester	403	151	136	103	225	615	27,594	23,799	51,393	25,053	21,143	46,196	75,007	442	835	18	15	8·39	8·33	9·79	11·49	13·	12·13	11·48	9·64	6·84	4·82	2·62	1·47	37·76	22·2	15·62	11·33	7·19	5·9
	York	458	130	112	105	322	669	37,975	29,339	67,314	34,899	26,090	60,989	93,522	509	1,125	31	23	6·66	7·69	9·82	11·69	12·69	12·29	11·18	9·95	8·01	6·17	2·58	1·27	44·76	21·73	14·44	8·99	5·34	4·74
	Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, and Somerset	382	127	120	67	225	539	25,018	19,213	44,231	22,418	16,251	38,669	60,151	378	701	22	13	7·54	7·71	9·1	11·45	12·86	13·01	12·	9·83	6·98	4·76	2·75	2·01	37·12	21·	16·6	11·39	6·68	7·21
	Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk	232	68	81	45	126	320	14,965	12,324	27,289	13,538	10,506	24,044	35,571	245	411	8	5	5·83	6·94	8·79	10·94	13·39	13·13	12·44	10·72	7·77	5·5	3·05	1·5	33·52	21·87	16·25	12·27	8·26	7·83
	Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, Northampton, Nottingham, and Rutland	323	113	96	64	190	463	23,464	18,332	41,796	21,049	16,213	37,262	55,250	359	634	16	7	9·05	8·95	10·67	12·55	12·98	11·78	10·9	8·72	6·35	4·24	2·44	1·33	42·23	22·87	14·78	9·46	5·79	4·87
	Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and Channel Islands	426	223	209	124	173	729	35,109	28,461	63,570	32,550	26,142	58,692	85,621	548	1,051	14	20	6·36	6·4	7·97	11·2	13·02	13·26	12·95	10·98	8·16	5·47	3·04	1·19	38·85	22·19	16·03	10·82	6·7	5·41
	Lancaster, and Isle of Man	340	185	156	139	139	619	40,004	30,571	70,575	38,353	28,310	66,663	108,103	489	1,218	13	28	8·41	8·99	10·42	11·86	12·35	10·97	11·08	9·82	7·72	5·57	1·94	·87	47·59	22·35	13·81	8·23	4·8	3·22
	Chester, Salop, and Stafford	377	181	172	138	181	672	30,033	24,590	54,623	27,495	21,930	49,425	85,640	466	769	11	10	8·05	8·43	10·29	12·24	13·22	11·99	11·42	9·3	6·84	4·54	2·39	1·29	42·05	21·46	15·05	10·31	5·85	5·28
	Bedford, Buckingham, Cambridge, Hertford, and Huntingdon	202	70	57	34	111	272	11,417	9,428	20,845	10,341	8,580	18,921	29,868	209	294	5	4	8·66	6·99	8·55	11·53	12·96	12·85	11·75	9·3	7·	5·23	3·19	1·99	36·	22·25	15·92	11·41	7·16	7·26
	Berks, Hants, and Wilts	236	95	82	52	194	423	17,811	15,954	33,765	15,881	14,191	30,072	46,331	297	573	15	6	7·3	7·71	9·39	11·51	12·31	12·23	11·58	10·3	7·98	5·31	3·05	1·33	33·18	20·41	16·87	12·12	8·18	9·24
	Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, and Westmoreland	198	68	40	14	139	261	14,091	9,963	24,054	13,288	8,759	22,047	34,673	229	400	21	8	2·91	5·72	8·4	11·16	12·95	13·61	12·6	11·22	8·93	6·1	4·04	2·36	48·11	22·72	13·65	7·66	4·22	3·64
	Wales	220	55	53	25	163	296	13,827	10,595	24,422	13,002	9,895	22,897	35,961	206	417	17	8	3·22	5·67	8·15	10·42	12·07	12·69	12·17	11·11	9·31	6·84	4·62	3·73	37·1	22·59	15·94	11·31	6 97	6·09
British, Wesleyan, and other Protestant Schools not connected with Church of England.	*Cumberland, Lancaster, Westmoreland; and part of Caernarvon, Chester, Denbigh, Derby, Flint, and York*	125	33	31	29	90	183	15,570	10,626	26,196	14,765	9,595	24,360	39,125	170	445	1	20	5·88	6·94	8·55	10·13	11·05	11·58	12·37	11·66	9·79	7·67	3·01	1·37	45·72	23·71	13·7	8·22	4·73	3·92
	Part of Berks, Buckingham, Essex, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex, Oxford, and Sussex	76	40	40	25	27	132	9,675	7,210	16,885	9,300	6,642	15,942	20,808	118	284	2	10	5·56	6·41	8·04	10·83	13·43	12·94	12·45	10·94	8·61	6·17	3·08	1·51	42·12	22·96	14·23	9·73	5·98	4 98
	Brecon, Cardigan, Caermarthen, Glamorgan, Gloucester, Hereford, Monmouth, Pembroke, Radnor, Worcester; *and part of* Somerset	109	45	38	21	62	166	11,815	9,216	21,031	10,925	7,751	18,676	27,509	130	370	9	14	5·91	7·13	9·64	11·6	11·9	12·13	11·68	9·97	7·94	5·93	3·53	2·59	44·07	22·28	14·36	9·63	5·25	4 41
	Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Hants, Surrey, Wilts; *and part of* Berks, Buckingham, Somerset, and Sussex	126	47	40	19	63	169	12,645	8,425	21,070	12,311	7,387	19,698	29,134	154	411	2	8	6·23	5·87	7·41	9·94	12·48	12·31	12·84	11·15	8·93	6·6	3·79	2·45	42·8	22·75	13·78	9·3	5·77	5·6
	Bedford, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Isle of Man, Leicester, Lincoln, Norfolk, Northampton, Nottingham, Rutland, Suffolk; *and part of* Buckingham, Derby, Essex, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex, and Oxford	148	49	46	29	83	207	12,940	8,678	21,618	12,094	7,884	19,978	32,754	172	400	6	5	5·29	6·52	8·43	10·86	12·62	12·61	12·18	10·68	8·55	6·24	3·95	2·07	39·8	21·77	15·2	10·85	6·42	5·96
	Anglesey, Merioneth, Montgomery, Salop, Stafford, Warwick; *and part of* Caernarvon, Chester, Denbigh, Derby, and Flint	102	26	20	28	73	147	10,070	6,465	16,535	9,683	5,981	15,664	26,937	126	318	4	5	4·45	6·28	8·32	10·11	12·03	12·02	12·33	11·21	9·1	6·71	4·38	3·06	45·44	21·38	13·37	8·43	5·61	5·77
	Durham, Northumberland; *and part of* York	146	27	23	38	114	202	13,763	8,982	22,745	13,476	9,502	22,978	34,797	180	440	4	6	5·29	7·58	9·01	10·61	11·89	11·67	11·83	10·62	9·01	6·92	3·54	2·03	42·98	23·79	14·74	8·58	5·19	4·72
Roman Catholic Schools.	Bedford, Berks, Brecon, Buckingham, Cambridge, Cardigan, Caermarthen, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Essex, Glamorgan, Gloucester, Hants, Hereford, Hertford, Huntingdon, Kent, Leicester, Lincoln, Middlesex, Monmouth, Norfolk, Northampton, Nottingham, Oxford, Pembroke, Radnor, Rutland, Somerset, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Wilts, Worcester; *and part of* Warwick	61	32	33	25	14	104	5,360	6,383	11,743	4,912	5,655	10,567	14,725	69	183	—	—	9·85	9·89	10·97	10·83	12·	10·94	10·05	8·86	6·95	4·73	2·95	1·98	32·41	25·5	19·65	10·21	6·92	5·31
	Anglesey, Caernarvon, Chester, Cumberland, Denbigh, Derby, Flint, Lancaster, Isle of Man, Merioneth, Montgomery, Salop, Stafford, Westmoreland; *and part of* Scotland	101	55	99	49	16	219	9,868	15,887	25,755	8,534	13,776	22,310	30,580	141	334	3	12	8·58	10·85	13·95	13·31	12·7	9·99	9·57	7·96	5·78	4·	2·21	1·1	40·85	23·52	14·99	10·74	5·91	3·99
	Durham, Northumberland, York; *and part of* Warwick, and Scotland	63	28	37	16	24	105	6,219	7,811	14,030	4,915	6,605	11,520	15,361	73	188	2	5	8·29	10·04	10·76	12·54	12·6	12·45	10·85	9·09	6·32	3·75	1·97	1·34	41·6	24·79	14·71	9·78	5·45	3·67
Schools connected with Estab. Church of Scotland.	Argyll, Berwick, Bute, Clackmannan, Dumbarton, Edinburgh, Fife, Haddington, Kinross, Peebles, Perth, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Stirling, Western Isles; *and part of* Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, Inverness, Linlithgow, and Ross and Cromarty	318	16	28	17	274	335	16,584	14,316	30,900	17,509	14,594	32,103	37,653	294	480	5	4	1·67	4·76	8·59	11·64	12·88	12·13	12·18	11·44	9·16	7·05	4·77	3·73	31·47	21·42	17·	12 ·87	9·01	8·23
	Ayr, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Renfrew, Wigtown; *and part of* Linlithgow	200	24	33	3	161	221	15,809	12,657	28,466	16,172	12,618	28,790	35,099	227	433	19	24	·48	2·82	8·51	12·95	14·02	14·03	13·64	11·55	9·09	6·33	5·63	2·35	35·02	24·58	17·37	10·99	7·12	4·92
	Caithness, Forfar, Kincardine, Nairn, Orkney, Sutherland; *and part of* Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, Inverness, and Ross and Cromarty	144	11	21	2	122	156	6,841	4,965	11,806	7,166	5,242	12,408	16,019	129	189	1	1	2·14	5·11	8·41	10·12	10·47	11·54	11·61	10·64	8·82	7·09	6·05	8·	31·09	21·6	18·05	13·64	8·74	6·88
	Aberdeen, Banff, Berwick, Caithness, Clackmannan, Edinburgh, Elgin, Fife, Forfar, Haddington, Inverness, Kincardine, Kinross,	269	18	30	20	233		15,875	12,073	27,948	16,899	12,552	29,451	32,736	288	555	11	7																		

(*continued.*)

SCHOOLS VISITED FOR SIMPLE INSPECTION *ONLY.*

							9,263	498,995	401,592	900,587	469,926	367,286	837,212	1,245,194	7,249	14,949	263	293	centage	5·74	7·01	9·19	11·32	12·65	12·31	11·83	10·37	8·02	5·81	3·38	2·37	39·54	22·5	15·51	10·41	6·44	5·6
	IN COUNTIES OF—																																				
Church of England Schools.	Middlesex	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gloucester, Hereford, Monmouth, Oxford, Warwick, and Worcester	99	17	17	28	58	120	3,036	3,096	6,132	1,715	1,624	3,339	6,525	—	—	—	—		12·94	10·95	13·29	11·96	11·18	9·17	8·49	8·24	6·48	4·16	2·2	·94	39·93	21·98	14·47	11·71	6·7	5·21
	York	[illegible]	21	14	20	117	172	4,881	3,887	8,768	4,801	3,772	8,573	13,912	—	—	—	—		5·02	8·57	10·19	12·06	12·7	11·33	10·76	10·2	9·	5·74	2·7	1·73	36·29	21·62	20·19	11·41	5·41	5·08
	Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, and Somerset	[illegible]	12	16	8	94	130	3,060	3,106	6,166	2,337	2,219	4,556	8,019	—	—	—	—		7·63	9·8	11·1	12·56	12·64	11·9	11·33	9·17	5·65	4·17	2·11	1·94	29·27	18·21	20·17	15·81	10·23	6·31
	Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk	[illegible]	12	41	7	58	118	3,062	3,315	6,377	2,080	2,158	4,238	6,796	—	—	—	—		4·99	8·44	14·12	14·2	13·52	11·62	11·73	8·66	5·54	4·14	2·26	·78	27·85	19·51	18·12	15·62	9·99	8·91
	Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, Northampton, Nottingham, and Rutland	[illegible]	4	3	3	17	27	1,005	664	1,669	813	555	1,368	1,953	—	—	—	—		5·18	10·29	13·37	14·55	13·63	11·47	9·11	9·04	6·42	3·41	1·57	1·96	38·69	23·77	22·73	6·77	3·79	4·25
	Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and Channel Islands	10	10	11	2	28	51	1,156	1,252	2,408	998	1,112	2,110	2,983	—	—	—	—		5·	8·73	10·83	12·46	12·15	13·97	13·47	10·37	6·6	3·87	1·82	·73	27·95	20·79	16·71	13·41	10·32	10·82
	Lancaster, and Isle of Man	11	2	1	1	8	12	635	477	1,112	431	266	697	1,303	—	—	—	—		7·72	8·5	10·32	7·2	8·33	13·09	14·4	10·23	9·28	9·63	1·04	·26	38·99	26·81	19·81	8·49	4·79	1·11
	Chester, Salop, and Stafford	112	29	25	17	73	144	4,383	3,633	8,016	3,718	2,774	6,492	10,325	—	—	—	—		8·79	8·5	10·46	14·1	13·35	11·68	9·81	9·62	5·86	4·69	2·21	·93	32·48	23·07	18·72	12·49	7·42	5·82
	Bedford, Buckingham, Cambridge, Hertford, and Huntingdon	94	14	11	7	78	110	2,886	2,533	5,419	2,699	2,289	4,988	7,953	—	—	—	—		11·68	9·89	12·45	13·	13·95	11·4	9·57	7·52	4·62	2·86	2·19	·87	34·32	24·05	18·71	9·24	5·57	8·11
	Berks, Hants, and Wilts	11	3	3	2	6	14	350	463	813	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, and Westmoreland	3	—	—	—	3	3	100	46	146	114	56	170	402	—	—	—	—		—	2·66	5·32	9·89	7·98	10·65	11·41	12·93	13·69	12·55	7·22	5·7	3·48	20·87	25·22	19·13	5·22	26·08
	Wales	52	4	4	—	47	55	1,433	1,225	2,658	1,098	962	2,060	3,683	—	—	—	—		3·39	5·03	7·11	10·91	11·64	14·13	13·59	9·92	9·33	6·93	4·81	3·21	35·88	26·61	18·3	10·43	5·26	3·52
British, Wesleyan, and other Protestant Schools not connected with Church of England.	Cumberland, Lancaster, Westmoreland; *and part of* Caernarvon, Chester, Denbigh, Derby, Flint, and York	5	2	3	1	2	8	383	358	741	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Part of Berks, Buckingham, Essex, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex, Oxford, and Sussex	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Brecon, Cardigan, Caermarthen, Glamorgan, Gloucester, Hereford, Monmouth, Pembroke, Radnor, Worcester; *and part of* Somerset	6	2	1	—	4	7	347	168	515	384	157	541	967	—	—	—	—		2·36	6·91	8·91	9·82	8·18	9·82	14·	12·18	10·36	7·82	5·46	4·18	45·75	15·03	13·73	7·84	8·5	9·15
	Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Hants, Surrey, Wilts; *and part of* Berks, Buckingham, Somerset, and Sussex	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bedford, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Isle of Man, Leicester, Lincoln, Norfolk, Northampton, Nottingham, Rutland, Suffolk; *and part of* Buckingham, Derby, Essex, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex, and Oxford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Anglesey, Merioneth, Montgomery, Salop, Stafford, Warwick; *and part of* Caernarvon, Chester, Denbigh, Derby, and Flint	3	—	3	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Durham, Northumberland; *and part of* York	13	3	2	—	11	16	826	395	1,221	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roman Catholic Schools.	Bedford, Berks, Brecon, Buckingham, Cambridge, Cardigan, Caermarthen, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Essex, Glamorgan, Gloucester, Hants, Hereford, Hertford, Huntingdon, Kent, Leicester, Lincoln, Middlesex, Monmouth, Norfolk, Northampton, Nottingham, Oxford, Pembroke, Radnor, Rutland, Somerset, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Wilts, Worcester; *and part of* Warwick	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Anglesey, Caernarvon, Chester, Cumberland, Denbigh, Derby, Flint, Lancaster, Isle of Man, Merioneth, Montgomery, Salop, Stafford, Westmoreland; *and part of* Scotland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Durham, Northumberland, York; *and part of* Warwick, and Scotland	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schools connected with Estab. Church of Scotland.	Argyll, Berwick, Bute, Clackmannan, Dumbarton, Edinburgh, Fife, Haddington, Kinross, Peebles, Perth, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Stirling, Western Isles; *and part of* Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, Inverness, Linlithgow, and Ross and Cromarty	29	—	10	2	18	30	569	740	1,309	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ayr, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Renfrew, Wigtown; *and part of* Linlithgow	29	2	3	2	23	30	1,666	1,382	3,048	1,731	1,471	3,202	3,785	—	—	—	—		·86	2·98	7·55	14·08	19·19	14·41	15·93	9·74	8·37	3·39	1·94	1·56	42·37	18·16	14·77	11·87	10·65	2·18
	Caithness, Forfar, Kincardine, Nairn, Orkney, Sutherland; *and part of* Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, Inverness, and Ross and Cromarty	22	2	1	2	17	22	540	384	924	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		·88	2·35	8·53	10·59	11·77	15·59	15·59	12·35	8·82	5·59	3·53	4·41	18·64	23·31	18·22	22·88	11·44	5·51
Free Church Schools.	Aberdeen, Banff, Berwick, Caithness, Clackmannan, Edinburgh, Elgin, Fife, Forfar, Haddington, Inverness, Kincardine, Kinross, Linlithgow, Nairn, Orkney, Peebles, Perth, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Stirling, Sutherland; *and part of* Ross and Cromarty	21	1	3	2	15	21	636	696	1,332	702	725	1,427	2,051	—	—	—	—		1·03	8·62	7·42	10·17	10·17	11·21	11·03	8·62	9·31	8·1	7·42	6·9	16·74	11·4	23·02	16·28	17·44	15·12
	Argyll, Ayr, Bute, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Renfrew, Western Isles, Wigtown; *and part of* Ross and Cromarty	19	1	3	1	17	22	1,112	1,025	2,137	1,131	1,097	2,228	2,647	—	—	—	—		·52	4·47	10·98	12·36	15·84	15·84	13·69	10·18	6·99	3·66	3·57	1·9	39·13	26·7	15·75	9·32	4·22	4·88
Episcopal Schools in Scotland		23	1	4	2	17	24	582	852	1,434	411	622	1,033	1,750	—	—	—	—		6·77	11·22	13·37	12·08	13·11	10·37	9·77	6·34	8·91	4·8	1·71	1·55	43·23	20·87	14·63	13·01	5·29	2·97
	TOTAL	1,014	142	179	108	711	1,140	32,648	29,697	62,345	25,163	21,859	47,022	75,054	—	—	—	—	Mean percentage	4·99	7·52	10·31	11·88	12·31	12·22	11·98	9·72	7·96	5·59	3·19	2·33	32·41	21·34	18·43	12·69	7·78	7·35

(No. 1*a*.)

TABLE showing COMPARATIVE ATTENDANCE of SCHOLARS at *same* School, from Year 1853 to 1860, in Schools inspected by Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools in GREAT BRITAIN.

Year.	Per-centage of Scholars who have attended same School					
	Less than One Year.	One Year, but less than Two Years.	Two Years, but less than Three Years.	Three Years, but less than Four Years.	Four Years, but less than Five Years.	Five Years and over.
1853	47·82	21·	13·01	8·48	4·82	4·87
1854	42·	28·18	12·84	8·	4·75	4·23
1855	37·02	28·82	14·51	9·47	5·69	4·49
1856	42·02	22·65	15·14	9·72	5·78	4·69
1857	41·28	23·61	14·97	9·74	5·5	4·92
1858	38·81	22·66	16·29	10·48	6·54	5·22
1859	37·81	22·57	16·81	10·89	6·46	5·46
1860	35·98	21·92	16·97	11·55	7·11	6·47
Mean per-centage	40·34	23·93	15·07	9·79	5·83	5·04

(No. 1*b*.)

TABLE showing COMPARATIVE AGE of SCHOLARS in Schools inspected by Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools in GREAT BRITAIN.

Year.	Per-centage of Scholars aged												Total Per-centage under Ten Years of Age.
	Under Four.	Between Four and Five.	Between Five and Six.	Between Six and Seven.	Between Seven and Eight.	Between Eight and Nine.	Between Nine and Ten.	Between Ten and Eleven.	Between Eleven and Twelve.	Between Twelve and Thirteen.	Between Thirteen and Fourteen.	Over Fourteen.	
1850*	–	–	–	–	–	14·13	13·62	12·54	10·	6·84	4·24	3·55	62·83
1851*	–	–	–	–	–	14·94	14·09	12·73	9·36	7·19	4·12	3·35	63·25
1852*	–	–	–	–	–	14·73	13·98	12·56	10·31	7·85	4·61	3·96	60·71
1853*	–	–	–	–	14·19	14·65	13·72	11·81	9·02	6·24	3·44	1·86	67·63
1854*	–	–	–	–	13·67	13·84	13·62	11·34	8·72	5·86	3·28	2·04	68·76
1855	2·98	4·59	7·18	10·75	13·26	14·15	13·65	12·03	8·99	6·44	3·64	2·34	66·56
1856	6·08	7·15	9·33	11·4	12·76	11·94	11·74	10·47	7·93	5·77	3·29	2·14	70·4
1857	6·58	7·89	10·05	12·21	12·4	11·94	11·03	9·91	7·7	5·26	3·04	1·99	72·1
1858	5·45	7·22	9·3	11·84	12·7	12·26	11·56	10·2	7·98	5·8	3·4	2·29	70·33
1859	5·07	7·1	9·7	12·04	12·48	12·22	11·81	10·16	7·82	5·88	3·33	2·39	70·42
1860	5·36	7·26	9·75	11·6	12·48	12·26	11·91	10·05	7·99	5·7	3·29	2·35	70·62
Mean per-cent.	41·43					13·37	12·8	11·25	8·71	6·26	3·61	2·57	67·6†

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* The returns for these years *do not* distinguish the ages of children under eight years.

† The increasing per-centage is partly, perhaps principally, accounted for by the *greater number of infant schools* which have been established under inspection. Children are now sent to school at an earlier age than that at which they were sent in former times; and this raises the general per-centage of children under ten years of age, although *the average age up to which attendance is continued* may remain the same as before.

(No. 2.)

RESULTS OF INSPECTION—*continued.*

CHARACTER OF INSTRUCTION.

	DISTRICTS.	Total Number of Schools* visited between 1 September 1859 and 31 August 1860.	SCHOOLS VISITED ON ACCOUNT OF ANNUAL GRANTS.																																							
			Number of Schools in which Holy Scriptures				Number of Schools in which Catechism				Number of Schools in which Reading				Number of Schools in which Writing				Number of Schools in which Arithmetic				Number of Schools in which Geography				Number of Schools in which Grammar				Number of Schools in which History				Number of Schools in which Music from Notes				Number of Schools in which Drawing			
			Are the subject of a Report.	Are reported to be taught			Is the subject of a Report.	Is reported to be taught			Is the subject of a Report.	Is reported to be taught			Is the subject of a Report.	Is reported to be taught			Is the subject of a Report.	Is reported to be taught			Is the subject of a Report.	Is reported to be taught			Is the subject of a Report.	Is reported to be taught			Is the subject of a Report.	Is reported to be taught			Is the subject of a Report.	Is reported to be taught			Is the subject of a Report.	Is reported to be taught		
				Excellently, Well, or Fairly.	Moderately.	Imperfectly or Badly.		Excellently, Well, or Fairly.	Moderately.	Imperfectly or Badly.		Excellently, Well, or Fairly.	Moderately.	Imperfectly or Badly.		Excellently, Well, or Fairly.	Moderately.	Imperfectly or Badly.		Excellently, Well, or Fairly.	Moderately.	Imperfectly or Badly.		Excellently, Well, or Fairly.	Moderately.	Imperfectly or Badly.		Excellently, Well, or Fairly.	Moderately.	Imperfectly or Badly.		Excellently, Well, or Fairly.	Moderately.	Imperfectly or Badly.		Excellently, Well, or Fairly.	Moderately.	Imperfectly or Badly.		Excellently, Well, or Fairly.	Moderately.	Imperfectly or Badly.
	IN COUNTIES OF—																																									
Church of England Schools.	Middlesex	381	346	333	13	–	346	326	18	2	367	333	33	1	366	339	24	3	362	331	26	5	350	298	41	11	335	244	74	17	188	154	29	5	33	28	4	1	21	21	–	–
	Gloucester, Hereford, Monmouth, Oxford, Warwick, and Worcester	512	479	452	25	2	476	409	58	9	486	406	76	4	486	438	47	1	487	345	86	56	363	331	27	5	255	211	36	8	92	81	8	3	59	59	–	–	58	57	1	–
	York	564	547	469	75	3	539	488	51	–	551	450	99	2	551	459	90	2	549	501	45	3	523	416	105	2	455	322	133	–	269	217	52	–	39	35	4	–	68	59	9	–
	Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, and Somerset	472	463	411	50	2	462	406	55	1	463	423	40	–	463	419	43	1	454	348	88	18	415	328	81	6	345	249	85	11	154	120	32	2	58	57	1	–	31	30	1	–
	Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk	275	126	112	14	–	133	108	24	1	261	182	77	2	265	170	93	2	267	164	101	2	253	176	75	2	213	129	76	8	134	96	36	2	2	1	1	–	4	4	–	–
	Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, Northampton, Nottingham, and Rutland	399	375	346	28	1	345	319	26	–	375	333	41	1	374	335	39	–	373	273	98	2	348	286	62	–	246	193	53	–	107	86	21	–	21	21	–	–	23	22	1	–
	Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and Channel Islands	605	556	511	45	–	373	296	76	1	572	441	129	2	567	461	106	–	579	434	134	11	514	382	123	9	382	236	116	30	81	60	18	3	1	1	–	–	30	30	–	–
	Lancaster and Isle of Man	480	443	416	27	–	440	410	30	–	443	393	50	–	444	408	36	–	441	365	76	–	417	374	43	–	369	221	142	6	225	175	49	1	4	4	–	–	21	20	1	–
	Chester, Salop, and Stafford	534	504	441	59	4	502	400	98	4	513	410	70	3	511	458	51	2	501	366	128	7	225	146	79	–	268	156	104	8	44	30	13	1	20	19	1	–	63	62	5	1
	Bedford, Buckingham, Cambridge, Hertford, and Huntingdon	238	232	231	1	–	232	232	–	–	232	228	4	–	232	225	7	–	230	215	15	–	112	70	42	–	64	43	21	–	9	9	–	–	3	3	–	–	8	8	–	–
	Berks, Hants, and Wilts	371	342	337	5	–	316	339	7	–	350	315	5	–	350	341	9	–	347	329	15	3	293	284	9	–	246	238	8	–	48	48	–	–	47	46	1	–	33	33	–	–
	Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, and Westmoreland	247	220	205	15	–	215	199	16	–	220	195	25	–	220	201	18	1	218	193	25	–	181	138	43	–	156	105	51	–	17	15	2	–	6	6	–	–	14	14	–	–
	Wales	271	260	229	30	1	253	241	12	–	262	226	35	1	262	224	38	–	262	192	70	–	229	183	45	1	206	135	70	1	66	41	25	–	18	14	4	–	15	14	1	–
British, Wesleyan, and other *Protestant* Schools *not* connected with Church of England.	Cumberland, Lancaster, Westmoreland; *and part of* Caernarvon, Chester, Denbigh, Derby, Flint, and York	154	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	153	152	1	–	151	140	11	–	153	146	7	–	144	132	12	–	145	110	35	–	43	42	1	–	3	3	–	–	19	19	–	–
	Part of Berks, Buckingham, Essex, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex, Oxford, and Sussex	107	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	108	106	2	–	108	107	1	–	107	101	6	–	106	101	3	2	104	84	15	5	93	86	5	2	1	1	–	–	25	24	1	–
	Brecon, Cardigan, Caermarthen, Glamorgan, Gloucester, Hereford, Monmouth, Pembroke, Radnor, Worcester; *and part of* Somerset	145	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	140	134	6	–	140	137	3	–	140	131	9	–	139	129	10	–	135	109	26	–	92	89	3	–	5	5	–	–	56	54	2	–
	Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Hants, Surrey, Wilts; *and part of* Berks, Buckingham, Somerset, and Sussex	150	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	149	132	17	–	147	132	15	–	147	131	16	–	148	133	15	–	147	97	48	2	71	59	11	1	2	2	–	–	48	47	1	–
	Bedford, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Isle of Man, Leicester, Lincoln, Norfolk, Northampton, Nottingham, Rutland, Suffolk; *and part of* Buckingham, Derby, Essex, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex, and Oxford	178	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	176	174	2	–	176	172	4	–	176	159	17	–	173	160	12	1	159	130	28	1	97	86	11	–	3	3	–	–	40	40	–	–
	Anglesey, Merioneth, Montgomery, Salop, Stafford, Warwick; *and part of* Caernarvon, Chester, Denbigh, Derby, and Flint	119	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	115	112	3	–	114	108	6	–	106	74	31	1	104	91	13	–	103	82	21	–	40	34	6	–	1	1	–	–	6	6	–	–
	Durham, Northumberland; *and part of* York	164	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	161	130	31	–	161	160	1	–	161	144	17	–	149	89	59	1	146	82	63	1	96	59	36	1	7	7	–	–	5	4	1	–
Roman Catholic Schools.	Bedford, Berks, Brecon, Buckingham, Cambridge, Cardigan, Caermarthen, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Essex, Glamorgan, Gloucester, Hants, Hereford, Hertford, Huntingdon, Kent, Leicester, Lincoln, Middlesex, Monmouth, Norfolk, Northampton, Nottingham, Oxford, Pembroke, Radnor, Rutland, Somerset, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Wilts, Worcester; *and part of* Warwick	79	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	71	67	4	–	71	70	1	–	71	70	1	–	65	55	10	–	70	66	4	–	37	30	7	–	8	8	–	–	6	6	–	–
	Anglesey, Caernarvon, Chester, Cumberland, Denbigh, Derby, Flint, Lancaster, Isle of Man, Merioneth, Montgomery, Salop, Stafford, Westmoreland; and part of *Scotland*	170	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	131	112	19	–	130	108	20	2	132	100	31	1	126	114	12	–	124	85	35	4	66	53	12	1	10	8	2	–	8	6	2	–
	Durham, Northumberland, York; *and part of* Warwick and *Scotland*	89	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	81	81	–	–	80	80	–	–	80	80	–	–	65	64	1	–	76	76	–	–	16	16	–	–	5	5	–	–	1	1	–	–
Schools connected with *Established Church of Scotland.*	Argyll, Berwick, Bute, Clackmannan, Dumbarton, Edinburgh, Fife, Haddington, Kinross, Peebles, Perth, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Stirling, Western Isles; *and part of* Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, Inverness, Linlithgow, and Ross and Cromarty	318	294	281	13	–	298	278	20	–	302	290	12	–	300	293	7	–	301	267	34	–	293	256	37	–	287	213	71	–	67	55	12	–	48	47	1	–	22	19	3	–
	Ayr, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Renfrew, Wigtown; *and part of* Linlithgow	218	205	200	5	–	205	198	7	–	205	202	3	–	198	192	6	–	197	191	6	–	186	172	14	–	196	156	40	–	41	37	4	–	20	20	–	–	9	9	–	–
	Caithness, Forfar, Kincardine, Nairn, Orkney, Sutherland; *and part of* Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, Inverness, and Ross and Cromarty	154	147	139	8	–	148	139	9	–	148	138	10	–	146	140	6	–	146	131	15	–	140	115	25	–	127	100	27	–	23	19	4	–	29	24	5	–	5	5	–	–
Free Church Schools.	Aberdeen, Banff, Berwick, Caithness, Clackmannan, Edinburgh, Elgin, Fife, Forfar, Haddington, Inverness, Kincardine, Kinross, Linlithgow, Nairn, Orkney, Peebles, Perth, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Stirling, Sutherland; *and part of* Ross and Cromarty	281	135	135	–	–	134	133	1	–	273	268	5	–	274	272	2	–	272	271	1	–	268	260	8	–	268	258	10	–	141	135	6	–	12	12	–	–	8	8	–	–
	Argyll, Ayr, Bute, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Renfrew, Western Isles, Wigtown; *and part of* Ross and Cromarty	135	116	116	–	–	116	116	–	–	116	116	–	–	115	115	–	–	116	116	–	–	116	116	–	–	115	111	4	–	76	73	3	–	5	5	–	–	4	4	–	–
Episcopal Schools in Scotland		84	84	75	9	–	84	75	9	–	84	70	14	–	84	78	6	–	84	67	17	–	84	72	12	–	84	60	24	–	22	20	2	–	23	13	10	–	3	3	–	–
	TOTAL	7,894	5,874	5,439	422	13	5,647	5,112	517	18	7,508	6,679	813	16	7,486	6,782	690	14	7,459	6,235	1,115	109	6,529	5,471	1,018	40	5,826	4,301	1,423	102	2,455	2,025	408	22	493	458	34	1	659	629	29	1
			SCHOOLS VISITED FOR SIMPLE INSPECTION *ONLY.*																																								
	(*continued.*) IN COUNTIES OF—																																									
Church of England Schools.	Middlesex	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Gloucester, Hereford, Monmouth, Oxford, Warwick, and Worcester	92	86	58	21	7	86	49	29	8	89	47	34	8	88	57	27	4	89	29	29	31	28	15	11	2	18	10	3	5	4	4	–	–	4	4	–	–	2	2	–	–
	York	152	147	79	62	6	140	90	45	5	149	78	68	3	149	90	57	2	146	98	45	3	98	46	51	1	53	25	27	1	37	30	7	–	5	3	2	–	1	–	1	–
	Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, and Somerset	122	119	78	35	6	119	81	32	6	122	97	25	–	122	85	35	2	120	60	49	11	60	42	16	2	32	15	15	2	10	3	6	1	4	4	–	–	1	1	–	–
	Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk	111	80	50	24	6	78	45	27	6	105	54	45	6	109	56	44	9	105	43	51	11	62	20	38	4	25	11	12	2	16	5	10	1	4	2	2	–	1	1	–	–
	Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, Northampton, Nottingham, and Rutland	24	24	16	7	1	17	12	4	1	24	12	12	–	24	15	9	–	23	12	10	1	15	8	7	–	8	5	3	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and Channel Islands	49	33	25	8	–	15	7	7	1	40	15	24	1	40	17	21	2	41	20	18	3	16	5	10	1	4	–	1	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
	Lancaster and Isle of Man	11	11	6	5	–	11	8	3	–	11	8	3	–	11	10	1	–	11	8	3	–	10	7	3	–	7	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Chester, Salop, and Stafford	127	103	52	40	11	101	45	48	8	103	52	50	1	104	62	41	1	101	32	59	10	21	6	15	–	19	5	14	–	4	3	1	–	1	1	–	–	2	2	–	–
	Bedford, Buckingham, Cambridge, Hertford, and Huntingdon	103	98	77	21	–	95	81	14	–	96	69	26	1	92	62	30	–	91	40	48	3	19	17	2	–	5	4	1	–	3	3	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Berks, Hants, and Wilts	12	3	1	2	–	4	2	2	–	4	2	2	–	4	3	1	–	3	3	–	–	2	1	–	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, and Westmoreland	8	3	1	2	–	3	1	2	–	3	3	–	–	3	3	–	–	3	2	1	–	3	2	1	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Wales	55	42	16	24	2	42	30	12	–	42	19	23	–	42	11	31	–	42	9	32	1	38	10	26	2	30	3	22	5	7	2	4	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
British, Wesleyan, and other *Protestant* Schools *not* connected with Church of England.	Cumberland, Lancaster, Westmoreland; *and part of* Caernarvon, Chester, Denbigh, Derby, Flint, and York	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Part of Berks, Buckingham, Essex, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex, Oxford, and Sussex	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Brecon, Cardigan, Caermarthen, Glamorgan, Gloucester, Hereford, Monmouth, Pembroke, Radnor, Worcester; *and part of* Somerset	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	6	1	–	7	5	2	–	7	5	2	–	6	3	3	–	5	3	2	–	4	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–
	Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Hants, Surrey, Wilts; *and part of* Berks, Buckingham, Somerset, and Sussex	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Bedford, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Isle of Man, Leicester, Lincoln, Norfolk, Northampton, Nottingham, Rutland, Suffolk; *and part of* Buckingham, Derby, Essex, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex, and Oxford	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Anglesey, Merioneth, Montgomery, Salop, Stafford, Warwick; *and part of* Caernarvon, Chester, Denbigh, Derby, and Flint	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	2	–	3	3	–	–	3	2	1	–	2	2	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Durham, Northumberland; *and part of* York	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Roman Catholic Schools.	Bedford, Berks, Brecon, Buckingham, Cambridge, Cardigan, Caermarthen, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Essex, Glamorgan, Gloucester, Hants, Hereford, Hertford, Huntingdon, Kent, Leicester, Lincoln, Middlesex, Monmouth, Norfolk, Northampton, Nottingham, Oxford, Pembroke, Radnor, Rutland, Somerset, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Wilts, Worcester; *and part of* Warwick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Anglesey, Caernarvon, Chester, Cumberland, Denbigh, Derby, Flint, Lancaster, Isle of Man, Merioneth, Montgomery, Salop, Stafford, Westmoreland; and part of *Scotland*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Durham, Northumberland, York; *and part of* Warwick and *Scotland*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Schools connected with *Established Church of Scotland.*	Argyll, Berwick, Bute, Clackmannan, Dumbarton, Edinburgh, Fife, Haddington, Kinross, Peebles, Perth, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Stirling, Western Isles; *and part of* Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, Inverness, Linlithgow, and Ross and Cromarty	23	19	16	3	–	17	14	3	–	23	22	1	–	22	19	3	–	19	14	5	–	14	10	4	–	11	6	5	–	2	2	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Ayr, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Renfrew, Wigtown; *and part of* Linlithgow	28	25	23	2	–	26	24	2	–	27	27	–	–	27	26	1	–	27	24	3	–	15	12	3	–	16	12	4	–	2	2	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Caithness, Forfar, Kincardine, Nairn, Orkney, Sutherland; *and part of* Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, Inverness, and Ross and Cromarty	20	17	16	1	–	17	16	1	–	17	16	1	–	17	16	1	–	15	14	1	–	13	10	3	–	13	12	1	–	3	3	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
Free Church Schools.	Aberdeen, Banff, Berwick, Caithness, Clackmannan, Edinburgh, Elgin, Fife, Forfar, Haddington, Inverness, Kincardine, Kinross, Linlithgow, Nairn, Orkney, Peebles, Perth, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Stirling, Sutherland; *and part of* Ross and Cromarty	19	7	7	–	–	7	7	–	–	8	7	1	–	8	8	–	–	8	8	–	–	8	5	3	–	8	6	2	–	4	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Argyll, Ayr, Bute, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Renfrew, Western Isles, Wigtown, *and part of* Ross and Cromarty	21	20	20	–	–	20	20	–	–	20	19	1	–	20	19	1	–	20	20	–	–	20	18	2	–	19	11	8	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Episcopal Schools in Scotland		22	22	20	2	–	22	20	2	–	22	20	2	–	22	18	4	–	22	15	7	–	22	15	7	–	19	12	7	–	4	4	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–
	TOTAL	1,032	859	561	259	39	820	552	233	35	915	574	321	20	914	585	309	20	896	458	364	74	472	254	205	13	293	146	133	19	107	72	32	3	29	25	4	–	10	9	1	–

* Boys', Girls', and Mixed Schools *only—not* Infants.

(No. 3.)

RESULTS OF INSPECTION—*continued.*

SCHOOL APPLIANCES, DISCIPLINE, &c.

DISTRICTS.		Total Number of Schools* visited.	SCHOOLS VISITED ON ACCOUNT OF ANNUAL GRANTS.																				
			Number of Schools in which																				
			Premises are reported to be			Furniture is reported to be			Books are reported to be			Registers are reported to be kept			Apparatus is reported to be			Discipline is reported to be			Fitness for Training Apprentices is reported to be		
			Excellent, Good, or Fair.	Moderate.	Imperfect or Bad.	Excellent, Good, or Fair.	Moderate.	Imperfect or Bad.	Excellent, Good, or Fair.	Moderate.	Imperfect or Bad.	Excellently, Well, or Fairly.	Moderately.	Imperfectly or Badly.	Excellent, Good, or Fair.	Moderate.	Imperfect or Bad.	Excellent, Good, or Fair.	Moderate.	Imperfect or Bad.	Excellent, Good, or Fair.	Moderate.	Imperfect or Bad.
	In Counties of—																						
Church of England Schools.	Middlesex	509	425	51	20	420	34	4	427	49	15	478	3	1	432	48	13	458	31	4	405	10	1
	Gloucester, Hereford, Monmouth, Oxford, Warwick, and Worcester	615	562	20	1	583	5	1	545	26	9	569	8	1	567	17	7	548	34	10	492	15	1
	York	669	626	28	2	644	12	- -	610	34	11	603	12	2	632	18	5	629	25	2	536	10	—
	Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, and Somerset	539	521	9	1	523	7	- -	487	38	1	509	15	- -	503	25	- -	478	35	4	399	5	1
	Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk	320	260	38	18	270	38	2	256	42	17	263	14	5	260	54	2	258	51	7	237	24	—
	Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, Northampton, Nottingham, and Rutland	463	423	12	14	416	14	3	385	37	20	418	13	3	387	36	18	388	46	4	369	13	—
	Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and Channel Islands	729	617	64	6	660	31	2	584	86	17	622	26	8	594	84	8	647	47	1	544	39	2
	Lancaster and Isle of Man	619	534	36	- -	572	13	- -	544	26	- -	582	1	- -	566	17	1	570	15	- -	545	10	—
	Chester, Salop, and Stafford	672	561	67	36	615	26	3	555	73	19	606	8	4	596	38	10	606	33	4	520	30	7
	Bedford, Buckingham, Cambridge, Hertford, and Huntingdon	272	264	1	- -	263	1	- -	254	11	1	262	4	- -	260	4	1	256	6	1	211	—	—
	Berks, Hants, and Wilts	423	363	38	2	399	4	1	391	16	2	391	6	- -	405	4	- -	403	7	- -	196	—	—
	Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, and Westmoreland	261	235	8	- -	237	4	2	232	5	3	238	3	- -	234	4	4	214	19	5	176	6	1
	Wales	296	259	15	9	254	28	2	227	54	4	272	7	2	254	25	5	277	8	- -	245	4	1
British, *Wesleyan*, and other *Protestant* Schools not connected with Church of England.	Cumberland, Lancaster, Westmoreland, *and part of* Caernarvon, Chester, Denbigh, Derby, Flint, and York	183	176	6	- -	180	2	- -	178	5	- -	157	2	- -	180	3	- -	182	1	- -	170	1	—
	Part of Berks, Buckingham, Essex, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex, Oxford, and Sussex	132	124	1	2	125	4	- -	123	4	2	129	- -	- -	124	3	2	125	4	- -	120	—	—
	Brecon, Cardigan, Caermarthen, Glamorgan, Gloucester, Hereford, Monmouth, Pembroke, Radnor, Worcester; *and part of* Somerset	166	152	9	- -	158	2	- -	140	19	1	157	- -	- -	152	8	- -	158	2	- -	144	3	—
	Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Hants, Surrey, Wilts; *and part of* Berks, Buckingham, Somerset, and Sussex	169	151	16	1	152	16	- -	152	16	- -	162	5	-	145	23	- -	131	36	1	156	11	—
	Bedford, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Isle of Man, Leicester, Lincoln, Norfolk, Northampton, Nottingham, Rutland, Suffolk; *and part of* Buckingham, Derby, Essex, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex, and Oxford	207	196	8	- -	205	1	- -	201	2	3	206	- -	- -	204	2	- -	198	8	- -	174	11	—
	Anglesey, Merioneth, Montgomery, Salop, Stafford, Warwick; *and part of* Caernarvon, Chester, Denbigh, Derby, and Flint	147	131	10	- -	119	19	- -	123	18	- -	135	- -	- -	131	10	- -	135	5	- -	127	14	—
	Durham, Northumberland, and *part of* York	202	176	23	- -	177	22	- -	177	20	1	168	- -	1	180	19	1	191	9	- -	179	9	1
Roman Catholic Schools.	Bedford, Berks, Brecon, Buckingham, Cambridge, Cardigan, Caermarthen, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Essex, Glamorgan, Gloucester, Hants, Hereford, Hertford, Huntingdon, Kent, Leicester, Lincoln, Middlesex, Monmouth, Norfolk, Northampton, Nottingham, Oxford, Pembroke, Radnor, Rutland, Somerset, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Wilts, Worcester; and *part of* Warwick	104	89	9	- -	98	- -	- -	82	16	- -	76	1	- -	93	5	- -	95	2	- -	91	—	—
	Anglesey, Caernarvon, Chester, Cumberland, Denbigh, Derby, Flint, Lancaster, Isle of Man, Merioneth, Montgomery, Salop, Stafford, Westmoreland; and part of *Scotland*	219	166	13	2	171	9	- -	165	14	- -	177	3	- -	165	14	- -	175	4	- -	144	4	1
	Durham, Northumberland, York; *part of* Warwick and *Scotland*	105	94	2	- -	96	- -	- -	95	1	- -	94	1	- -	96	- -	- -	96	- -	- -	87	—	—
Schools connected with *Established Church of Scotland.*	Argyll, Berwick, Bute, Clackmannan, Dumbarton, Edinburgh, Fife, Haddington, Kinross, Peebles, Perth, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Stirling, Western Isles; and *part of* Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, Inverness, Linlithgow, and Ross and Cromarty	335	313	13	- -	314	8	- -	318	4	- -	307	2	- -	318	2	1	320	2	- -	248	1	—
	Ayr, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Renfrew, Wigtown; and *part of* Linlithgow	221	206	2	- -	205	3	- -	207	- -	1	201	3	- -	202	1	- -	201	2	- -	174	—	—
	Caithness, Forfar, Kincardine, Nairn, Orkney, Sutherland; and *part of* Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, Inverness, and Ross and Cromarty	156	148	1	- -	134	15	- -	126	23	1	148	- -	- -	140	10	- -	142	8	- -	115	11	—
Free Church Schools.	Aberdeen, Banff, Berwick, Caithness, Clackmannan, Edinburgh, Elgin, Fife, Forfar, Haddington, Inverness, Kincardine, Kinross, Linlithgow, Nairn, Orkney, Peebles, Perth, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Stirling, Sutherland; and *part of* Ross and Cromarty	301	292	4	- -	296	1	- -	274	20	3	279	- -	- -	294	3	- -	295	- -	1	250	—	—
	Argyll, Ayr, Bute, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Renfrew, Western Isles, Wigtown; and *part of* Ross and Cromarty	140	126	- -	- -	130	- -	- -	129	1	1	129	- -	2	124	6	1	130	1	- -	105	—	—
Episcopal Schools in Scotland		89	85	4	- -	89	- -	- -	86	3	- -	86	- -	- -	87	- -	- -	86	3	- -	84	—	—
	Total	9,263	8,275	508	114	8,505	319	20	8,073	663	132	8,424	137	29	8,325	483	79	8,392	444	44	7,243	231	16
			SCHOOLS VISITED FOR SIMPLE INSPECTION *ONLY.*																				
(*continued.*)	In Counties of—																						
Church of England Schools.	Middlesex	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gloucester, Hereford, Monmouth, Oxford, Warwick, and Worcester	120	105	8	4	104	5	2	86	13	15	80	16	6	86	20	9	89	23	8	15	2	2
	York	172	134	34	1	133	35	- -	106	49	13	103	35	3	111	54	2	130	33	3	—	—	—
	Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, and Somerset	130	128	2	1	128	3	- -	90	38	2	112	4	1	105	17	2	109	16	3	5	—	—
	Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk	118	90	22	4	80	29	7	75	29	12	74	27	8	56	45	14	69	35	10	8	4	1
	Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, Northampton, Nottingham, and Rutland	27	22	3	- -	21	2	1	16	6	5	15	5	1	15	7	4	22	3	—	—	—	—
	Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and Channel Islands	51	42	3	- -	35	10	- -	33	6	6	32	5	1	28	14	3	33	11	1	1	3	—
	Lancaster, and Isle of Man	12	11	1	- -	12	- -	- -	9	2	- -	12	- -	- -	11	1	- -	4	8	- -	7	—	—
	Chester, Salop, and Stafford	144	96	21	4	107	8	2	83	22	10	92	13	5	84	22	7	83	28	3	2	—	—
	Bedford, Buckingham, Cambridge, Hertford, and Huntingdon	110	102	4	—	95	12	—	73	26	7	51	38	2	55	44	5	55	43	2	—	—	—
	Berks, Hants, and Wilts	14	3	1	1	3	- -	1	4	1	- -	4	1	- -	4	1	- -	4	1	- -	2	—	—
	Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, and Westmoreland	3	3	- -	- -	3	- -	- -	2	1	- -	2	1	- -	3	- -	- -	2	1	- -	—	—	—
	Wales	55	32	10	- -	25	16	1	21	13	8	26	11	1	18	21	2	26	14	1	1	1	—
British, *Wesleyan*, and other *Protestant* Schools *not* connected with Church of England.	Cumberland, Lancaster, Westmoreland; *and part of* Caernarvon, Chester, Denbigh, Derby, Flint, and York	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Part of Berks, Buckingham, Essex, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex, Oxford, and Sussex	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Brecon, Cardigan, Caermarthen, Glamorgan, Gloucester, Hereford, Monmouth, Pembroke, Radnor, Worcester; *and part of* Somerset	7	7	- -	- -	7	- -	- -	6	- -	- -	6	- -	- -	5	1	- -	6	—	—	—	—	—
	Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Hants, Surrey, Wilts; *and part of* Berks, Buckingham, Somerset, and Sussex	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bedford, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Isle of Man, Leicester, Lincoln, Norfolk, Northampton, Nottingham, Rutland, Suffolk; *and part of* Buckingham, Derby, Essex, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex and Oxford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Anglesey, Merioneth, Montgomery, Salop, Stafford, Warwick; *and part of* Caernarvon, Chester, Denbigh, Derby, and Flint	4	2	2	- -	1	3	- -	1	3	- -	1	2	- -	1	3	- -	3	1	- -	- -	1	—
	Durham, Northumberland; and *part of* York	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roman Catholic Schools.	Bedford, Berks, Brecon, Buckingham, Cambridge, Cardigan, Caermarthen, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Essex, Glamorgan, Gloucester, Hants, Hereford, Hertford, Huntingdon, Kent, Leicester, Lincoln, Middlesex, Monmouth, Norfolk, Northampton, Nottingham, Oxford, Pembroke, Radnor, Rutland, Somerset, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Wilts, Worcester; and *part of* Warwick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Anglesey, Caernarvon, Chester, Cumberland, Denbigh, Derby, Flint, Lancaster, Isle of Man, Merioneth, Montgomery, Salop, Stafford, Westmoreland; and part of *Scotland*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Durham, Northumberland, York; *part of* Warwick, and *Scotland*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schools connected with *Established Church of Scotland.*	Argyll, Berwick, Bute, Clackmannan, Dumbarton, Edinburgh, Fife, Haddington, Kinross, Peebles, Perth, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Stirling, Western Isles; and *part of* Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, Inverness, Linlithgow, and Ross and Cromarty	30	19	6	1	24	1	- -	23	- -	2	20	1	- -	23	2	- -	24	—	—	—	—	—
	Ayr, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Renfrew, Wigtown; and *part of* Linlithgow	30	20	7	2	25	4	- -	26	3	- -	22	3	- -	25	1	- -	26	—	—	—	—	—
	Caithness, Forfar, Kincardine, Nairn, Orkney, Sutherland; and *part of* Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, Inverness, and Ross and Cromarty	22	14	5	- -	16	3	- -	17	2	- -	19	- -	- -	18	1	- -	18	1	—	—	—	—
Free Church Schools.	Aberdeen, Banff, Berwick, Caithness, Clackmannan, Edinburgh, Elgin, Fife, Forfar, Haddington, Inverness, Kincardine, Kinross, Linlithgow, Nairn, Orkney, Peebles, Perth, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Stirling, Sutherland; and *part of* Ross and Cromarty	21	8	1	- -	8	- -	- -	8	- -	- -	7	1	- -	8	1	- -	9	—	—	—	—	—
	Argyll, Ayr, Bute, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Renfrew, Western Isles, Wigtown; and *part of* Ross and Cromarty	22	18	1	- -	18	1	- -	18	3	- -	13	7	1	16	5	- -	21	—	—	—	—	—
Episcopal Schools in Scotland		24	24	- -	- -	24	- -	- -	21	3	- -	21	1	- -	21	3	- -	22	2	- -	9	—	—
	Total	1,140	880	131	18	869	132	14	718	220	80	712	171	29	693	263	48	755	220	31	50	11	

RESULTS OF INSPECTION—*continued.*

Aggregate Annual Income and Expenditure (*as returned by Managers*) of an ascertained Number of Schools enumerated in foregoing Table No. I.,* *exclusive* of aid from Parliamentary Grants.

SCHOOLS VISITED ON ACCOUNT OF ANNUAL GRANTS.

DISTRICTS.	In Counties of—	Income. From Endowment.	Income. From Voluntary Contributions.	Income. From School Pence.	Income. From other Sources.	Income. Total.	Average Income† per Scholar in Attendance.	Expenditure. Salaries.	Expenditure. Books and Apparatus.	Expenditure. Miscellaneous.	Expenditure. Total.	Average Expenditure per Scholar in Attendance.	Number of Schools to which this Table refers.	Number of Children in average Attendance in those Schools.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Church of England Schools.	Middlesex	4,239 7 0	28,148 5 10	19,511 11 7	7,481 8 7	59.380 13 0	1 3 0	33,332 1 1	5,269 5 3	22,759 10 11	61,360 17 3	1 3 9¼	214	51,603
	Gloucester, Hereford, Monmouth, Oxford, Warwick, and Worcester	4,762 2 7	17,789 17 10	13,748 11 1	4,045 2 6	40,345 14 0	0 17 11¼	30,833 0 3	3,038 8 1	10,522 8 0	44,393 16 4	0 19 8¾	388	44,972
	York	2,409 8 0	14,885 5 1	24,460 14 0	3,928 4 6	45,683 11 7	0 15 5	37,596 7 6	3,335 0 2	9,843 9 8	50,774 17 4	0 17 1¾	435	59,198
	Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, and Somerset	3,044 2 0	14,296 0 10	10,126 4 0	3,276 12 7	30,742 19 0	0 16 4	25,719 16 2	2,500 14 5	6,954 0 1	35,174 10 8	0 18 8¼	368	37,620
	Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk	1,835 0 6	9,068 1 7	7,013 13 8	2,607 12 2	20,524 7 11	0 17 5	16,410 5 9	1,674 18 7	5,228 19 0	23,314 3 4	0 19 9½	220	23,556
	Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, Northampton, Nottingham, and Rutland	2,474 2 3	12,584 5 9	13,032 14 6	4,324 7 6	32,415 10 0	0 17 5	25,670 3 5	2,635 5 5	6,635 3 10	34,940 12 8	0 18 9¼	312	37,228
	Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and Channel Islands	5,433 0 6	28,433 1 6	18,086 5 2	7,020 5 7	58,972 12 9	1 0 11½	39,787 16 9	4,629 18 6	18,051 3 8	62,468 18 11	1 2 2¼	401	56,276
	Lancaster and Isle of Man	1,626 9 5	16,420 19 3	26,561 14 1	3,637 11 1	48,246 13 10	0 14 10¾	36,452 12 11	4,064 3 8	13,028 1 11	53,544 18 6	0 16 6½	331	64,739
	Chester, Salop, and Stafford	2,547 3 5	17,051 9 0	18.219 8 0	5,422 13 6	43,240 13 11	0 17 9½	33,548 6 5	2,996 17 1	9,982 16 2	46,527 19 8	0 19 1¾	360	48,617
	Bedford, Buckingham, Cambridge, Hertford, and Huntingdon	2,548 19 2	8,065 17 9	5,477 1 5	1,651 2 6	17,743 0 10	0 19 8	13,724 3 4	1,575 1 4	4,769 7 3	20,068 11 11	1 2 3	183	18,035
	Berks, Hants, and Wilts	1,194 19 10	12,911 6 1	8,473 7 9	4,333 14 6	26,913 8 2	0 18 2	21,530 9 4	2,178 1 7	5,995 5 1	29,703 16 0	1 0 0¾	283	29,612
	Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, and Westmoreland	1,617 4 5	6,827 10 11	3,850 17 1	1,927 4 10	19,222 17 3	0 17 6¼	15,926 2 5	1,570 4 0	3,668 2 4	21,164 8 9	0 19 4	194	21,880
	Wales	1,202 10 5	7,642 13 8	6,297 18 5	2,284 5 6	17,427 8 0	0 16 2¾	14,904 14 1	1,258 10 4	2,949 19 7	19,113 4 0	0 17 9½	207	21,450
British, Wesleyan, and other Protestant Schools not connected with Church of England.	Cumberland, Lancaster, Westmoreland; *and part of* Caernarvon, Chester, Denbigh, Derby, Flint, and York	58 0 10	7,146 1 7	12,437 11 5	930 8 3	20,572 2 1	0 17 2	14,871 6 4	1,623 0 5	5,038 17 8	21,533 4 5	0 17 11½	123	23,970
	Part of Berks, Buckingham, Essex, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex, Oxford, and Sussex	481 19 2	5,576 17 1	7,669 10 3	1,884 16 10	15,613 3 4	0 19 9¾	11,753 9 5	1,133 12 9	5,047 14 4	17,934 16 6	1 2 9	75	15,760
	Brecon, Cardigan, Caermarthen, Glamorgan, Gloucester, Hereford, Monmouth, Pembroke, Radnor, Worcester; *and part of* Somerset	342 11 10	5,916 16 5	6,623 15 0	1,118 18 1	14,002 1 4	0 15 3¼	10,660 4 8	1,455 8 10	3,139 12 0	15,255 5 6	0 16 7½	108	18,346
	Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Hants, Surrey, Wilts; *and part of* Berks, Buckingham, Somerset, and Sussex	313 17 10	5,389 5 5	8,112 7 2	1,551 1 10	15,366 12 3	0 15 9¾	11,884 9 1	1,410 6 4	2,958 10 6	16,253 5 11	0 16 8¾	123	19,430
	Bedford, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Isle of Man, Leicester, Lincoln, Norfolk, Northampton, Nottingham, Rutland, Suffolk; *and part of* Buckingham, Derby, Essex, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex, and Oxford	647 18 5	5,689 17 3	9,577 2 6	1,966 13 3	17,881 11 5	0 18 5¼	14,033 13 8	1,286 7 11	4,089 14 6	19,409 16 1	1 0 0¼	146	19,396
	Anglesey, Merioneth, Montgomery, Salop, Stafford, Warwick; *and part of* Caernarvon, Chester, Denbigh, Derby, and Flint	168 5 0	3,621 10 4	7,655 2 10	795 19 7	12,240 17 9	0 16 10	10,071 7 10	960 6 11	2,387 13 11	13,419 8 8	0 17 4	101	15,488
	Durham, Northumberland; *and part of* York	162 10 10	4,536 18 11	11,345 16 8	1,022 8 8	17,067 15 1	0 15 8¾	13,509 16 1	1,410 16 9	4,012 11 5	18,933 4 3	0 17 5½	145	21,693
Roman Catholic Schools.	Bedford, Berks, Brecon, Buckingham, Cambridge, Cardigan, Caermarthen, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Essex, Glamorgan, Gloucester, Hants, Hereford, Hertford, Huntingdon, Kent, Leicester, Lincoln, Middlesex, Monmouth, Norfolk, Northampton, Nottingham, Oxford, Pembroke, Radnor, Rutland, Somerset, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Wilts, Worcester; *and part of* Warwick	270 10 0	4,589 7 11	1,450 19 6	802 7 8	7,113 5 1	0 14 11	4,489 12 4	511 2 7	3,301 4 6	8,301 19 5	0 17 5	56	9,534
	Anglesey, Caernarvon, Chester, Cumberland, Denbigh, Derby, Flint, Lancaster, Isle of Man, Merioneth, Montgomery, Salop, Stafford, Westmoreland; *and part of Scotland*	203 10 0	3,087 5 8	4,249 3 0	1,206 1 2	8,745 19 10	0 9 11½	7,437 19 7	806 1 8	3,133 9 10	11,377 11 1	0 12 11½	95	17,565
	Durham, Northumberland, York; *part of* Warwick *and Scotland*	236 8 2	1,794 4 10	1,904 12 4	692 9 9	4,627 15 1	0 9 0¼	3,852 1 5	452 3 4	1,447 0 1	5,751 4 10	0 11 2½	55	10,258
Schools connected with *Established Church of Scotland.*	Argyll, Berwick, Bute, Clackmannan, Dumbarton, Edinburgh, Fife, Haddington, Kinross, Peebles, Perth, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Stirling, Western Isles; *and part of* Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, Inverness, Linlithgow, and Ross and Cromarty	7,991 16 8	6,362 0 2	12,098 14 4	1,206 14 8	27,659 5 10	0 18 6	24,098 17 9	924 18 8	2,965 18 2	27,989 14 7	0 18 8¾	300	29,887
	Ayr, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Renfrew, Wigtown; *and part of* Linlithgow	2,268 5 1	7,149 11 10	13,277 2 9	1,220 4 0	23,915 3 8	0 18 0	19,784 9 7	671 12 7	3,296 14 10	23,752 17 0	0 17 10½	191	26,572
	Caithness, Forfar, Kincardine, Nairn, Orkney, Sutherland; *and part of* Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, Inverness, and Ross and Cromarty	1,681 17 4	3,438 0 9	4,456 3 8	920 14 2	10,496 15 11	0 18 1¾	8,858 8 7	391 13 6	1,639 7 8	10,889 9 9	0 18 5	133	11,580
Free Church Schools.	Aberdeen, Banff, Berwick, Caithness, Clackmannan, Edinburgh, Elgin, Fife, Forfar, Haddington, Inverness, Kincardine, Kinross, Linlithgow, Nairn, Orkney, Peebles, Perth, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Stirling, Sutherland, *and part of* Ross and Cromarty	241 2 6	6,273 5 1	13,764 1 4	3,248 19 8	23,527 8 7	0 16 6	20,104 6 4	502 18 5	3,078 19 3	23,686 4 0	0 16 7½	253	28,504
	Argyll, Ayr, Bute, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Renfrew, Western Isles, Wigtown; *and part of* Ross and Cromarty	11 12 6	2,779 16 7	6,508 0 7	1,130 9 9	10,429 19 5	0 15 4	9,028 16 8	163 3 7	1,372 18 9	10,564 19 0	0 15 6¼	106	13,600
Episcopal Schools in Scotland		272 13 10	2,711 14 3	1,740 18 8	543 15 10	5,269 2 7	0 14 4	4,019 19 4	296 18 7	1,318 1 8	5,634 19 7.	0 15 4	74	7,339
	Total £	50,287 9 6	270,187 9 2	302,731 2 9	72,182 8 1	695,388 9 6	0 17 3½	533,894 18 1	50,727 0 3	168,616 18 7	753,238 16 11	0 18 8¼	5,980	803,708

SCHOOLS VISITED FOR SIMPLE INSPECTION *ONLY.*

(*continued.*)

DISTRICTS.	In Counties of—	Income. From Endowment.	Income. From Voluntary Contributions.	Income. From School Pence.	Income. From other Sources.	Income. Total.	Average Income† per Scholar in Attendance.	Expenditure. Salaries.	Expenditure. Books and Apparatus.	Expenditure. Miscellaneous.	Expenditure. Total.	Average Expenditure per Scholar in Attendance.	Number of Schools to which this Table refers.	Number of Children in average Attendance in those Schools.
Church of England Schools.	Middlesex	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gloucester, Hereford, Monmouth, Oxford, Warwick, and Worcester	566 0 0	897 16 0	632 11 10	309 13 7	2,406 1 5	0 17 3½	1,978 9 5	103 13 9	500 19 11	2,583 3 1	0 18 6¾	50	2,781
	York	600 19 8	1,002 9 2	1,330 12 5	172 5 0	3,106 6 3	0 19 5	2,790 15 7	114 10 0	366 2 3	3,271 7 10	1 0 5½	61	3,198
	Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, and Somerset	220 14 7	1,167 2 11	765 8 8	145 2 5	2,298 8 7	0 16 0	2,064 9 2	106 7 9	368 14 5	2,539 11 4	0 17 8	60	2,872
	Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk	221 18 5	1,140 10 4	638 5 1	434 5 3	2,434 19 1	0 13 8¼	2,097 13 8	121 14 4	478 15 1	2,698 3 1	0 15 2¼	52	3,551
	Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, Northampton, Nottingham, and Rutland	119 4 6	378 18 7	420 16 4	83 12 5	1,002 11 10	0 14 7¾	947 14 6	34 18 6	97 19 9	1,080 12 9	0 15 9½	19	1,368
	Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and Channel Islands	93 19 0	856 16 4	385 17 2	179 19 6	1,516 12 0	1 1 11¼	1,170 17 8	87 11 9	267 18 2	1,526 7 7	1 2 1	21	1,382
	Lancaster and Isle of Man	34 0 0	151 15 4	370 10 1	60 1 6	616 6 11	0 17 8¼	499 16 2	36 9 11	91 19 8	628 5 9	0 18 0¼	8	697
	Chester, Salop, and Stafford	523 13 3	1,399 6 0	1,734 15 11	480 7 3	4,138 2 5	0 15 10¼	3,567 4 3	196 19 11	571 15 8	4,335 19 10	0 16 7¼	63	5,220
	Bedford, Buckingham, Cambridge, Hertford, and Huntingdon	450 5 0	2,180 13 3	1,076 8 10	332 11 8	4,039 18 9	0 17 5¼	3,423 6 0	160 11 10	733 1 8	4,316 19 6	0 18 7¾	83	4,630
	Berks, Hants, and Wilts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, and Westmoreland	64 16 6	55 2 8	50 16 6	33 12 5	204 8 1	1 4 0½	154 6 6	2 16 0	16 15 10	173 18 4	1 0 5½	3	170
	Wales	184 5 10	602 4 8	497 5 3	363 18 10	1,647 14 7	1 2 1¼	1,292 0 3	54 9 4	291 15 8	1,638 5 3	1 1 11½	30	1,490
British, Wesleyan, and other Protestant Schools not connected with Church of England.	Cumberland, Lancaster, Westmoreland; *and part of* Caernarvon, Chester, Denbigh, Derby, Flint, and York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Part of Berks, Buckingham, Essex, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex, Oxford, and Sussex	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Brecon, Cardigan, Caermarthen, Glamorgan, Gloucester, Hereford, Monmouth, Pembroke, Radnor, Worcester; *and part of* Somerset	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Hants, Surrey, Wilts; *and part of* Berks, Buckingham, Somerset and Sussex	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bedford, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Isle of Man, Leicester, Lincoln, Norfolk, Northampton, Nottingham, Rutland, Suffolk; *and part of* Buckingham, Derby, Essex, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex, and Oxford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Anglesey, Merioneth, Montgomery, Salop, Stafford, Warwick; *and part of* Caernarvon, Chester, Denbigh, Derby, and Flint	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Durham, Northumberland; *and part of* York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roman Catholic Schools.	Bedford, Berks, Brecon, Buckingham, Cambridge, Cardigan, Caermarthen, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Essex, Glamorgan, Gloucester, Hants, Hereford, Hertford, Huntingdon, Kent, Leicester, Lincoln, Middlesex, Monmouth, Norfolk, Northampton, Nottingham, Oxford, Pembroke, Radnor, Rutland, Somerset, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Wilts, Worcester; *and part of* Warwick	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Anglesey, Caernarvon, Chester, Cumberland, Denbigh, Derby, Flint, Lancaster, Isle of Man, Merioneth, Montgomery, Salop, Stafford, Westmoreland; *and part of Scotland*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Durham, Northumberland, York; *part of* Warwick *and Scotland*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schools connected with *Established Church of Scotland.*	Argyll, Berwick, Bute, Clackmannan, Dumbarton, Edinburgh, Fife, Haddington, Kinross, Peebles, Perth, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Stirling, Western Isles; *and part of* Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, Inverness, Linlithgow, and Ross and Cromarty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ayr, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Renfrew, Wigtown; *and part of* Linlithgow	154 14 4	450 4 3	1,251 2 5	141 8 6	1,997 9 6	0 14 10¾	1,807 10 4	15 2 3	73 14 11	1,896 7 6	0 14 2¼	23	2,681
	Caithness, Forfar, Kincardine, Nairn, Orkney, Sutherland; *and part of* Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, Inverness, and Ross and Cromarty	89 12 3	- - -	80 2 6	4 13 6	174 8 3	0 14 4¾	169 8 3	4 0 0	6 10 0	179 18 3	0 14 10¼	3	242
Free Church Schools.	Aberdeen, Banff, Berwick, Caithness, Clackmannan, Edinburgh, Elgin, Fife, Forfar, Haddington, Inverness, Kincardine, Kinross, Linlithgow, Nairn, Orkney, Peebles, Perth, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Stirling, Sutherland; *and part of* Ross and Cromarty	22 0 0	23 5 0	254 0 0	56 2 1	355 7 1	0 17 3½	382 2 0	9 1 0	28 10 7	419 13 7	1 0 5	6	411
	Argyll, Ayr, Bute, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Renfrew, Western Isles, Wigtown; *and part of* Ross and Cromarty	157 7 0	387 8 3	533 8 0	243 4 6	1,321 7 9	0 14 5¼	1,126 9 10	18 0 0	196 4 4	1,340 14 2	0 14 7¾	17	1,830
Episcopal Schools in Scotland		116 0 0	174 6 6	181 19 4	83 5 0	555 10 10	0 11 11	475 3 6	3 8 1	89 4 0	567 15 7	0 12 2	16	931
	Total £	3,619 10 4	10,867 19 3	10,204 0 4	3,124 3 5	27,815 13 4	0 16 7½	23,947 7 1	1,069 14 5	4,180 1 11	29,197 3 5	0 17 5½	515	33,454

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* The number of schools entered in Table, No. I. is 6,258 (Annual Grants) + 1,014 (Simple Inspection) = 7,272; but from 278 (Annual Grants) + 499 (Simple Inspection) = 777 of them, no sufficient returns of income and expenditure have been received.

† Exclusive of Government Grants.

(No. 5.)

RESULTS OF INSPECTION—*continued.*

SALARIES OF TEACHERS (certificated as compared with *uncertificated*).

	DISTRICTS.	SCHOOLS VISITED ON ACCOUNT OF ANNUAL GRANTS.																		SCHOOLS VISITED FOR SIMPLE INSPECTION *ONLY.*								
		MASTERS.						MISTRESSES.						INFANTS' MISTRESSES.						MASTERS.			MISTRESSES.			INFANTS' MISTRESSES.		
		Certificated.			*Uncertificated.*			Certificated.			*Uncertificated.*			Certificated.			*Uncertificated.*											
		Average pecuniary Emoluments (including Government Grants and all professional sources of Income).	Number on which Average is taken.	Number provided with House or Rent-free.	Average pecuniary Emoluments (including Government Grants and all professional sources of Income).	Number on which Average is taken.	Number provided with House or Rent-free.	Average pecuniary Emoluments (including Government Grants and all professional sources of Income).	Number on which Average is taken.	Number provided with House or Rent-free.	Average pecuniary Emoluments (including Government Grants and all professional sources of Income).	Number on which Average is taken.	Number provided with House or Rent-free.	Average pecuniary Emoluments (including Government Grants and all professional sourcess of Income).	Number on which Average is taken.	Number provided with House or Rent-free.	Average pecuniary Emoluments (including Government Grants and all professional sources of Income).	Number on which Average is taken.	Number provided with House or Rent-free.	Average Salary.	Number on which Average is taken.	Number provided with House or Rent-free.	Average Salary.	Number on which Average is taken.	Number provided with House or Rent-free.	Average Salary.	Number on which Average is taken.	Number provided with House or Rent-free.
	IN COUNTIES OF—	£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
Church of England Schools.	Middlesex	110 4 1	172	112	82 8 7	14	9	75 6 9	158	100	48 14 4	21	13	61 16 5	56	41	42 17 3	50	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gloucester, Hereford, Monmouth, Oxford, Warwick, and Worcester	88 11 9	238	170	58 15 3	35	26	62 0 2	176	120	33 13 7	55	32	56 16 0	40	24	30 6 0	47	19	41 3 2	25	16	25 10 6	30	9	26 10 11	6	3
	York	91 2 8¾	337	222	53 19 0¾	57	38	66 15 10¾	137	51	34 8 8	54	33	58 6 9	34	16	33 8 1	59	15	43 7 0	67	31	28 13 0	19	5	25 16 5	9	4
	Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, and Somerset	81 18 11¼	224	128	48 17 7½	40	23	53 3 2¼	152	92	30 8 4	65	24	53 1 7½	23	13	25 14 6½	29	9	26 15 0	24	15	25 13 3	38	19	23 15 0	4	2
	Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk	89 1 9	117	72	53 7 10	24	17	56 14 7	109	77	33 18 9	31	19	57 5 8	16	7	20 15 10	22	1	46 15 1	21	13	26 4 0	34	20	25 0 0	4	3
	Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, Northampton, Nottingham, and Rutland	89 9 3	211	140	53 17 0	34	14	60 15 6	113	57	36 6 2	47	14	57 4 5	36	24	31 13 10	19	3	47 12 8	12	8	29 1 2	9	4	24 8 2	1	—
	Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and Channel Islands	89 15 2	284	200	59 17 6¾	42	31	62 2 11¾	228	154	35 6 10	57	35	56 12 2	53	39	36 19 0	65	34	45 16 6¼	13	7	31 2 6	18	6	42 0 0	1	1
	Lancaster, and Isle of Man	99 13 9	259	131	64 5 0	30	17	70 5 6	152	43	39 0 3	23	7	60 3 11	84	26	36 3 3	50	10	57 17 0	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Chester, Salop, and Stafford	90 10 10	255	170	51 14 6	39	23	60 5 11	176	87	36 2 0	51	17	52 12 0	35	13	31 7 7	76	18	47 3 4	45	25	31 18 9	32	11	29 6 7	9	3
	Bedford, Buckingham, Cambridge, Hertford, and Huntingdon	83 7 0½	106	77	59 2 1¼	17	13	57 1 7¾	91	73	35 2 2¼	21	14	53 12 4¼	16	13	33 8 7	15	7	44 16 1½	38	24	25 9 0¾	57	25	27 5 7	5	1
	Berks, Hants, and Wilts	87 7 4	160	122	46 10 0	31	24	56 1 9½	130	91	31 9 5	63	49	57 11 5	18	12	34 2 8¼	28	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, and Westmoreland	89 8 6¼	171	100	65 1 3	6	5	63 8 1½	51	18	28 15 11¾	20	6	51 0 11	7	2	31 18 4½	8	4	44 15 6	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Wales	79 7 0½	173	128	47 12 6½	32	20	62 10 10	37	21	32 17 2½	31	19	57 14 2¼	7	5	33 12 9¼	10	5	42 15 7¾	23	14	25 13 11¾	9	6	—	—	—
British, Wesleyan, and other *Protestant* Schools *not* connected with Church of England.	Cumberland, Lancaster, Westmoreland; *and part of* Caernarvon, Chester, Denbigh, Derby, Flint, and York	111 7 7	108	23	86 8 7	5	1	71 6 8	38	6	36 9 9	18	3	67 4 6	24	3	40 18 2	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Part of Berks, Buckingham, Essex, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex, Oxford, and Sussex	119 7 4	59	14	82 17 11	3	1	74 0 4	46	10	70 13 9	4	—	67 12 11	15	5	38 16 3	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Brecon, Cardigan, Caermarthen, Glamorgan, Gloucester, Hereford, Monmouth, Pembroke, Radnor, Worcester; *and part of* Somerset	93 17 7	82	24	70 11 0	15	2	68 1 4	36	14	46 7 0	12	5	57 2 2	12	4	43 15 0	8	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Hants, Surrey, Wilts; *and part of* Berks, Buckingham, Somerset, and Sussex	104 10 4	97	34	70 16 10	10	2	70 2 5	40	8	37 13 4	6	1	59 15 7	18	12	42 4 9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bedford, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Isle of Man, Leicester, Lincoln, Norfolk, Northampton, Nottingham, Rutland, Suffolk; *and part of* Buckingham, Derby, Essex, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex, and Oxford	100 5 2	115	42	64 0 6	11	8	66 7 1	47	12	49 3 5	4	2	59 10 3	18	4	34 1 11	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Anglesey, Merioneth, Montgomery, Salop, Stafford, Warwick; *and part of* Caernarvon, Chester, Denbigh, Derby, and Flint	101 14 6	84	31	69 9 11	9	2	73 13 10	21	3	24 11 5	7	2	63 15 4	21	3	33 13 4	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Durham, Northumberland; *and part of* York	101 11 3	125	55	56 10 0	4	4	72 9 0	29	8	28 14 3	12	8	64 6 11	25	5	43 3 3	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roman Catholic Schools.	Bedford, Berks, Brecon, Buckingham, Cambridge, Cardigan, Caermarthen, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Essex, Glamorgan, Gloucester, Hants, Hereford, Hertford, Huntingdon, Kent, Leicester, Lincoln, Middlesex, Monmouth, Norfolk, Northampton, Nottingham, Oxford, Pembroke, Radnor, Rutland, Somerset, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Wilts, Worcester; *and part of* Warwick	81 17 7	25	9	60 0 0	4	1	61 13 4	36	19	50 6 1	7	6	52 15 0	8	4	36 15 3	12	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Anglesey, Caernarvon, Chester, Cumberland, Denbigh, Derby, Flint, Lancaster, Isle of Man, Merioneth, Montgomery, Salop, Stafford, Westmoreland; *and part of Scotland*	80 3 7	39	15	52 10 0	4	1	68 11 11	80	45	32 10 0	4	1	49 17 5	16	9	29 2 2	14	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Durham, Northumberland, York; *part of* Warwick *and Scotland*	80 5 11	32	10	59 0 0	1	1	58 19 3	36	23	42 1 9	2	1	48 13 4	6	1	32 12 0	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schools connected with *Estab. Church of Scotland.*	Argyll, Berwick, Bute, Clackmannan, Dumbarton, Edinburgh, Fife, Haddington, Kinross, Peebles, Perth, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Stirling, Western Isles; *and part of* Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, Inverness, Linlithgow, and Ross and Cromarty	92 7 4	224	172	92 13 4½	39	15	56 0 4½	69	44	47 15 0	18	3	—	—	—	43 0 0	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ayr, Dumfries, Kircudbright, Lanark, Renfrew, Wigtown; *and part of* Linlithgow	112 2 0½	163	89	81 12 9	16	12	59 12 3	69	30	34 9 1¼	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	66 11 3	20	10	46 2 2¼	5	2	30 0 0	1	1
	Caithness, Forfar, Kincardine, Nairn, Orkney, Sutherland; *and part of* Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, Inverness, and Ross and Cromarty	88 9 11	98	72	56 12 3	15	10	56 19 6	29	16	46 0 0	1	1	—	—	—	44 16 6	2	1	56 9 5	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Free Church Schools.	Aberdeen, Banff, Berwick, Caithness, Clackmannan, Edinburgh, Elgin, Fife, Forfar, Haddington, Inverness, Kincardine, Kinross, Linlithgow, Nairn, Orkney, Peebles, Perth, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Stirling, Sutherland; *and part of* Ross and Cromarty	97 16 0	233	134	57 11 6	7	3	57 13 10	63	24	28 10 0	2	1	55 0 0	1	1	46 15 0	2	1	53 9 9	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Argyll, Ayr, Bute, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Renfrew, Western Isles, Wigtown; *and part of* Ross and Cromarty	97 7 0½	100	54	84 14 10¾	5	2	59 19 9¼	21	9	43 1 4	12	3	57 16 0	5	2	—	—	—	61 13 11¾	15	4	33 15 0	4	2	20 0 0	1	—
Episcopal Schools in Scotland		80 8 9	42	20	26 17 6	4	3	58 9 6	30	15	39 10 0	6	4	48 8 4	3	1	22 4 0	1	—	32 8 4	6	—	23 3 4	10	5	40 0 0	1	—
	TOTAL	94 1 3	4,333	2,570	60 7 9	553	328	62 5 11	2,400	1,270	35 10 11	663	325	58 8 3	597	289	34 0 4	563	199	46 10 11	330	180	27 11 2	265	114	27 4 6	42	18

(No. 6.)

RESULTS OF INSPECTION—*continued.*

SCHOOL FEES.*

	DISTRICTS.	SCHOOLS VISITED ON ACCOUNT OF ANNUAL GRANTS.							SCHOOLS VISITED FOR SIMPLE INSPECTION *ONLY.*						
		Total Number of Schools from which Returns are taken.	Total Number of Children included in those Returns.	Centesimal Proportion of those Children paying per Week					Total Number of Schools from which Returns are taken.	Total Number of Children included in those Returns.	Centesimal Proportion of those Children paying per Week				
				One Penny, and less than Twopence.	Twopence, and less than Threepence.	Threepence, and less than Fourpence.	Fourpence.	Over Fourpence.			One Penny and less than Twopence.	Twopence, and less than Threepence.	Threepence, and less than Fourpence.	Fourpence.	Over Fourpence.
	In Counties of—														
Church of England Schools.	Middlesex	203	65,079	29·26	50·52	12·7	4·59	2·93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Gloucester, Hereford, Monmouth, Oxford, Warwick, and Worcester	388	58,065	43·11	42·99	10·12	2·56	1·22	32	2,648	63·26	33·08	2·79	·6	·27
	York	406	77,296	16·35	56·4	19·99	6·1	1·16	49	3,566	14·41	55·64	16·6	8·89	4·46
	Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, and Somerset	343	48,448	65·5	26·09	4·5	1·94	1·97	49	3,422	68·03	21·27	5·55	2·81	2·34
	Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk	209	29,508	52·25	39·14	6·18	1·43	1·	35	2,618	79·64	15·01	4·01	1·03	·31
	Derby, Leicester, Lincoln, Northampton, Nottingham, and Rutland	301	47,239	29·78	49·13	14·54	4·82	1·73	18	1,354	37·59	46·38	10·42	3·77	1·84
	Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and Channel Islands	360	70,201	39·57	50·66	6·51	2·11	1·15	14	1,084	46·86	51·38	·28	1·48	—
	Lancaster, and Isle of Man	328	86,698	18·91	57·29	15·29	6·94	1·57	9	1,129	3·1	74·76	17·98	2·57	1·59
	Chester, Salop, and Stafford	355	63,077	25·36	51·98	16·1	5·26	1·3	47	4,742	26·2	47·97	18·03	6·5	1·3
	Bedford, Buckingham, Cambridge, Hertford, and Huntingdon	167	23,091	58·13	33·87	5·15	1·1	1·75	53	3,789	64·48	27·45	6·91	·74	·42
	Berks, Hants, and Wilts	252	36,496	63·4	28·3	4·32	1·74	2·24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, and Westmoreland	182	27,865	26·09	43·47	21·89	6·78	1·77	2	143	23·08	25·18	37·76	5·59	8·39
	Wales	190	27,312	58·35	29·3	7·46	3·6	1·29	25	1,808	48·51	40·1	6·53	3·37	1·49
British, Wesleyan, and her *Protestant* Schools *not* connected with Church of England.	Cumberland, Lancaster, Westmoreland; *and part of* Caernarvon, Chester, Denbigh, Derby, Flint, and York	120	31,008	11·05	39·37	27·19	17·41	4·98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Part of Berks, Buckingham, Essex, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex, Oxford, and Sussex	73	21,034	19·19	35·69	21·26	15·8	8·06	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Brecon, Cardigan, Caermarthen, Glamorgan, Gloucester, Hereford, Monmouth, Pembroke, Radnor, Worcester; *and part of* Somerset	94	21,659	31·44	40·06	19·99	7·73	·78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Hants, Surrey, Wilts; *and part of* Berks, Buckingham, Somerset, and Sussex	123	25,891	30·58	42·9	13·45	10·05	3·02	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bedford, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Isle of Man, Leicester, Lincoln, Norfolk, Northampton, Nottingham, Rutland, Suffolk; *and part of* Buckingham, Derby, Essex, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex, and Oxford	147	27,193	20·98	40·82	22·78	11·51	3·91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Anglesey, Merioneth, Montgomery, Salop, Stafford, Warwick; *and part of* Caernarvon, Chester, Denbigh, Derby, and Flint	100	19,455	20·09	33·99	20·36	21·46	4·1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Durham, Northumberland, *and part of* York	141	28,321	8·2	41·14	22·86	23·89	3·91	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roman Catholic Schools.	Bedford, Berks, Brecon, Buckingham, Cambridge, Cardigan, Caermarthen, Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Essex, Glamorgan, Gloucester, Hants, Hereford, Hertford, Huntingdon, Kent, Leicester, Lincoln, Middlesex, Monmouth, Norfolk, Northampton, Nottingham, Oxford, Pembroke, Radnor, Rutland, Somerset, Suffolk, Surrey, Sussex, Wilts, and Worcester; *and part of* Warwick	52	10,248	86·4	11·09	2·14	·2	·17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Anglesey, Caernarvon, Chester, Cumberland, Denbigh, Derby, Flint, Lancaster, Isle of Man, Merioneth, Montgomery, Salop, Stafford, Westmoreland; and part of *Scotland*	93	20,284	54·74	35·17	6·35	3·11	·63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Durham, Northumberland, York; *and part of* Warwick; and *Scotland*	55	10,386	59·98	27·02	8·36	4·44	·2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Schools connected with *Established Church of Scotland.*	Argyll, Berwick, Bute, Clackmannan, Dumbarton, Edinburgh, Fife, Haddington, Kinross, Peebles, Perth, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Stirling, Western Isles; *and part of* Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, Inverness, Linlithgow, and Ross and Cromarty	255	27,384	15·57	33·71	31·43	9·74	9·55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Ayr, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Renfrew, Wigtown; *and part of* Linlithgow	163	24,090	11·45	32·46	34·71	11·78	9·6	13	1,500	25·8	35·	25·2	10·4	3·6
	Caithness, Forfar, Kincardine, Nairn, Orkney, Sutherland; *and part of* Aberdeen, Banff, Elgin, Inverness, Ross and Cromarty	119	11,897	19·47	38·85	24·64	8·32	8·72	3	328	18·29	52·74	16·77	5·49	6·71
ree Church Schools.	Aberdeen, Banff, Berwick, Caithness, Clackmannan, Edinburgh, Elgin, Fife, Forfar, Haddington, Inverness, Kincardine, Kinross, Linlithgow, Nairn, Orkney, Peebles, Perth, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Stirling, Sutherland; *and part of* Ross and Cromarty	232	29,281	14·28	37·84	28·84	10·92	8·12	5	432	—	30·79	37·73	18·29	13·19
	Argyll, Ayr, Bute, Dumbarton, Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, Lanark, Renfrew, Western Isles, Wigtown; *and part of* Ross and Cromarty	95	14,431	7·89	35·21	33·35	8 32	15·23	12	1,495	44·75	44·08	10·23	·94	—
Episcopal Schools in Scotland		61	7,366	47·	35·81	13·36	3·07	·76	9	576	24·82	52·96	21·87	·35	—
	TOTAL	5,607	990,303	33·94	38·63	16·41	7·47	3·55	375	30,634	36·8	40·86	14·92	4·55	2·87

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* Extract from the Report of the Registrar General, on the Census of 1851, p. xxiii., with reference to Education:—

" Children of the labouring classes are employed at an early age,—some permanently, others temporarily,—at a rate of recompence which, though apparently but trifling, is sufficient for their maintenance, and more than sufficient to induce their parents to remove them from School. It is evident that even the lowest amount of wages which the child of a labouring man will receive (from 1s. 6d. to 2s. per week) must be so great a relief to the parents as to render it almost hopeless that they can withstand the inducement, and retain the child at School in the face of such temptation. And this inducement will be almost equally powerful whether or not the School be one where payments from the children are required. It is, not for the sake of saving a penny *per week, that a child is transferred from the School to the factory or the fields; but, for the sake of* gaining a shilling or eighteenpence *per week, and the mere opportunity of saving the penny by sending the child to a* free *school would not restrain the parents from making a positive addition to their weekly income, if the absence of the child from School could ensure it."*

REPORTS ON ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

General Report, *for the Year* 1860, *by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, the* Rev. J. G. C. Fussell, M.A., *on the* Church of England Schools *inspected in the County of* Middlesex.

My Lords,

The report which I have the honor to lay before you respecting the results of inspection by my colleagues and myself in this district, during the year ending on the 31st of August 1860, is as follows :—

Details of the year's work.

The number of schools, *i.e.*, institutions held in separate buildings and separately managed, which we have visited is 227. We found in these institutions 509 school-rooms, in which separate teachers were employed, divided thus :—

Boys'	179
Girls'	172
Infants'	128
Mixed	30
Total	509

Of the teachers 401 are certificated, and there were besides these 7 probationary teachers under the recent Minute, 19 assistant teachers under the Minute of 23 July 1852, and 1,061 pupil-teachers.

The number of children present at examination was 57,325, and the number in average attendance 54,623.

Compared with those of last year.

From a comparison of these returns with those of last year, we obtain the following results :—

In the No. of separate institutions visited	an increase of	17
" of school-rooms under separate teachers	"	27
" of certificated teachers	"	51
" of pupil-teachers	a decrease of	29
" of children present at examination	"	340
" of *children in average attendance,*	an increase of	2,423

Comparative view of

The following Tables exhibit the results of the experience of

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the years 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, with reference to *school-age* and *school-stay*:—

Age.	Per-centage in the Years—			
	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Under 7 - - -	35·17	36·56	36·3	35·62
Above 7 and under 10 -	38·37	38·01	37·22	38·13
Over 10 - - -	26·46	25·43	26·68	26·25

As to School-Stay.

Continued in same School.	Per-centage in the Years—			
	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Less than 1 year - -	50·11	49·05	47·54	46·47
For 1 year - - -	22·15	21·64	22·46	22·73
„ 2 years - - -	13·07	13·21	13·77	13·89
„ 3 „ - - -	7·92	8·04	8·09	8·47
„ 4 „ - - -	4·17	4·7	4·67	4·82
„ 5 years and upwards -	2·58	3·36	3·47	3·62

These results are indicative of progress, especially the large advance in the number of certificated teachers, the increased average attendance, and the per-centages of school-stay. It will be seen that every item in this last Table is an improvement on the three preceding years.

Attainments.

ding.

Great efforts have been made in many schools to improve the reading, and in several instances marked progress is apparent. The most encouraging cases are of course those in which the *methods of teaching reading* have been thoughtfully considered, and in which the teacher has aimed at *general and permanent, rather than at immediate and partial results.*

The upper classes of a school are the field of labour that yields the quickest return for a teacher's exertions; nor must their just claim to a due share of his attention be overlooked. But if the standard of attainments is to be effectually and permanently raised, particularly in those subjects which, like reading, are more or less in the nature of an art, he will assuredly find his account in devoting a very full share of his time and thought to the lower classes. They are the true point of attack, if he has seriously undertaken the conquest of ignorance and incapacity and bad habits in his school, and has resolved that it shall become, so far as he may be given power to make it so, a place of real instruction and education.

Writing.

These remarks apply to writing as well as to reading. Much if not most of the fault which is justly to be found with the penmanship of the children in our schools is chargeable to the very slight attention which their writing receives while they are young. What chance of progress is there for a class of little creatures, for whom the most imperfect slates and the shortest morsels of pencil are thought sufficient, who are employed in this way more with the object of being kept quiet and out of mischief than from any other motive, and whose work is scanned with far greater regard to its quantity than to its quality? I do not claim for this description anything like a universal application, but unquestionably it does apply to many schools in my district, and I am perhaps not wholly without blame for having sometimes allowed my sense of the difficulties of the case to lead me to refrain from more express notice of it. The practice of writing on paper is gradually, though slowly, extending itself, and if sufficient care be taken in superintending this exercise, its substitution for slate writing will, I have no doubt, be a point gained. I believe it is adopted in elementary schools in France much more extensively than with us, and from all the information that I have received on the subject, the plan appears to be successful. But nothing really satisfactory can ever be attained in this matter unless the teacher has moral courage enough to carry out a well devised system of instruction without reference to the unreasonable and impatient representations of the parents. Unless the first steps be carefully taken, and due regard be had to the shape and formation of the letters and of their component parts, it is impossible, with comparatively few exceptions, that a good or even reasonably legible style of writing should be attained.

Arithmetic.

Arithmetic is fairly taught, and the average proficiency of the children in this subject, and their intelligent apprehension of its principles, are by no means unsatisfactory.

Grammar.

I do not think that sufficient use is made of grammar as a means of mental training, but the children evince a tolerable acquaintance with its elements.

History.

May not its study be turned to better account?

History, as it is usually taught, appears to me scarcely to deserve the time spent upon it. But I wish it received far more attention than it does, if only its study were prosecuted in a different way. I know how possible it is to bring ridicule to bear on this point; how easily very superficial objections may be put into an imposing form. But surely a man, of whatever station, must be better for knowing what other men, who lived before him, have felt and suffered and done. "Experience," says the old proverb, "keeps a dear school, but "it is the only one for fools." In the proverb's sense we have most of us, I suspect, something of folly in our composition; and history is experience in the widest sense. No doubt it is needless, nay, worse than needless, to attempt to turn the heads of children in our elementary schools into dictionaries of dates, or chronicles of every petty event that has befallen mankind, or any part of mankind. But will not even a labouring man be wiser and more prudent, will he not be more patient and contented, if he sees how the complicated fabric of society around him has become what he sees it to be? how its different parts have been brought into existence, and how important are the functions of each? how our liberties have been won, how they have been perilled, and how their perils have been overcome? how the trials which press upon him have pressed upon others before him? by what steps they have sought relief or redress? where they have blundered, where they have been right? what part religion has played in our history, how injurious has been the abuse of its power? how all-pervading have been the benefits of its just influence and authority?

Suggestions on this subject.

Ordinary experience, the experience of a man's own life, can teach him much; but its study cannot travel beyond the lives of individual men. History places before us in one comprehensive view the experience of long periods, and of men in general. It is *progressive* experience; it is experience *in the average.* It helps us to be forbearing and tolerant as we trace the mistakes and differences of others; it teaches us to think less of our present difficulties, and of our own plans and systems, and the rocks and wrecks we see around us call on us to be prudent in the management of our own little vessel, and to profit by the folly as well as by the wisdom of those who have gone before. Is it not possible so to teach history in our elementary schools as that those who pass through them shall, as they grow up to man's estate, acquire, in a greater or less degree, and with more or less consciousness of the acquirement, some real insight into the principles which this enlarged and comprehensive experience is calculated to teach?

I think it very possible; not, indeed, by the formal use of historical text-books, but rather by taking up the leading periods of our history in small portions, and examining them thoroughly in such a manner as would interest the sympathies and extend and enlarge the experience of the children.

This has been attempted in some cases, and I believe that its more general adoption would be a matter of practical usefulness. The power of carrying it out effectively does not indeed exist equally in all, but in this as in other matters, practice would make perfect.

Success of plan for examination of pupil-teachers in needlework.

The plan to which I drew attention in my last report for the examination of the female pupil-teachers in needlework has been pursued very successfully throughout the past year The general character of the work executed in my presence on the days of the collective examinations during this period has been very decidedly superior to that upon which I then reported. I should be glad, if time permitted it, to add short exercises in darning, patching, and cutting out. I do not, however, as yet see my way to accomplish this. Were I able to do so, I think the plan might be regarded as sufficiently complete. One point which has been clearly established in its working, is that, with few exceptions, the best needlework is done by the pupil-teachers of those schools which excel in general attainments and intelligence. I expected that it would be so, and record the result with peculiar satisfaction. I am aware that it is not in accordance with the prejudices which have been entertained in some quarters. It has been assumed that the tendency of your Lordships' system has necessarily been to force intellectual progress at the expense of those more homely acquirements without which a woman's education is justly regarded as incomplete. That such an assumption is erroneous the results which I am now able to report seem conclusively to prove. They have been arrived at after a trial extending over two years, and the judgment passed upon the work has not been that of a mere amateur, but of a practical sempstress, who has attended, without exception, every collective examination that has been held in my district during this period. I subjoin a list of those schools whose pupil-teachers have obtained the most satisfactory average of marks during the past year (ending 31st August 1860):—

List of schools whose pupil-teachers have given evidence of proficiency in this subjec

Aldersgate and Packington.
Bethnal Green, St. Matthew's.
„ St. Simon Zelotes'.
Charterhouse St. Thomas', N.S.
„ „ Golden Lane.
Chelsea, Christ's Church.
„ St. Saviour's.
„ Trinity.
City of London, First.
Enfield Highway, St. James'.
„ Lock Factory.
Fulham, All Saints'.
Haggerstone, Stonebridge.
Hanover Square, St. George's United Day.
„ „ District.

Hampstead Parochial.
,, Christ's Church.
Hanwell.
Harrow.
Highgate.
Hillingdon.
Home and Colonial.
Hornsey.
Islington, St. Mary's.
,, St. Peter's,
Marylebone, Nutford Place.
Northwood.
Notting Hill, St. John's.
Old Street Road, St. Mark's.
Portman Chapel.
Pimlico, St. Michael's.
St. John's Wood, St. John's.
St. Martin's, Northern.
St. Pancras, Christ's Church,
,, St. John the Evangelist's.
,, Percy Chapel.
,, Woburn Episcopal.
Staines.
Tollington Park.
Tottenham Green.
Walham Green, St. John's.
Westminster, Central.
,, St. James'.
,, St. Margaret's and St. John's.
,, St. Stephen's.
Whitechapel Society's.

In my report for the year 1858, I referred to the practice which obtained in certain schools of committing to memory some book, or considerable portion of a book, of Holy Scripture, and to the desirableness of its more general adoption. It has since that time been introduced into several schools, and always with advantage. The children take great interest in the task, and do not appear to regard it as irksome.

Finance.

The proportions of the different sources of school income during the four past years, are as follows :—

Table showing proportions of different sources of school income.

Sources of Income.	Per cent. 1857.	Per cent. 1858.	Per cent. 1859.	Per cent. 1860.
Endowment - - - -	6·77	6·84	7·65	7·14
Voluntary contributions - -	46·83	46·21	46·56	47·4
School-pence - - - -	29·71	31·03	32·19	32·86
Other sources - - - -	16·69	15·92	13·6	12·6
Total - - - -	100·	100·	100·	100·

Hence it appears that the voluntary contributions now bear a higher proportion to the whole than in any of the former years, and that the amount of school pence has been advancing in an uninterruptedly increasing ratio.

These are facts which under present circumstances appear to deserve especial consideration.

Attainments of pupil-teachers.

Their professional training.

The attainments of the pupil-teachers, as tested at my collective examinations during the past year, exhibit some evidence of progress. But their professional training is still much below what it ought to be, and their reading, especially that of the boys, leaves much to be desired. There are, however, not a few honorable exceptions, where they are habitually instructed in the methods of teaching, and where they are required carefully to prepare notes of the lessons which they deliver to the classes under their charge. In most of these cases their notes of lessons are entered in books, and examined by their teacher, and these books are produced at my annual visit of inspection. The practice of entering them on loose sheets of paper is a bad one, as they are frequently lost or mislaid, and the advantage to be derived from referring to them and to the corrections made in them by the teacher, as a record of progress, cannot, therefore, be depended upon.

Result of recent examination for Queen's scholarships as regards the pupil-teachers of this district.

The list of Queen's scholars just issued bears gratifying testimony with respect to the attainments of the female pupil-teachers, though I regret that it does not justify a similar conclusion with respect to the males. The numbers are :—

——	Females.	Males.
1st Class - -	49	17
2nd Class - -	19	25
Total - -	68	42

Desirableness of an *earlier* selection of candidates for apprenticeship.

Better results would in both cases be obtained by a better selection of candidates. I often find that this is deferred until my notice of the collective examination is received or expected. They should be chosen beforehand, and with as much reference to their *teaching* qualifications as their age admits of. The best teacher will, no doubt, sometimes fail to secure well qualified candidates ; but, as a general rule, the influence which he cannot fail to obtain over the children under his charge, will enable him to attach them to himself to such an extent as will prevent repeated failures of this nature.

Scheme for rendering more definite the examination the pupil-teachers of this distric in religious knowledge

With a view to relieve managers and teachers from the difficulty which they have felt in consequence of the very extensive field over which the instruction of their pupil-teachers in religious knowledge has extended, I have made arrangements which seem to have been generally acceptable. My questions are *chiefly* confined to the subjects contained in your Lordships' Syllabus for the Examination of *Female* Candidates in the Training Schools at the Christmas immediately preceding the date fixed for my annual visit of inspection.

Thus, all pupil-teachers to whose school my visit is due during the period commencing 1 January 1861 and ending 1 December 1861, both inclusive, will be examined *chiefly* in the subjects contained in the Syllabus for 1860.

For the pupil-teachers of the first, second, and third years, *both male and female*, the subjects are those prescribed in the Syllabus for students of the first year; and for the pupil-teachers of the fourth and fifth years, those prescribed for students of the second year.

Tabulated statement of subjects for 1861 and 1862.

I subjoin a tabulated statement of the subjects in which the pupil-teachers in this district will be examined in religious knowledge during the years 1861 and 1862.

SYLLABUS, 1860.

First Year.

Holy Scripture :—
1. Deuteronomy.
2. Outlines of Old Testament History, and the chief types and prophecies referring to our Blessed Lord.
3. St. Luke's Gospel.
4. Acts, to end of ch. xiv.

Catechism and Liturgy :—
1. Catechism, with Scriptural Illustrations.
2. The order and contents of the Daily Service.
3. The first 12 Articles, with Scriptural Proofs and Illustrations.

For Examination of Pupil-Teachers of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd years, during 1861.

Second Year.

Holy Scripture :—
1. Isaiah, from ch. xl.
2. St. Luke's Gospel.
3. Acts of the Apostles.
4. Epistle to the Philippians and 1st Epistle of St. Peter.

Catechism and Liturgy :—
1. Catechism, as in First Year.
2. History and Contents of the Book of Common Prayer.
3. The Articles, with Scriptural Proofs and Illustrations.

For Examination of Pupil-Teachers of the 4th and 5th years during 1861.

SYLLABUS, 1861.

First Year.

Holy Scripture :—
1. Genesis.
2. Outlines of Old Testament History, and the chief types and prophecies referring to our Blessed Lord.
3. St. Matthew's Gospel.
4. Acts, to end of ch. xiv.

Catechism and Liturgy :—

As in Syllabus of 1860, First Year.

For Examination of Pupil-Teachers of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd years, during 1862.

Second Year.

Holy Scripture :— 1. Isaiah, to end of ch. xxxix. 2. St. Matthew's Gospel. 3. Acts of the Apostles. 4. Epistle to the Hebrews. Catechism and Liturgy :— As in Syllabus of 1860, Second Year.	For Examination of Pupil-teachers of the 4th and 5th years, during 1862.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JAMES G. C. FUSSELL.

To the Right Honorable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1860, *by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, the* Rev. H. W. BELLAIRS, M.A., *on the* CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS *inspected in the Counties of* GLOUCESTER, HEREFORD, MONMOUTH, OXFORD, WARWICK, *and* WORCESTER.

MY LORDS,

I BEG to commence my report with the same remark as that made in 1859, viz., that the general progress of elementary education in a district may be calculated from the increase or decrease of certificated teachers and apprentices. On this assumption I am happy to be able to report a continued progress.

Progress.

In 1857, the No. of certificated teachers, was 192; of pupil-teachers, 396.
In 1858, ,, ,, 268; ,, 611.
In 1859, ,, ,, 375; ,, 771.
In 1860, ,, ,, 442; ,, 835.

As a rule a certificated teacher represents good school-buildings, proper apparatus, and efficient teaching. It is, therefore, I think, no small subject of congratulation that these have doubled in three years. I have often insisted in my reports that progressive improvement, not an abstract standard, should be the test of results in such a system as ours. This test, when applied to the foregoing table, is, I think, fairly satisfactory, whether as regards the promoters of schools, or the suppliers of teaching power and material.

Teachers.

With regard to the certificated teachers, I am glad to report a general efficiency, and a right discharge of duty. It is but very seldom indeed that I have been obliged to decline the recommendation of augmentation. As a body, they appear to me as efficient and conscientious as any class of persons in the kingdom. Of the young teachers, classed but not certificated, in this sense therefore probationers, I am glad to report improvement. As a rule, the training colleges appear to be taking more pains with their students, in making them acquainted not merely with the principles, but the practice of managing and teaching children. This statement, however, does not apply in the same degree to all. There is as marked a difference in the skill as well as in the methods of school keeping and teaching in the students from different colleges as there is in their marks on the class list.

I am glad to see that in many parts of my district the certificated teachers are gradually exercising that influence, in their respective neighbourhoods, which is the certain result of superior knowledge and intelligence. This influence would be more considerable if along with the technical knowledge and skill they possess, it were possible to combine more general information and knowledge of the world or of mankind. With this conviction I am always glad to hear of their being engaged in some employment which does not interfere with their school duties, and of entering into games and amusements not unsuited to their calling.

Probationary teachers under Minute of July 1858.

Of this class I have 18 in my district. In some instances they have proved a great boon to the managers of poor country schools, but the salaries they require are now not much less than those paid to certificated teachers, and as a rule I doubt not they will prove less efficient than those on the class list. If anything were wanting to prove the wisdom of insisting upon certain mental attainments for "certificates," it might easily be found by contrasting the efficiency of those who have passed the requisite ordeal with all those who fall short of it.

Assistant teachers.

Of these I have but five. As a rule they do not seem to answer. They are taken from amongst the least gifted of the pupil-teachers, and, so far from representing a teaching power double that of an apprentice, which is the assumption, 80 scholars being assigned to them instead of 40, in reality they produce no greater effect upon a school than a pupil-teacher in the mean year of his apprenticeship, which may be put at 16 to 17.

These remarks apply to them when used solely in the day-school; when employed in connexion with a night school, their age alone forms an element in the calculation which ought not to be overlooked.

Apprentices.

Of these I have 835. As a rule they are efficient in their work; but I am still of opinion, that some modification of the present plan should be adopted, by which expense might be saved, those inefficient weeded out, and a larger amount of teaching power employed.

Honorary apprentices.

Of these I have a few. The exact number I cannot state. The existence of such a class is but little known throughout the country; and yet their efficiency, as teachers, is of course, quite as great as that of those in receipt of stipends. They are apprenticed under the same conditions, and may be transferred to the stipendiary list at any time during apprenticeship to their own school, or to any other, subject to your Lordships' approval, at the date of their standing.

Stipendiary monitors.

A new class of teachers under this head, paid out of the capitation grants, are now regularly employed in my district.

In my recommendations on this head, I do not enter into such questions as the amount of stipend, or of extra instruction out of school hours; but simply inform the managers that the capitation grant ought to be spent, first of all, in making the school as efficient as possible; that every class should have its own appointed monitor or teacher; that such monitor should receive some pecuniary stipend from the school funds; and some extra instruction equivalent to the loss sustained in teaching, from the master or mistress.

The plan works well, for not only are the junior classes provided with better teachers; but a new class is attached to every school, from which in most instances will be taken the apprentices.

Scholars.

I have little to remark on this head, the ages at which they *come* is determined by the provision of the school, and the regulation of the managers; the age at which they *go*, by the wants of the parents, and the demand for their labour. I do not see my way, at all events at present, to any compulsory interference with this latter part of the question. By increasing infant and other schools, day and night, where necessary, and by improving existing schools, we may, and no doubt we shall induce a larger number to come for education, and thereby raise the general knowledge and intelligence of the labouring population; and with this we of this generation, at least, I suspect, must be content. The Tables appear to show some slight fluctuation in the ages of children in attendance, but I imagine there is in reality nothing of importance to report on this head. I would only add that unsatisfactory as is the short period during which the schooling of the poor is carried, and imperfect as are their knowledge and attainments when they leave school, I am quite confident that a general improvement in this class is going on, that not only are they able to read and write and cypher a great deal better than their fathers; but along with this, have more intelligence and truer notions on all points bearing upon religious, political, and social life. All must be aware of the great debt of gratitude due to the promoters and conductors of reformatory schools, in reducing the calendars of juvenile crime, but I feel that in such a calculation the improvement of our common elementary schools deserves also to be taken into account more largely than it is.

Character of instruction.

From the summary on this head, I am glad to find that with the exception of arithmetic the number of schools in which the subjects of instruction are reported as imperfectly taught is very small. The calculation is based upon the inspection of 512 "annual-grant schools" and 92 "simple-inspection." = 604 schools. In these there are only 2 annual-grant and 7 simple-inspection, in which the Holy Scriptures are imperfectly taught; 9 annual-grant and 8 simple-inspection in which the catechism is imperfectly taught; 4 annual-grant and 8 simple-inspection in which the reading is imperfect; 1 annual-grant and 4 simple-inspection, in which the writing is imperfect; 56 annual-grant and 31 simple-inspection in which the arithmetic is imperfect.

This report must not be considered conclusive in determining the exact state of the case. To report upon the knowledge of children, and methods of teaching in Holy Scriptures, catechism, reading, and writing, is to state simply general impressions, which will vary according to the standard in the mind of the reporter, and his powers of observation, and perception. Under such circumstances, an inspector will almost invariably allow a certain per-centage of credit to be carried to the account of the teacher and the children, from a fear of underrating their performance, and of overlooking the respective difficulties and disadvantages of each school.

In arithmetic the case is different. The inspector has probably a set of questions involving the same principles and modes of working which he places day after day before the children under examination. He has no difficulty in determining whether the same are worked correctly or not, and has no disposition to enter into the question of especial difficulties and disadvantages, but marks each school according to the correctness of the sums worked.

This explanation may fairly be taken into calculation when comparing the figures above, and must be allowed to modify considerably the satisfactory reports upon those subjects which cannot be so accurately tested as arithmetic. I am glad to report that "mental arithmetic" is becoming general. I have long made it a rule to test this exercise throughout the school, down to the very lowest class, and I believe there are very few more important, whether for improving the mental powers, for making school arithmetic practically useful, or for enabling an inspector to determine the diligence and activity of the teachers, and the general intelligence of the scholars.

Income and expenditure.

The incomes of the 438 schools reported upon amounts to 42,751*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, the expenditure to 46,976*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.*, leaving a deficit of 4,225*l.* 4*s.*, which as a matter of fact has been paid by the parochial clergy.

If anything were wanting to show the interest taken by the clergy in the education of the poor, these figures would go far to prove it.

The average income for each scholar in attendance in annual-grant schools is 17*s.* 11¼*d.*; in simple-inspection schools 17*s.* 3½*d.*

The average expenditure for each scholar in attendance in annual-grant schools is 19*s.* 8¾*d.*; in simple-inspection schools 18*s.* 6¾*d.*

The average salaries of certificated schoolmasters including Government grants is 88*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*; of uncertificated, 58*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*; of certificated schoolmistresses, 62*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*; of uncertificated, 33*l.* 13*s.* 7*d.*; of infant schoolmistresses certificated, 56*l.* 16*s.*; uncertificated, 30*l.* 6*s.*

From this it would appear that when the Government grants are deducted from the above salaries the uncertificated teachers are in receipt of incomes not much less than those of certificated teachers.

School-buildings.

On this head I would beg to observe that although the district is generally well supplied with school buildings, there are still many places which are not, and these amongst the poorest and least able to provide them. I am afraid that your Lordships' regulation of diminished aid towards building grants will in some of these cases operate injuriously, suppressing in effect the prospect of erecting buildings at all, or inducing the promoters to content themselves with inferior buildings, which I am informed by some persons interested in this matter, can be erected at a less cost without your Lordships' present rate of aid and its conditions than they can be with them.

The ventilation is still in very many instance unsatisfactory. The plan printed in the Minutes of 1858–9, p. 39, has been successful wherever it has been tried. The expense of converting a common fireplace is very trifling, and the saving of fuel considerable. In time I hope to see the old miserable expedients of holes in the floor and ceiling superseded by this, or some equally or more satisfactory plan. In addition to this, I frequently recommend a moveable skylight, which furnishes not only the best means of summer ventilation, but of providing the school with proper light.

Domestic economy.

Under this head I have not much to report. There are considerable difficulties in carrying it out *unless* some one member of the school committees take the matter in hand earnestly, and a separate teacher be employed for it. In the appendix will be found statements of the most successful institutions of this kind, as well as of those night schools which have been inspected by Mr. Capel.

Night schools.

I have the honor to be, &c.

H. W. BELLAIRS.

To the Right Honorable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX A.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

PARISH CHURCH GIRLS' NATIONAL SCHOOL, CHELTENHAM.

Instruction in Household Duties.—Cooking Department.

The following Provisions have been cooked, and given to the Invalid Poor, from 1 January to 31 December 1859.

Month.	Hot Meat and Potatoes.	Cold Meat and Potatoes.	Soup.		Mutton Broth.		Beef Tea.		Puddings	Sago Gruel.		Oatmeal Gruel.		Arrowroot.		Total Deliveries.
1859.			qts.	pts.	qts.	pts.	qts.	pts.		qts.	pts.	qts.	pts.	qts.	pts.	
January -	99	6	36	1	8	1	3	1	29	21	0	25	0			230
February -	164	9	37	0	15	1	6	1	54	10	0	27	0	4	0	328
March -	185	9	48	0	18	0	7	4	33	19	0	5	0	4	6	338
April -	158	4	37	0	7	0	0	11	22	6	2	4	1			252
May -	167	7	30	6	11	0	12	3	36	14	0	2	0	10	0	292
June -	130	4	14	0	8	0	5	5	20	2	0	4	0	11	0	203
August -	82	3	4	0	3	0	4	1	23	2	6			6	0	128
September -	81	1	13	2	1	0	3	0	25			1	0	4	1	132
October -	108		22	0	8	0	7	0	35	1	5			0	2	188
November -	153		31	2	9	0	17	1	32	17	0	1	0	2	3	268
December -	151		23	0	3	0	10	0	17	3	0	2	0	8	0	217
	1,478	43	295	5	91	2	74	27	326	95	7	71	1	49	12	2,576

About 650 quarts of soup, with bread, in addition to the above, were given out during the few days of very severe weather.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Balance from the Year 1858 -	2	16	9
Subscriptions - - -	89	17	0
Donations - - - -	12	17	0
	£105	10	9

PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Mistress's Salary - - -	45	0	0
Travelling Expenses - -	2	18	8
Printing and Stationery - -	3	1	2
Collecting - - - -	0	16	6
Alterations and Repairs - -	12	4	3
Coals - - - -	10	4	6
Sundries for Use of Kitchen -	8	12	0½
Marshall, Ironmonger - -	4	8	6
Balance in hand - - -	18	5	1½
	£105	10	9

Audited—R. B. HUDLESTON.

The early history of the Pershore Industrial School is as follows:—In a house adjoining the school playground a person happened to be living who was well qualified to act as matron. The landlord very kindly altered and added to this building, so as to make it more convenient for its present use. The industrial apartment contains a brick oven, with a mangle and an ironing table, in addition to the usual furniture of a *cottage* kitchen; and here the girls, three at a time, work four afternoons and one morning in the week.

On Monday a joint of meat with vegetables is cooked, and a plain pudding is made by the girls, under the superintendence of the matron. The meat and pudding is distributed amongst the *sick and aged invalids* of the parish, by tickets given through the clergy and paid for out of the offertory money. In the past year 669 meat dinners, 190 portions of pudding, and 932 quarts of soup have been given amongst them, so that this institution is of use to another class of the community besides the school.

On Tuesday morning a bushel of bread or thereabouts is baked and sold. In the winter soup is made for the poor; and with the leavings of Monday's cooking the girls make a dinner for themselves. This opportunity is taken to teach them cheap and economical dishes suitable for a labourer's family.

On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday afternoons the girls are instructed in washing, ironing, or mangling. As the matron takes in washing, there is no lack of material.

Eighteen girls are selected from the first and second classes to take their turn in the industrial school, and six more are placed on the list to fill the place of any absentees. No girl can go to the kitchen unless her name be on the books of the National school, and her parents have signified their approval.

The cooking and baking department more than pays its way; towards the rent, Government pays one-half, and the profits of the mangling department cover the deficiency. The chief expense to be met, therefore, is the matron's salary; for this we have the capitation grant from Government, 5*l.*, leaving about 13*l.* to be accounted for. If the managers of the national school grant 10*l.* per annum out of their funds, it will be money well spent, and we may leave the remaining 3*l.* to the beneficence of friends.

The three girls receive no remuneration for their work except a cup of tea after afternoon school, and the dinner of their own cooking on Tuesday working mornings.

1858 (experimental.)

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	PAYMENTS.	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions	6	19	6	Tools and Furniture	2	15	4
Received for Meat and Broth	11	19	11	Rent of Cottage (1 Quarter)	1	15	0
Government Aid towards Purchase of Tools	0	18	1	Potatoes, Flour, Tea, Sugar, Rice, Eggs, Milk, &c.	6	9	7
Ditto towards Rent	0	17	6	Meat	9	6	1
Ditto towards General Expenses	4	10	6	Matron's Salary	5	8	0
Balance due to Treasurer	0	8	6				
	£25	14	0		£25	14	0

DROITWICH, ST. PETER'S GIRLS' SCHOOL.

In the above school there are meat dinners with potatoes and puddings, cooked every Friday for distribution among the sick and poor.

The meat dinners generally consist of joints of mutton and beef. These joints are cooked before the school-room fire, in a tin hastener, with a common bottle-jack. The potatoes are boiled on the class-room fire. The puddings, at present, are sent to a neighbouring bake-house, but a new cooking-grate, with an oven attached, is about to be erected in the class-room. Four girls are appointed from the first class each Friday as cooks; they attend to the cooking of the meat, boil the potatoes in their skins, peel them, and mix the puddings under superintendence of the mistress. They are allowed to dine on the remains of the joint, and to make one pudding for themselves. This obviates all objections on the part of the parents, and makes the office of cook a matter of competition. The cooking department is made self-paying on the following plan:—An order-book is sent round the town and benevolent parties order meat dinners or puddings for any sick persons or poor whom they wish to relieve. The joint is cut up at half-past twelve, when the recipients attend or send to the school-room, bringing their own dishes or plates to carry their dinners home. The charges for meat dinners with potatoes are sixpence each, and for large puddings, of rice, sago, or tapioca, with eggs and milk, sixpence also.

The school generally loses a trifle on the meat dinners, but gains on the puddings about the same amount, though sometimes there is a profit on the meat, *e. g.*, the dinner on Friday last consisted of a leg of mutton weighing 8lbs. at $7\frac{1}{2}$*d.* = 5*s.*; one peck of potatoes, 10*d.* = 5*s.* 10*d.* This supplied 14 dinners at 6*d.* each = 7*s.*, thus showing a profit of 1*s.* 2*d.* to the school.

It is not supposed that it is possible to teach girls cooking by this means, but it is hoped that they will acquire a taste for it, if nothing more.

(Signed) WILLIAM LEA.

APPENDIX B.

REMARKS on the STATE of EDUCATION in MONMOUTHSHIRE, by the Rev. J. W. D. HERNAMAN, Her Majesty's Assistant Inspector of Schools.

Chepstow, Dec. 1860.

THE progress of education in the county of Monmouth during the last few years has been so marked as to deserve especial notice. It may be estimated by comparing the state of education in Monmouthshire at present with what it was seven years ago, as follows:—

Year.	Number of Annual-Grant Schools.	Number of Schools under Simple Inspection.	Number of Certificated Teachers.	Number of Pupil-teachers.
1853	7	8	6	24
1860	18	14	25	53

Hence it will be seen that the number of schools under inspection, and of pupil-teachers has more than doubled, and the number of certificated teachers more than quadrupled in seven years.

In the agricultural parts of Monmouthshire there are still several populous parishes where the schools are either not under inspection at all, or visited for simple inspection merely.

Among the former are:—

Machen,	with a population of	2,210
Bassaleg,	,,	2,159
Christ's Church,	,,	1,646
Caerleon,	,,	1,539
Llanfoist,	,,	1,453
Llantarnam,	,,	1,228
Trellech,	,,	988
Raglan,	,,	880
Caldicot,	,,	661
Caerwent,	,,	661

Among the latter are:—

Monmouth,	with a population of	5,710
Usk,	,,	2,038

J. W. D. HERNAMAN.

APPENDIX C.

REMARKS, from Rev. H. M. CAPEL, Her Majesty's Assistant Inspector, on NIGHT and INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

29 Dec. 1860.

I ENCLOSE lists of the night schools and the industrial schools. Some of the 28 night schools I have this year (1860) visited are self-supporting, nearly all of them are going on satisfactorily.

The employment of certificated teachers in night schools under the Minute of July, 1858, has been tried only in 6 schools, viz., Birmingham, St. Philip's; Birmingham, St. John's Ladywood; Balsall Heath; Saltley; Kidderminster, St. Mary's, and Kidderminster, St. John's, and in the last of these it has been given up.

In the industrial schools, seven visits have been paid to departments where the boys were instructed in gardening or spade-husbandry, and three to kitchens where the elder girls of Birmingham, St. John's Ladywood, Birmingham, St. Mark's, and Kidderminster, St. John's, are instructed in delicate cookery for the sick, and economical cookery for the poor.

The managers of the first named, the only one which has been in operation a full year, report of it as follows:—

"The cooking school has thoroughly answered our expectations, and at a very trifling expense has enabled us to teach 68 girls (53 from our own school, and 15 gratuitously from St. Mark's,) how to cook properly all ordinary dishes, and has provided us with the means of using our communion alms in such a way as to ensure their distribution in the shape of wholesome and well cooked food to the sick and hungry. It was opened on the 16th February last (1859), the total expense of starting it, including grate, fixing table, saucepans, &c., and an iron oven has been 19*l.* 3*s.* 4½*d.*, of which we have received from Government 5*l.* 3*s.* The total expense of working it, including matron's salary, coals, and prizes to the children, for nearly a year, has been 18*l.* 19*s.* 5*d.* of which we received 11*l.* 10*s.* from Government in the shape of capitation fees, so that it has cost us but 14*l.* 0*s.* 4½*d.* to start, and 7*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.* to work, and for this money we have taught the girls one of the most useful things they could possibly learn, and have cooked and sent out:—

1,085 portions of meat and vegetables.
575 ,, beef tea.
149 ,, mutton broth.
88 ,, sago and wine, arrowroot, gruel, or barley water.
533 ,, rice, sago, Yorkshire, suet, or light puddings.
176 dinners in the form of meat pies containing enough for four each.

Making a total of 2,606 meals. The amount of sacramental alms used for the provisions was 44*l.* 9*s.* 2½*d.*

I believe the day schools are slowly but steadily improving, this is especially the case where the teacher has been some time in the same school.

H. M. CAPEL.

APPENDIX D.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.—1860.

Date.	Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.
January 24, 25	Cradley	60	59
„ 31	Redditch	37	—
February 13	Kidderminster, St. John's	—	17
„ 16	Birmingham, St. John's Ladywood	28	—
„ 20	„ St. Bartholomew's	60	—
„ 21	„ „	12*	8
„ 23	Halesowen	10	—
„ 27	Birmingham, St. John's Ladywood	—	33
March 22	„ St. Philip's	25	—
April 2	Lyewaste	45	36
„ 3	Wollaston	14	—
„ 18	Balsall Heath	21	—
August 1	Coventry, St. Michael's	64	—
„ 2	„ „	—	81
October 9	„ Trinity	—	45
„ 10	„ St. Michael's	—	60
„ 17	Saltley	30†	—
„ 22	Warborough	16	—
November 19, 20	Kidderminster, St. John's	33	15
„ 22, 27	„ St. Mary's	93	52
December 18, 19	Dorchester	24	9
		572	415

* Men. † Six men.

APPENDIX E.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENTS.—1860.

IN the first ten, a part of the boys or girls attending an ordinary day school receive instruction as under:—

Date.	Name of School.	Boys.	Girls.	Subject of Industrial Instruction.
February 14 -	Kidderminster, St. John's.	—	27	Cooking.
„ 17 -	Clifton-on-Teme -	4	—	Gardening.
„ 27 -	Birmingham :			
	St. John's Ladywood	—	53	Cooking.
	St. Mark's - -	—	15	„
June 13 - -	Little Milton -	10	—	Gardening.
„ 19 - -	Nuneaton - -	30	—	„
August 2 - -	Coventry, St. Michael's	50	—	„
September 21 -	Rugby, Elborow's -	14	—	„
„ -	„ Trinity -	20	—	„
November 20 -	Kidderminster, St. John's.	—	(27)	Cooking (2nd visit)
December 8 -	Tardebigge - -	10	—	Gardening.
		138	95	
Feb. 29 and Mar. 2	Birmingham, Blue Coat.	89	56	Household work.
July 25 - -	Birmingham, Free Industrial.	123	74	Household work, tailoring, shoemaking, laundry, &c.
October 11 - -	Coventry, Blue Coat	—	46	Household work.
		212	176	

The three last schools are either wholly or partly boarding schools, and no report on the industrial department appears in the tabulated reports.

H. M. CAPEL.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1860, *by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, the* REV. F. WATKINS, B.D., &c., *on the* CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS *inspected in the County of* YORK.

MY LORDS,

THE last official year, ending on the 31st of August 1860, has been one of continual, regular, and general progress in my district. There has been a considerable increase of all the machinery of education and of its working powers. Many new schools have been entered on my list. The attendance of the children in them has been larger with regard to the accommodation offered, and more regular as tested by the increased capitation grants. The number of certificated teachers has increased satisfactorily, above 13 per cent. in the past year. The number of assistant-teachers and probationers has risen greatly. The pupil-teachers also, notwithstanding the check given to their increase by your Lordships' late Minutes, are in greater number than in the preceding year by 4½ per cent. New schools have been built, or are now building, I will not say in all the places where they are needed, but in those localities which are most in want of them. I can now state that in Yorkshire there are few places—none of any great importance—which are much in need of school-buildings. The new schools are generally handsome and distinctive in their architectural character, convenient in arrangement, well furnished and fitted with all educational apparatus, but for the most part unskilfully and insufficiently ventilated. Any quantity of fresh cold air can be obtained in them, but hardly one room has any effective provision for the admission of fresh air properly and gradually heated. The incomes of the schools and the salaries of the teachers are also larger than they were, though the increase is only small. I must add that the expenditure of the schools has increased in a greater degree. This, however, is no bad sign in the progress of education, rather the contrary. It only shows that a larger sum has been spent upon it, which will certainly be paid, though probably by those who have already contributed largely to its support. The two main feeders of the educational income in Yorkshire, "school fees," representing the payment of parents for their children's schooling, and "voluntary contributions," representing the offerings of the real friends of education, have both increased steadily during the last year. The former now comprises 53 per cent. of the whole educational income; the latter about 32½ per cent. The age of children in school, and their stay at school, show a trifling improvement, as much, I believe, as can ever be fairly looked for, not only in the circumstances of the country at large, but of our county in particular. The return of many years shows such little variation that we may assume the present state to be pretty nearly the sea-level of elementary education. The progress of the children in the different subjects of instruction continues to be satisfactory, and certainly there is less cram and more intelligent reception of the subject-matter than in byegone years. The work done by my two colleagues and myself during the last twelvemonths has been larger than in any previous year, and has hardly met with any interruption. We have inspected 607 schools, containing 841 departments, and have examined 76,082 children.

I have made this general statement *in limine*, as I know that there are persons who will read it, who will not follow out the subject in its various details under the separate heads which I now submit to your Lordships.

SCHOOL CHILDREN.

We have examined in the different schools above 9,000 more children this year than in the previous year. The whole number is 76,082, *i.e.*, 42,856 boys and 33,226 girls, or above 56 per cent. of the former, and more than 43 per cent. of the latter, which is just the same per-centage as in last year, and very little different from that of the preceding year. I believe that the ratio 4 : 3 would very nearly represent the attendance of the different sexes at the elementary schools in Yorkshire. And when I look to the general return from all the schools in Great Britain I find that very nearly the same per-centage prevails, and that the number of boys is to that of girls as 14 : 11.

In this year, as in previous years, the attendance of children on the day of inspection has been above the average attendance as much as nine per cent.

It is satisfactory to find that notwithstanding the enlargement of school-buildings, and the uprise of new schools in many localities, the average attendance of children in them is larger with respect to the accommodation than of late years. It may now be stated as 65 per cent. of the whole space provided, against 63 per cent. in 1859, and 61 per cent. in 1858. Yet it must be remembered that there is still 35 per cent. of the school space in general unoccupied, or more than one-third of the whole school accommodation in Yorkshire. In this respect Yorkshire is rather behind the rest of Great Britain, which occupies 67 per cent. of its school space, but it is in advance of its neighbour, Lancashire, which fills up only 60 per cent. There is no doubt that in all large towns there are many children of school-age who do not attend school at all, not more from their parents' want of means than from their want of inclination or want of authority to send their children to school. And in some places of moderate size, where there is not, or ought not to be, a large pauper population, it may well be questioned whether ragged schools have not to some extent interfered with day schools, and drained off some of their proper supply. It is certain that many parents of that lowest class, which fills them, are only too glad to spend the money, which should pay for their children's schooling, in gin and tobacco. They rejoice that others should do their duty for them, and take them as much as possible out of their way and off their hands.

In the returns of school-age there is again a slight improvement, as will be seen below:—

AGE.	Per-centage, 1858.	Per-centage, 1859.	Per-centage, 1860.
Under 7 years - - -	39·08	38	35·85
„ 10 „ - - -	73·80	72·5	71·325
Above 10 „ - - -	26·20	27·5	28·675

Here we find an increase of above one per cent. in the children of higher age, and a decrease of above two per cent. in the very young ones. This is well as far as it goes, but it obviously goes very little way, and does not really give any hope that the school-age of the children of the working classes will be increased to any important and useful extent. For those who are really interested in the subject it may be well to accept the state of the case as a fact, not such as they would wish, but such as they will have to deal with. Their efforts will probably be far more satisfactory to themselves, and beneficial to the country, if they direct them rather to bring as many children as possible under instruction for a while than to prolong the attendance of those who are at school; and at the same time if they turn their thoughts and employ their energies in the establishment and conduct of supplementary schools—by whatever name they may be called—night schools, mechanics' institutes, sewing schools, or associations for mutual improvement. Whether children, in any number, can ever be made to stay longer at school is very uncertain, but there is no doubt that, under any circumstances, supplementary institutions, such as I have named, would, if rightly conducted, be of the greatest benefit to the working classes.

The return of school-stay is as follows, compared with the two previous years:—

—	Per-centage, 1858.	Per-centage, 1859.	Per-centage, 1860.
In school less than 1 year	43·16	42·215	40·525
Who have been 1 year	22·5	23·13	21·675
„ 2 years	15·31	15·38	17·315
„ 3 years	9·58	9·86	10·20
„ 4 years	5·37	4·976	6·375
„ 5 years and upwards	4·07	4·44	4·91

In this return, also, it will be seen that there is a slight improvement. I am not, however, disposed to place much reliance on it, as it does not show the whole state of the case. It does not tell how long a child stays at school from the beginning to the end of his school-course, but how long he stays in one school. In villages where there is only one school, and where the population shifts little, such a return is of importance, and shows pretty fairly the school-stay of that locality. But in towns where there are many schools, where the population is continually ebbing and flowing, and where the calls of labour are various, drawing the work-people from one parish or district to another, the length of stay in one school does not at all exhibit the length of the child's whole school course.

PROGRESS.

There is, as was the case last year, good reason to be satisfied with the progress of school children in the subjects of their instruction, and especially in the elementary and more important subjects. This is almost a necessary consequence of the increase of trained and well-qualified teachers. I do not mean to say that their attainments are large, or that the knowledge they acquire is always intelligent and never by rote. Nor do I mean to assert that there are not plentiful cases of gross ignorance and of mere cram. But this may be truly said of our Church schools in Yorkshire, that the boys who leave school from the first class, forming about 20 per cent. of the whole number in the school, and varying in age from (the greater number) 10 to (a few) 14 years of age, can read books of general information with ease and intelligence, if not with expression; can write a legible, often a very good, hand in their copybooks, and with generally correct spelling from dictation on their slates; can work sums as far as practice and proportion, many of them also vulgar and decimal fractions, with quickness and precision; know something of the geography of their own country, of its possessions in other parts of the world, and of the neighbouring countries of Europe; are acquainted with the parts of speech and their general use and relations, retain some of the facts in English history beyond mere names and dates; and have considerable knowledge of the historical books, at least, of the Old and New Testament, with very fair understanding of the Church catechism. In religious knowledge the girls who leave at the same age are fully their equals, often their superiors. They read with more expression and clearer utterance. They write both on slate from dictation, and in copybooks as correctly and with equal neatness. They are behind the boys in other subjects, especially in arithmetic. But they make up for this inferiority by their progress in needlework, which is everywhere improving, often very creditable, and not unfrequently very good. There is no greater mistake than to assert that certificated schoolmistresses are either unwilling or unable to teach needlework, or that they lead their scholars to undervalue it as a necessary part of a woman's duty. The great cause of deficiency in needlework, where it is deficient, is the insufficient supply of good material on the part of the managers, or the over-abundant supply of inferior materials on the part of the parents. It is inconceivable how prejudiced and touchy Yorkshire mothers are on this point,—"My girl doesn't go to school to make things for Mrs. ———" is a very common outcry in a very indignant tone, accompanied with a threat of withdrawal of her child. One day in the week is often all that is allowed by the parent for her child's contribution to the school work. The other four days she must work for herself or for home demands. In some places in the neighbourhood of Halifax the parents will not allow their girls to do any needlework, but require that the whole of the industrial occupation shall consist of knitting worsted stockings in which they certainly excel. Still under these difficult circumstances, needlework has improved much, and is improving yearly in my district. I regret that there is no mention of it in the following Table of progress.

TABLE of PROGRESS.

SUBJECTS of INSTRUCTION.	Per-centage, 1857.	Per-centage, 1858.	Per-centage, 1859.
	Good.	Good.	Good.
Holy Scripture - - -	84·5	85	86
Catechism - - -	86·5	90	90
Reading - - -	78·5	82	81
Writing - - -	86·5	86	83
Arithmetic - - -	89·	91	91
Geography - - -	77·5	74	80
Grammar - - -	68·5	67	70
History - - -	68·5	72	80

In connexion with this Table I may show the difference, which I mentioned in my report last year, between schools receiving annual grants, representing the modern system, and schools under simple inspection, representing the old order of things, and probably the best of their kind.

COMPARATIVE PROGRESS of SCHOOLS receiving Annual Grants and those under simple Inspection.

SUBJECTS of INSTRUCTION.	Per-centage of Schools receiving Annual Grants.	Per-centage of Schools under Simple Inspection.
	Good.	Good.
Holy Scriptures - - -	86	54
Catechism - - -	90	64
Reading - - -	81	52
Writing - - -	83	60
Arithmetic - - -	91	67
Geography - - -	80	47
Grammar - - -	70	47
History - - -	80	81

A single glance at this Table will show the wide difference that exists between these two sets of schools, and the great superiority of the new system, with one single exception, in imparting knowledge with intelligence and method. The exceptional case of "history" I am unable to account for, though I have no doubt that the return is correct. Its probable cause is, that history is taught in very few of the schools under simple inspection, that where it is taught it is a favourite subject with the master, and therefore taught with success.

Nor is it only in intellectual progress that the report of the last official year is satisfactory. The conduct of the children, as far as inspectors can judge of it in their short and often hurried visits, and as reported by managers and teachers of schools, is also improving and has improved strikingly when compared with byegone years. I see that the schools which I have inspected I have been able to class thus:—

Good	39	per cent.
Fair	46½	„
Moderate or bad	14½	„

which shows at least, that but a small number of them are in an unsatisfactory state, and that nearly two-fifths of the whole are in a condition that is very creditable both to teachers and scholars.

Mr. Sharpe makes his return as follows:—In the course of the twelve months ending on the 31st of August 1860, he inspected 207 schools containing 281 departments, which he classifies thus:—

Good or thoroughly efficient	83 = 30	per cent. nearly.
Fair or fairly efficient	113 = 40	„
Moderate and bad schools	85 = 30	„

Mr. Temple states his return thus:—He inspected 230 schools containing 290 departments which he has arranged as follows:—

Good	87 = 30	per cent.
Doing their work fairly	148 = 51	„
Moderate or bad	55 = 19	„

I have before remarked that my per-centage of good schools must always be higher than that of my colleagues, as I inspect many of the best schools in the district, and comparatively few of the smaller, and those that are out of the way. The general return for the district from our joint work stands thus:—

Good	33	per cent.
Fair	46	„
Moderate	21	„

which is in my opinion a very creditable return for Yorkshire. It is satisfactory also as compared with past years, as will be seen below.

—	1858.	1859.	1860.
Good schools	30·	31·	33·
Fair „	45·5	45·5	46·
Moderate or bad schools	24·5	23·5	21·

It is satisfactory to find that little more than one-fifth of the whole number are in a poor state, whilst one-third are in every way creditable, and doing their work successfully. There is also reason to expect considerable improvement in the lowest class of our schools as they come by degrees under the teaching and management of trained masters and mistresses. The improvement from this cause in village schools is already perceptible. In a few years we may hope that almost all the village schools even in the agricultural districts will be under probationary teachers, and will benefit accordingly.

TEACHERS.

With the general body of teachers, both male and female, there is every reason to be satisfied. Those who are certificated, increasing in number from 442 in 1859 to 509 in 1860, are spreading themselves over the county not only in the town schools, but in those both of the manufacturing and agricultural villages. With very few exceptions they are doing their work well, and are rightly appreciated by the clergy and other managers of school, and by the parents of the children. In the few cases where failures occur, they are nine times out of ten, from what I may venture to call *young-manism* in the males, and *fine-ladyism* in the females. I have seen both of these states, which are equally offensive to good taste, and mischievous to the cause of education. Of the older and more experienced teachers in my district I can speak with unqualified approbation and with sincere respect. They have not an easy life, they have little leisure—few holidays, and certainly no superfluous incomes. They have in general families to bring up, and also to provide against illness and declining years out of their (usually) moderate salaries. Yet I very rarely hear a complaint. They are, for the most part, content to do their work whilst they are able, and to look in faith for its success and its reward alike to Him who gives both the power and the will to work in His service. They may fairly question whether, as their number increases, and the value and length of their services increase also, considerable addition should not be made to the grant set apart for teachers' pensions. It is hardly possible for the majority of them to make sufficient provision for their children and for themselves. They are not allowed—even had they the leisure for it—to engage in other work which might add something to their income. The most meritorious and the longest educational service does not lead to any preferment. They can look forward to no higher standing, nor to any quiet haven. This subject is growing more important yearly. Hitherto we have been accustomed to young people as certificated teachers, most of them in the prime of life, only a few past middle age; but we must remember that years are passing with them, as with us. Many have now reached middle life, some are going down its hill. Every year will add to this number, and carry some on to old age. Many of them will then have served their country well and faithfully for a long term of years, all the best years of their existence. Are they to have no reward for their work, no help when they are unable to help themselves? Is there to be no encouragement thus offered to others to labour and persevere in the course of duty? If some such provision be not made, some of the most valuable teachers, practical and experienced persons, both male and female, will be lost to the cause of education. Such persons, schoolmasters especially, have many offers of clerkships, receivers' and accountants' places made to them with higher salaries and less responsibility than their present posts. They often refuse them from the right feeling that they ought to continue in the vocation to which they have been called. They are not yet without hope, that in any modifications or extensions of the present educational system their claims will be recognized, either by the extension and enlargement of the pension list, or by their appointment as officers under your Lordships' Committee. To either of these well-earned rewards no man who fully knows the state of the case could reasonably object.

Of the younger schoolmasters I hear, not so unfrequently as I could wish, two complaints, one that they get into debt, the other that they are conceited and ignorant of their right position. Of the first I have known several instances, proceeding, I believe, not so much from self-indulgence, as from ignorance of the world and of their real position in it. They fancy that their position requires certain social luxuries,—furniture, books, dress, society,—which they cannot really afford, and in obtaining which they exceed their limited incomes. "I must do this," "I must have that," has ruined many a richer man than a poor schoolmaster, though it has been from official and not from selfish feeling. As to the other charge, that of conceit and ignorance of the world, there certainly is some ground for it, though these young men are often judged somewhat harshly in this respect. They are put in a position of great difficulty, in charge over others, "monarchs of all they survey," at a time of life which is of all others the worst fitted for such a change. They very often pass at once from the constraint and discipline of a training school to a situation where they are not only their own masters, but masters of many others. They have often no friend to counsel with, no superior to guide them or keep them in check. Their social position is equivocal. They are isolated both from the class above and the class below them. They can rarely, from the circumstances of their birth and training, have any useful knowledge of the world. Their knowledge is of books rather than of men, and it is therefore no wonder that they make mistakes in reading the latter, and attach an over-importance to the former. Under such circumstances, it is not surprising that a few "offend." But they who are offended would act a wiser and more Christian part in endeavouring to remove the stumbling-blocks in their way, than in pointing them out to public notice and exaggerating their evil effects.

PROBATIONERS AND ASSISTANT TEACHERS.

The new class of teachers created by your Lordships' Minutes, called probationers, is beginning to show itself in my district. Thirty-one are now at work in it. I look upon this as a most important and valuable step in our educational course, bridging over the gulf that must needs exist between the young, inexperienced student of the training school and the master in sole charge of a large school. I believe that it would be well to require all teachers to serve for a period of two years as probationers, or for one year as an assistant in a large school, and for another as a probationer in a school of moderate size. Much of the evil complained of, and existing, in young teachers, would thus be done away with. Their character would be formed and their experience gained at the smallest cost, both to the public and to themselves. Few great mistakes would be made by them. They would thus advance more gradually and heedfully to the posts of responsibility and importance.

The number of assistant teachers in my district is now 23. Their position would be improved by considering them as pupil-teachers in their sixth year, with definite subjects of instruction by the head master and of examination by the inspector. At present their yearly examination (of one chosen subject only) is a farce, the instruction given to them is scanty an irregular. Indeed, it would seem better to do away altogether with this anomalous class of teachers, and to make all assistant teachers probationers under the same regulations. In some cases the head teachers have too much authority over their assistants; in others they have too little, or none at all. These assistants also form a very available nucleus for school quarrels, especially in the cases where some of the pupil-teachers are apprenticed to the head and others to an assistant teacher. Whatever number of pupil-teachers be allowed in a school, they should all be apprenticed to the same person and recognize the same supreme authority.

PUPIL-TEACHERS.

Of this class of teachers I have already observed the increase during the last official year from 1,079 to 1,125. This increase (of 4½ per cent.) is considerable when the limitations imposed by the late Minutes on their number is taken into account. It is also of importance in showing that they are now employed in a greater number of schools, that more of the smaller schools, than heretofore, now partake of their benefit. In the great majority of cases a pupil-teacher is a teacher born and bred in the place where he is apprenticed, and therefore to a certain extent an object of, and witness for, educational interest in that place. His parents, his family, his relations, and friends are interested in his progress and ultimate success, and thus become interested in the progress of education. It is curious to observe how many members of the same family—their cousins or near relations—become pupil-teachers partly from this feeling.

There is on the whole good reason to be satisfied with the character and conduct of this now large body of young people. Exceptional cases of immorality, disobedience, and incompetency appear now and then, as may reasonably be expected. Some of them get weary of a life which to the young and ardent offers few attractions, and lays them under serious obligations. Three or four of our male apprentices have run away from their work, preferring to serve Her Majesty in another career, as soldiers and sailors. Two or three of the young women have entered into other contracts as wives. A few—very few—of the youths have been dismissed for lawlessness or immoral conduct, and a few also of each sex have been removed for inefficiency as teachers or insufficiency of the required attainments, but the great mass of the body remains sound, morally and intellectually.

There is one point on which I have felt some anxiety in consequence of statements from medical men, *i.e.*, the health of these young people. There certainly have been many cases of delicate, if not ill health amongst them of late years, and there have also been several deaths. Till lately, in consequence of the non-requirement of medical certificates, it was difficult to say whether the delicacy or decay of health was to be attributed to the work and confinement of the apprenticeship or to weakness of constitution. Now, when such certificates are required by your Lordships both at the commencement and in the third year, of the apprenticeship, there will be less difficulty in ascertaining the cause of ill health. More than one medical man—one of great eminence in Yorkshire—has expressed a strong opinion against our system of apprenticing young people at such a time of life, with so much work, such confinement, and so great responsibility. I do not, of course, set my opinion against medical authority, but yet I should question whether this body of 1,125 young people have a greater amount of sickness and ill health among them than any other equally large body of young people of the same age, and whether the per-centage of deaths be higher. If this were ascertained to be against us, then it would be necessary to make some change in our system. At present I cannot consider the question settled. It should be examined dispassionately, and watched with care and intelligence. I have made inquiry in many girls' schools in consequence of a letter from your Lordships' Secretary, (owing to a statement from Mr. Temple), and I find that in very few schools do the pupil-teachers stand up for the whole of the school-time—never during afternoon school when the girls are employed in needlework, and very rarely for the whole of the morning. Wherever this has been the practice I have shown its mischief and requested its discontinuance. I have also urged strongly, both on male and female teachers, masters and mistresses, probationers, assistants, and pupil-teachers, the necessity of regular and out-of-door exercise where practicable, either in garden work or in country walks.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

I have little actually to report on night schools. They are not yet many in number nor large in size in Yorkshire. Of those which have been inspected by me, the Haley Hill Working Man's College and the Young Woman's Night School there occupy the first place. They have all the elements of good schools in them, well-qualified and experienced teachers, definite organization, suitable arrangements, careful and liberal management, intelligent and earnest scholars. Their progress is very marked, the tone is cheerful and healthy, the discipline efficient, but not strict. Now these are the points which have not been sufficiently attended to in night schools, but which are necessary for their progress and usefulness. Young inexperienced teachers are, I have no hesitation in saying, rather mischievous than of use in such institutions.

Man-knowledge equally with book-knowledge is requisite in those who are to teach men, young men, and boys coming together, not of necessity, but voluntarily, for instruction. A large and liberal management is equally needed. Firm but not strict discipline, a frank appeal to common sense and to good feeling, rather than a system of preventive rules, must be maintained. In night schools in general these necessary conditions of success are not fulfilled; the teachers are frequently young and without authority; their organization is imperfect, if any; their management is loose and intermittent; there is often no attempt at discipline in them, but everyone does that which is right in his own eyes. The attendance is, as may be expected, both very irregular and very unpunctual. Such night schools will do little, if any good. At all events, they will not supplement the shortcomings of the day school, either in imparting instruction or in fashioning character and forming good habits.

The night school at the Farnley Iron Works, supported by the Messrs. Armitage, and energetically worked by the head-master (Mr. Barnes) of their day schools, has already made striking progress, and promises to be thoroughly successful. At Rippenden, Kirkstall St. Stephen's, Hunslet, and Seacroft night schools have been inspected; most of them have only been at work a short time, and their results are hardly perceptible. The sewing school for factory girls at Leeds still keeps up its large attendance and high character. There are few more pleasant sights in the educational world than this room full of young women, cheerfully and busily at work under their kind and intelligent managers. This institution has been the parent of several others in Leeds, which are conducted on the same plan. The young people meet once or twice in the week for two hours, which they employ cheerily in needlework, under the direction of ladies, relieving their work with songs, and listening in turn to amusing and interesting stories read to them by some of the managers.

In all these schools for young women the managers have laboured hard, and, considering the circumstances, with good success, to raise the moral tone of the scholars. Instances have occurred which prove that the tone of such institutions is healthy, and that what we may call its "public opinion" is sound, and strongly condemnatory of the evil habits and of the careless lives of many of the young women in the manufacturing districts. The influence of ladies with cultivated minds and high moral purpose on these young women is very striking. Probably no charitable work produces equal results in such short space of time, and certainly none does so with more pleasurable results to the workers.

SCHOOL INCOMES, &c.

The total income of the Church schools inspected in Yorkshire, which have made full returns, amounts to 48,789*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* The returns have been made by 496 schools, so that the average income of these schools is 98*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* But as it is contributed in very unequal portions by two different classes of schools, *i.e*, those receiving annual grants and those under simple inspection, this average does not show the full state of the case, which is:—

—	No.	Total Income.			Average Income.		
		£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Annual-Grant Schools - -	435	45,683	11	7	105	0	4¾
Simple Inspection - - -	61	3,106	6	3	50	18	5½

The separation of these two classes is important. The income of the annual-grant schools is thus shown to be more than double that of the schools which do not receive such grants, not solely on account of the payments made by the Government, but because they are larger, wealthier, and more important places of education, containing above 12 times as many children, on the average about 136 in each, whilst the others do not average above 52. The sources from which the income of Church schools in Yorkshire is mainly raised are two, 1st, the school-fees, which are the payments of parents towards their children's schooling, and show to a great extent their interest in it. These amounted during the last year to 25,791*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, and form nearly 53 per cent. of the whole school-income. 2nd, "Voluntary contributions," which come chiefly from the well-off members of society, and bear witness to their interest in the education of the working classes; these reached in the last year 15,887*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.*, and form more than 32½ per cent. of the school income. The remainder is made up by "endowments" which do not furnish above 6 per cent. of the whole income, and payments from "other sources," which are, indeed, voluntary contributions under another name, and give the remaining 8½ per cent. We may therefore in round numbers say that out of the school-income of nearly 50,000*l.*, 94 per cent. is voluntarily contributed by parents of children and friends of education. It is quite plain that under any so-called voluntary system, no such proportion could be obtained.

The expenditure of these schools, as I have already said, exceeds their income.

—	Average Income.			Average Expenditure.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
In Annual-Grant Schools	105	0	4¾	116	14	5½
In Simple Inspection Schools	50	18	5½	53	12	7
In Annual Grant Schools, average excess of Expenditure	-	-	-	11	14	1¾
In Simple Inspection Schools, average excess of Expenditure	-	-	-	2	14	2½

This excess of expenditure does not, however, represent a running into debt and remaining in it, for it is made up somehow every year. It rather represents the pressure of the screw, which must be applied to raise the deficiency, and which acts most frequently on those who have already given, and are always the most ready to give. The chief item of expenditure is, as it ought to be, the payment of teachers' salaries, which amounts to nearly 75 per cent. or three-fourths of the whole. School money cannot be better expended than on this object, towards which liberality is the truest economy. I am glad to report a trifling increase in the average salaries of teachers.

—	1858.			1859.			1860.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Certificated Masters	86	16	6	90	12	7	91	2	8¾
Uncertificated Masters	50	4	3	53	7	9	53	19	6¾
Certificated Mistresses	67	7	8¼	65	0	1	66	15	10¾
Uncertificated Mistresses	32	13	9	34	19	2	34	8	8
Certificated Infants' Mistresses	61	11	5½	57	16	1	58	6	9
Uncertificated Infants' Mistresses	32	5	8½	33	14	8	33	8	1

In the schools under simple inspection the salaries stand thus:—

	£	s.	d.
Masters	48	7	0
Mistresses	28	13	0
Infants' Mistresses	25	16	5

So that in no case do the salaries of the respective teachers in this latter class of schools equal half of those in the former. Their relation to them is this,—in such schools the masters have 47 per cent. of the income of certificated masters, the mistresses have 42 per cent. of the income of certificated mistresses, and infants' mistresses have 43 per cent. of the income of certificated infants' mistresses. This result is very striking, for it shows not only a great difference in actual income, but it points to a different social position; the receiver of 50*l.* per annum is by no means in the same relative position to the receiver of 100*l.*, that a man with 500*l.* per annum is to a man with 1,000*l.*, though the actual sums are in proportion to each other.

It shows also the money value of your Lordships' certificate, I mean its value in the market, not only the amount of grant which it carries with it, which is not sometimes one-third of the difference between the two salaries; it shows that your certificate places a teacher in the best schools, where the largest salaries are offered, the most comfortable houses provided, the most intelligent children found, and the greatest credit obtained. All these are very important items in a teacher's position.

SCHOOL-FEES.

Some questions have been lately raised as to the amount of school-fees, whether they are as high as they might be, as indeed they ought to be, considering the usual circumstances of the parents of school children; do they bear a fair proportion to the wages of the father, or to the whole family income? I went into these questions at some length (in my report for years 1858-9), and I see no reason to unsay what I then said. There is no doubt that a parent of the working classes does not spend so large a portion of his income in the education of his children as a parent of what I may call the upper working classes, professional persons, &c., nor would it be reasonable to expect so much from him. A greater (proportional) part of his means is absorbed by the actual necessaries of life, rent, food, clothing. A working man does not often spend more than one-twelfth of his income in the education of his children, a professional man not unfrequently, one-fourth or one-fifth. The difference is great, but the circumstances are widely different. In fact, the comparison between them is hardly fair; the real and important point is not what the working man spends relatively to other classes, but absolutely, considering his income. Taking the Church schools in Yorkshire, we find the case thus,—in above 70 per cent. of them the school-fees are under 3*d.* per week. Less than 3 per cent. of the whole number pay more than 4*d.* Probably in many cases the school-fees are not allowed to exceed this rate, as no capitation grant is allowed by your Lordships for any child paying a higher fee. There can, I think, be little doubt that your capitation grant has had the effect of diminishing the school-fees in some places, and of keeping it down in others. Is this on the whole a satisfactory result? Two conditions are requisite for the right settlement of this question: first, that the school-fee be so low that the parents of the children may pay it without difficulty; secondly, that it be so high as to require a certain portion of their general wages. It seems obvious, therefore, that school-fees should vary in different localities, not according to the subjects taught in a school, nor according to the age of the children in it, but as nearly as may be, according to the general wages of the place. Exceptions must of course be made for different classes of children in the same locality; the children of farmers and day-labourers, of journeymen and of master-mechanics, of small shopkeepers and of well-off upper servants in a large establishment. There are places in Yorkshire where the school-fee should not exceed 2*d.*, or 3*d.* for two children. There are others where no child that is admitted should contribute less than 4*d.* The farmer's child should never be admitted for less than 1*s.* per week. No school in the whole county should be rated so low as 1*d.* per week for its general fee, exceptional cases might be allowed by the managers. But—as a rule, not to be forgotten in elementary education—the low fee never makes a good school, nor does it even make a school popular. And as it does not succeed with the school, so it also mischievously affects the home. It tends to demoralise the parent, to teach him a bad thrift, to be grudging, when he ought to be liberal, in the education of his own child, to think little of and neglect this his first great duty to him; to leave it, either undone at all, or for others to do it for him. A reasonably high fee is not only a school-success, but a reminder of parental duty. Taking the whole of the county I should say that the school fee is sufficiently high. In some parts of the manufacturing district I believe that it might be raised with equal benefit both to the school and to the parents. I cannot now recal a case where a school has suffered permanently by its rate of payment being raised. I know several places where the school languishes and is doing little good, with a fee of 1*d.* per week. The only excuse for "ragged schools" is the utter inability on the part of parents to pay for their children's schooling. How often dogged unwillingness or hardened indifference are accepted instead of inability, it is difficult to say; but much of the philanthropy that is now expended in reclaiming the young "Arabs" of the street, might be better employed in preventing their existence, and dealing with the wild father Ishmael rather than with his numerous progeny.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

There are only a few industrial schools under inspection in Yorkshire, besides the night schools of which I have already spoken. The most useful and the most successful is that at Escrick, established by Lady Wenlock for training girls in the chief branches of household work. The laundry work there is excellent. The girls are also well instructed in the duties of the housemaid and kitchen-maid. Their training is healthy and cheerful, calculated not only to fit them for service in gentlemen's families, but to make them thoroughly useful and intelligent in the class of life in which most probably their lot will be cast. The domestic arrangements of this little institution are very judicious and comfortable. The only other industrial work which came under our notice was that of horticulture and agriculture, the latter only in a small way. There are school-gardens at Elsecar, Almondbury, Slaithwaite (Upper and Lower), Seacroft, Swinton, Coley, and a few other places. At most of them the date of inspection is unsuitable for horticultural or agricultural operations. The crop is either gathered or only just in the ground. At Elsecar, which does not come under either of these inconveniences, great improvement has been made in the garden during the last year; the whole is in better order, the crops larger and more regular, the instruction given seems to have been more systematic and practical, and the results much more evident than heretofore. The few flowers raised with the vegetables are carefully tended, and the vegetables well-grown and of good sorts.

Some of the roots in the garden-field at Almondbury were of large size and good weight. The turnips, mangold-wurtzel, and potatoes were of this character.

At Seacroft the cultivation of the garden was very neat, the beds were well prepared and judiciously arranged. Most of the crops were gathered before my visit so that I did not see the direct results of the horticultural operations there.

On the whole I may report that marked progress has been made in the places where such work has been undertaken, but that they have not increased much in number.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE DISTRICT.

In reviewing the year's work, there is I think good reason to be satisfied with the general condition of the Church schools in Yorkshire, to be convinced that they are making steady progress, and that their character is becoming, year by year, more practical, by which I mean more fitted for the children of the working classes, and fitting them more for their work in life. Yet when I say this, I am aware that much may be said against it by those who look to results rather than to processes. It is quite true that many of the scholars in these schools do little credit to them. It is equally true that many of them forget almost entirely the instruction which they have received in them; that they take little pleasure in reading; that they hardly ever write, or at all legibly and correctly; that their use (or rather abuse) of arithmetic in all the common concerns of life is very striking. Nor can it be denied that the good conduct of school is not always carried out in the field or in the factory. The good habits fall off by degrees; the good principles asserted, and as it was hoped implanted there, seem to lose their vitality, and to bring forth no fruit in life. All this is true, lamentably true. Many that were Christian children lead the life of heathens, and die like heathens. No one that knows anything of the real life of young men and young women both in our agricultural and manufacturing districts (in the former more than in the latter), would venture to deny this. And the cause of it is plain. We all know it; we all confess it. It is simply the shortness of the school-life and its youngness. You cannot cram into the space of two or three years the instruction which ought to occupy five or six, any more than you can eat at two or three meals the food which ought to last for a month. Nor can you in months form habits which require years for their formation, any more than you can make a good cast by pouring the liquid metal into a mould and letting it out before it has time to solidify. Yet this is just what is being done now in our country at our elementary schools; and this must be done as long as the inexorable demands of labour continue as they are. The end, therefore, at which we should all aim is—I have said before and must repeat it—not to attempt to lengthen that, which, from the necessity of the case, seems to admit of no addition, *i.e.* the school stay, nor to waste time in seeking for material which cannot be procured, *i.e.* older school-children; but to grapple at once, heartily and manfully, with that which is a great difficulty, but not an impossibility, *i.e.*, the ways and means of supplementing the work of day schools by night schools or evening classes. Their name matters little; their existence and their success are of vital importance.

A most interesting and generally successful step in this direction has been made by the daughter of a clergyman in the East Riding of Yorkshire, who has for the last five years not only been instructing in the evening and Sunday schools the plough-boys and other farm-labourers in her father's parish, but has gone out to them day by day in the fields.

It is impossible to read her little unpretending book, "Ploughing and Sowing," without seeing that a great work has been done by her, and that a great light has been thrown on the path of fellow labourers in the same field. The chief lesson that we may learn from it is this, that such work must be done with a free hand and in a missionary spirit. It is not enough to open evening schools and provide teachers for them. The teachers must be there, but they must not sit still. They have other work than in their schools; they have to go out to their scholars. They have to invite and to urge them to come in, much as it was in the parable, from the highways and hedges, to compel them to come in that the house may be filled. Without this extra labour little way will be made. With it all reasonable success may be fairly expected. We have sufficient proof in Yorkshire, both in its agricultural and manufacturing districts, that earnest effort in education never fails altogether, that even under the most unfavourable circumstances some progress is made. Year by year elementary day schools are increasing in number, in size, and in efficiency. The standard of attainments in a moderate school now is equal to that of a good school only a few years ago. Let the same attention be given to the evening school, and a like result will follow. Let the day school be considered incomplete without evening classes, in all those localities where such a requirement can be reasonably made. Let the teacher's merit be tested by success in this department as much as in others, by ability to draw rather than to force young persons to attend regularly, where attendance must be in a great measure voluntary. Let more encouragement be given to progress in them and more public attention directed to them, and in a few years we may fairly expect as much improvement in them, and as much benefit arising from them, as all, who are really acquainted with the state of the case, recognize and rejoice in from the many well-established and successful schools for the working classes.

I have the honor to be, &c.

F. WATKINS.

To the Right Honorable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

SUMMARY, *for the Year* 1860, *by Her Majesty's Inspector, the* Rev. E. DOUGLAS TINLING, M.A., *relative to the Inspection of* CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS *in the Counties of* CORNWALL, DEVON, DORSET, *and* SOMERSET.

MY LORDS, 31 January 1861.

I BEG to lay before your Lordships a summary of the work done by myself and my colleagues, during the year ending 31 August 1860, in the counties of Somerset, Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall.

EMPLOYMENT OF TIME.

Number of Days

Names.	Inspecting Schools.		Holding Examinations.			Revising Papers.	
	Elementary.	Normal.	Collective of Pupil-teachers.	Certificates of Merit.	Registration.	Of Pupil-teachers on other days than that set apart for Correspondence, &c.	Of Candidates for Certificates of Merit and Registration.
Rev. E. D. Tinling	123½	7	21½	14	—	12½	13
Rev. E. P. Arnold	74	—	2	—	—	3	—
Rev. W. W. Howard	176½	—	6½	9	—	5	11
Rev. F. Meyrick*	125	—	5	9	—	5	12

(*continued*)

Names.	Travelling only.	General Report.	Correspondence, Conference, Reporting, or other Employment.	Vacation.	Private Business.	Illness.	Number of Departments inspected under separate Teachers.	Number of Children present at Examination.
Rev. E. D. Tinling	8½	11	47	22	7	27	211	17,946
Rev. E. P. Arnold	1	—	20	5	—	209	98	7,454
Rev. W. W. Howard	1	—	48½	32	6½	18	247	16,950
Rev. F. Meyrick*	5	—	36	28	—	—	181	11,682

* From September 1, 1859, to May 26, 1860, viz., 264 days.

I regret to state that since the 31st of August I have not been able to undertake any official work, owing to illness, which was brought on entirely by unceasing application to the duties devolving upon me.

The education throughout the district has steadily progressed during the past year.

The following schools have been added to my list :—

Somerset.	Dorset.	Devon.	Cornwall.
Bathampton.	Bradpole.	Burlescombe.	Lanreath.
Bathwick, Infants.	Chetnole.	Egg Buckland.	Mabe.
Exmoor.	Pucknole.	North Bovey.	Phillach.
Puriton.	Stoke Abbot.	Horwood.	Truro, St. John's.
Overstowey.			Truro, Practising S.
Poyntington.			Mawgan.
Westbury Wells.			

Annual grants have been sought for by the following schools for the first time during the past year :—

Somerset.	Dorset.	Devon.	Cornwall.
Aller.	Lytchet Minster.	Bishops Tawton.	Mawgan.
Kilmersdon.	—	Beeford.	Ruby Mine.
Timberscombe.	—	Burrington.	St. Stephen's in St. Austell.
Compton Dando.	—	—	

I have the honor to be, &c.

E. DOUGLAS TINLING.

To the Right Honorable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1860, *by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, the* Rev. M. MITCHELL, M.A., *on the* CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS *inspected in the Counties of* ESSEX, NORFOLK, *and* SUFFOLK.

MY LORDS,

I HAVE the honor to present unto your Lordships a report on the Church schools inspected in the Eastern district of England, between the 1st of September 1859 and the 31st of August 1860. The number of places visited by myself was 138, viz. :—

In Essex	77
In Norfolk	30
In Suffolk	31
Total	138

Of these, 57 were towns, 32 large villages, and 49 small villages.

In which were inspected—

Boys' schools	50
Girls' "	39
Mixed "	78
Infants' "	35
Total	194

The total number of children in these schools, when inspected, was,—

Boys	10,405
Girls	7,459
Total	17,864

The number of miles travelled amounted to 3,585.

The Rev. J. D. Glennie, jun., inspected in 149 places, *i.e.*,—

In Essex	30
In Norfolk	80
In Suffolk	39
Total	149

Of these 24 were towns, 30 large villages, 95 small villages.

In which were inspected—

Boys' schools	16
Girls' "	15
Mixed "	132
Infants' "	11
Night "	1
Total	175

The total number of children in these schools, when inspected, was,—

Boys - - - -	5,535
Girls - - - -	5,524
Total - -	11,059

The number of miles travelled amounted to 3,446.

The Rev. F. Meyrick inspected in 43 places.

In Essex - - - -	16
In Norfolk - - - -	5
In Suffolk - - - -	22
Total - -	43

Of these, 6 were towns, 9 large villages, 28 small villages.

In which were inspected—

Boys' schools - - -	12
Girls' „ - - - -	12
Mixed „ - - - -	31
Infants' „ - - - -	6
Total - -	61

The total number of children in these schools, when inspected, was,—

Boys - - - -	2,295
Girls - - - -	2,127
Total - -	4,422

The number of miles travelled amounted to 1,612.

Thus the entire number of schools inspected in the district has been—

—	No. of Schools inspected by			Total.
	Rev. M. Mitchell.	Rev. J. D. Glennie, jun.	Rev. F. Meyrick.	
Boys' - - -	50	16	12	78
Girls' - - -	39	15	12	66
Mixed - - -	78	132	31	241
Infants' - - -	35	11	6	52
Night - - -	—	1	—	1
Industrial - - -	—	—	—	—
Total - -	202	175	61	438

And the entire number of children—

—	No. of Children in Schools inspected by			Total.
	Rev. M. Mitchell.	Rev. J. D. Glennie, jun.	Rev. F. Meyrick.	
Boys - - -	10,405	5,535	2,295	18,235
Girls - - -	7,459	5,524	2,127	15,110
Total - -	17,864	11,059	4,422	33,345

The following Table shows the places at which general examinations of pupil-teachers and candidates for apprenticeships were held, and the numbers that attended.

—	Boys.							Girls.							Grand Total.	Parishes.
	Candidates.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.	5th Year.	Total.	Candidates.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.	5th Year.	Total.		
By Rev. M. Mitchell.																
Fakenham - - -	8	2	1	–	1	2	14	6	3	3	–	1	2	15	29	9
Great Yarmouth - -	9	5	8	3	6	2	33	6	7	8	2	4	–	28	61	14
Norwich - - - -	19	11	4	3	–	3	40	26	7	10	7	3	–	53	93	29
Bury St. Edmund's -	3	6	1	3	–	1	14	8	3	2	3	1	–	17	31	10
Colchester - - -	4	3	3	5	3	–	18	2	–	3	3	5	–	13	31	9
Halstead - - -	4	3	1	3	3	3	17	5	3	3	1	2	–	14	31	9
Chelmsford - - -	8	2	2	2	1	–	15	6	1	4	2	1	1	15	30	10
West Ham - - -	8	5	7	7	4	–	31	10	9	6	7	1	–	33	64	18
Leigh - - - -	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	3	4	2
Ipswich - - - -	10	5	8	5	5	4	37	7	5	10	11	4	5	42	79	22
Halesworth - - -	3	1	1	1	1	4	11	7	8	2	1	1	2	21	32	8
Saxmundham - -	3	2	1	2	1	–	9	2	1	1	1	–	–	5	14	7
Total - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	240	–	–	–	–	–	–	253	499	147
By Rev. J. D. Glennie, jun.																
Lynn - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	–	–	–	–	–	–	46	76	20
Saffron Walden - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	32	32	–
Total - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	270	–	–	–	–	–	–	331	601	167

Many of the mixed schools differ very little from infant schools, or even dame schools; but there are some in which the abilities of the teachers, and the capability of the scholars, quite equal the very best in the district.

I am happy to be able to report in most schools a great improvement, and that now generally in all schools under inspection a sound and real education is given to the scholars. Children of 10 and 11 years, constant attendants for four or five years, can write dictation (20 lines) on paper from a newspaper very well, spelling very fairly, and showing understanding of the matter. They also work well the four simple and compound rules (four sums); have such knowledge of geography as to draw a skeleton map of England and Europe, and fill in the names; can parse 10 or 12 words of the dictation, and write out a question in the catechism in about two hours. This is now done in almost all my schools by the first and second, and sometimes the lower classes.

The reading is the most defective subject in the schools, arising partly from the faulty pronunciation of the peasantry, and partly from the difficulty and uninteresting matter of the books. It may arise also from reading not being practised so much as it should be; the teachers not giving sufficient time to it in their time-tables.

All the pupil-teachers of the district have this year applied themselves to memoriter exercises of from 300 lines to two and three books of Milton, or two or three acts of some play of Shakspeare; indeed, one girl in her fifth year repeated the whole of Macbeth. I heard her say enough to be satisfied she had learnt it, and very correctly.

The exercises of the pupil-teachers also have been for the most part very well worked, and their promise is very fair.

I have spoken so often of the ill-ventilation and lighting of many schools, that the subject has become wearisome. I regret that in many cases the managers have not been able to carry out the suggestions made, from not having funds. It is, however now generally allowed that the subject is most important, and the suggestions made have always received polite attention, even when not entirely approved.

Irregularity of attendance is the great complaint of the managers, and no remedy seems to be devised to meet the defect.

The employment of children in gangs is extending in the agricultural districts.

Several schools need refitting, and in some cases the buildings are very defective.

Plaistow infant, Victoria dock, Epping, Great Tey, Haverstock, Bacton (Suffolk), may be especially alluded to.

I understand that new schools have been built at Victoria dock and Epping since my visit.

The clergyman who chiefly interested himself in the distribution of prizes for needlework in one part of my district writes me:—

"I see a defect in the prize system which is radical and " inevitable. A particular child is worked up for a prize in " the small schools, and gets it to the disadvantage of the " large schools, where the work on the whole is better done."

To which I may add myself, and "often to the neglect of the other children in the same school." Thus a master has lately apologized to me for the backwardness of his lower classes, by stating he had devoted his time to the instruction of the 8 or 10 upper boys. Of course such excuse is not permissible, being in fact a simple recurrence to one of the chief difficulties inspectors had to meet in the earlier periods of inspection.

The pupil-teachers for the most part go on satisfactorily. Very few have left the work, and none been dismissed for not being equal to the requirements of the broad sheet.

At the Christmas (1860) examination there were, males, 1st class, 9; 2nd class, 9. Females, 1st, 9; 2nd, 11. Total, 38 in the district.

I have not been able to ascertain the number of failures. Many of the candidates were deficient in spelling.

George Smith, from Sudbury, All Saints' school, was in the 5th place, having seven candidates above him.

Alfred Parker, from Plaistow in Essex, was in the 8th place, having 12 candidates above him.

Mary A. Godfrey, of Saffron Walden, in the 12th place, having 17 candidates above her. I regret to be unable to give the names of the teachers of these Queen's scholars, as the list came out too late for me to obtain the information.

I have the honor to be, &c.

M. MITCHELL.

To the Right Honorable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

General Report, *for the Year* 1860, *by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, the* Rev. J. J. Blandford, B.A., *on the* Church of England Schools *inspected in the Counties of* Northampton, Rutland, Lincoln, Nottingham, Leicester, *and* Derby.

My Lords, 10 January 1861.

I have the honor to lay before your Lordships a report of the schools examined by myself and my colleague, the Rev. H. B. Barry, during the year 1860.

Number of schools inspected.

The number of schools inspected was 490. Of these, 117 were boys', 99 girls', 67 infants', and 207 mixed.

Number of children present at inspection.

There were present at the examinations 24,469 males, and 18,996 females.

Average attendance.

The average attendance was 21,862 males, 16,786 females.

Most of the schools inspected in receipt of annual grants.

The schools inspected were, with the exception of 24, in the receipt of annual grants.

Number of certificated teachers and of apprentices in 1857 and in 1860 respectively.

In my report for 1857 an account was given of the number of certificated teachers, apprentices, and of other particulars connected with the schools situated in the counties of which my district is composed. It is important to ascertain to what extent the number of trained teachers and of apprentices has increased, and how far there has been corresponding improvement in the schools themselves.

Number of Certificated Teachers and of Apprentices engaged in the East Midland District.

In 1857.

County.	Certificated Teachers.		Apprentices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Northampton - - -	19	11	16	19
Rutland - - -	2	5	2	5
Lincoln - - -	32	13	31	12
Nottingham - - -	26	16	35	21
Leicester - - -	26	16	24	29
Derby - - -	37	31	60	59
Total - -	142	92	168	145

In 1860.

County.	Certificated Teachers.		Apprentices.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Northampton - - -	31	19	44	43
Rutland - - -	4	4	4	7
Lincoln - - -	53	23	70	46
Nottingham - - -	36	33	77	63
Leicester - - -	45	29	58	51
Derby - - -	57	48	83	88
Total - -	226	156	336	298

Considerable increase in number of certificated teachers and of apprentices since 1857.

It appears, therefore, from the second table, that since 1857 there has been an increase of 148 certificated teachers and of 321 apprentices. This increase is considerable and very satisfactory. It indicates not only the establishment of new schools, but, what is of equal importance, the improvement in many particulars of those that have been already established; for before your Lordships will sanction the payment of any annual grants to a school, not only must a competent teacher be provided, but a favourable report must be made of the building; the school must be well supplied with books and apparatus, the ventilation sufficient, the arrangement of the offices unobjectionable, the floor of the school-room, if of stone or brick and damp, must be removed and a wooden one substituted. To fulfil these conditions supposes much earnestness on the part of the managers, and involves the outlay of no inconsiderable sum of money. I am glad to be able to report that within the last three or four years the number of schools which have thus been placed by the activity of the managers in a position to avail themselves of your Lordships' grants has been considerable.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Northamptonshire.

Upon referring to the preceding tables it appears that in 1857 there were 30 certificated teachers and 35 apprentices engaged in schools in this county. There are now 50 teachers and 87 apprentices.

Northampton.

New schools have been built in Northampton, in St. Edmund's and in St. Andrew's parish; they are mixed, under mistresses, with an infant department in each; the average attendance is large, and both are doing well.

The schools in St. Giles' parish are still held in the same inconvenient rooms, but application was made some time since for a grant towards the erection of suitable buildings; an eligible site has been obtained, and it is probable that the schools will be completed in the course of next year. Upon the whole the schools in Northampton are in good working order; they are very fairly supplied with books and apparatus, and are conducted with energy and vigour.

I regret I cannot include the schools in the large and important parish of St. Sepulchre's in this favourable estimate. The constant change of teachers, especially in the girls' school, and other unfavourable circumstances, have had a most depressing influence over these schools, from which they have not yet recovered. The average attendance in the boys' school is only 47; that in the girls', though higher, is not by any means what it ought to be. At one time, in point of numbers, this was one of the most flourishing girls' schools in the town.

Peterborough.

In Peterborough the only schools under inspection for some time were the girls' and infants'. There are now five additional schools, with certificated teachers and apprentices in all of them. One is used as the practising school of the Training College about to be built at Peterborough. Mr. Barry has visited these schools several times, and reports favourably of their progress.

Kettering.

A new school for boys and girls (mixed) has been built at Kettering; it is conducted by a mistress.

Raunds.

New buildings have been erected at Raunds, on the eastern side of the county, and a certificated master has been appointed.

Few schools under inspection in the north of the county.

There are fewer schools under inspection in the north of the county than in any other part. A line drawn from Stamford and continued a little to the east of Rockingham, thence to the north of Kettering, and returning to Stamford by the west side of Oundle, would enclose a sort of parallelogram of considerable size, within which there are no schools connected with the Church of England the managers of which have availed themselves of the assistance granted by your Lordships.

At Daventry, Brackley, Higham Ferrars, Kingscliffe, and Rothwell, places containing a considerable number of inhabitants, there are no schools under inspection.

RUTLAND.

Rutland.

In 1857 there were seven certificated teachers and seven apprentices in this county; there are now eight trained teachers and 11 apprentices. The increase is small, but the county is small, and the population scanty.

New buildings for boys, girls, and infants are greatly needed at Uppingham.

The schools in Oakham appear from my colleague's report to be upon the whole in a satisfactory condition. Oakham.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Upon comparing the table for 1857 with that for 1860 it will be seen that there is an increase of 31 certificated teachers and of 73 apprentices in the county of Lincoln. Lincolnshire.

The schools in Lincoln are making satisfactory progress, but there are parts of the town where new ones are greatly needed. Below hill (as it is called) there is a considerable increase of population, in consequence of the establishment of extensive iron works for the manufacture of agricultural implements, but no adequate school accommodation has been provided. Lincoln.

The practicability of converting the building formerly used as a diocesan school into a training college for mistresses has for some time been under the consideration of the bishop of the diocese and of his clergy. Measures have been taken for enlarging and otherwise improving the present building, in order to adapt it to the purpose for which it is designed. The establishment of a training institution for mistresses in Lincoln must have a very beneficial influence on the district. The proposed training school at Lincoln.

After a lapse of many years the schools at Louth, the most important town in this part of the county, have been entirely re-organized. Certificated teachers and apprentices have been appointed. At my last visit, in February 1860, I found that the schools were conducted with much vigour, but the buildings which are at present used for the purpose are not in accordance with the wealth and importance of the town. It is probable that ere long funds will be raised for building suitable rooms. Louth.

Boston is very fairly supplied with schools. One, a middle class schools for girls (though the children of the poor are not excluded), appears to have met with success, and to be appreciated by those for whose benefit it was primarily intended. Boston.

New schools have been built at Grantham for boys, girls, and infants; the others have been greatly improved. Grantham.

The efficiency of the Spittlegate school has been increased by the introduction of parallel desks. There is another school in the place, hitherto supported by a gentleman residing in Grantham, but it is not under inspection; it is mixed, under a master, and apparently is well attended.

New rooms have been built at Spilsby; the schools are making satisfactory progress. Spilsby.

The girls' National school is in a fair state of efficiency; a suitable class-room would be a great improvement. The lower Stamford.

part of the school consists of very young children, who cannot be properly taught in the same room with the elder girls.

St. Michael's boys' school.

As the facts connected with St. Michael's boys' school have been already prominently brought before your Lordships, and are sufficiently well known in my district, it is unnecessary to allude further to the case, except to remark, that through the exertions of the Rev. T. Pyper, and of others, large and commodious school-rooms have been built in St. Michael's parish.

I may also add than an infant school, with a class-room, has been established, in connexion with the girls' national school, and that efforts are being made to build schools in another part of the town.

Gainsborough.

The girls' school in Gainsborough is doing well, but the room is not of adequate size; a class-room is much needed. There is an infant school, but it is not under inspection.

Spalding.

An infant school has been built in Spalding. Upon referring to my colleague's report, I find that the schools in this place are making satisfactory progress.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Nottinghamshire.

The number of certificated teachers in this county is 69, of apprentices 140; these numbers show an increase of 27 in the former case, and of 84 in the latter, since 1857.

Nottingham. Great increase in the population.

There is no town in my district where there has been within the last few years such an enormous increase in the number of the inhabitants as at Nottingham. To accommodate the population masses of houses, presenting almost the appearance of towns, have been built on the outskirts of the town, particularly in the neighbourhood of the railway, and on the forest side of Nottingham, near the cemetery. These houses are not poor and meanly built, but of a solid and substantial character. In the town itself nothing strikes a stranger so much as the number of splendid warehouses which have been recently erected for the storing of goods. All this indicates increasing wealth and prosperity. I should be glad to be able to report a corresponding increase in the number of churches and schools.

More schools needed in Nottingham and its neighbourhood.

The clergy, assisted by some of the laity, have done much. New school-rooms have been built in St. Mary's parish, in Trinity, St. Matthew's, St. Peter's, and in St. Nicholas'; arrangements also have been made for the erection of new buildings in St. Paul's parish.

These schools are doing well: some are very full, an indication that they are appreciated by the parents of the children who attend them; their efficiency and the manner in which they are conducted reflect great credit upon the clergy and all concerned in their management; but I desire most emphatically to state that the school accommodation provided by the Church of England is utterly inadequate to the educational requirements of this enormous population. The clergy are most anxious to do more, but they cannot meet the exigencies of the case unless the laymen of Nottingham will come forward heartily and boldly, and co-operate with them in raising funds for the purpose.

The schools in the immediate neighbourhood of Nottingham, those at Sneinton, Carrington, Radford (Old and New), Hyson Green, Basford, and Lenton, are well attended, and upon the whole are efficient, but they certainly do not afford adequate school accommodation for a population which, independently of Nottingham, numbers very many thousands.

At Sneinton alone, adjoining Nottingham, there is a population of more than 10,000. The only National school in this place is one for boys and girls; the former is most efficient, but there is not accommodation for more than 200 children in both.

At Carrington, close to Nottingham, a room for girls and infants has long been needed.

Newark. The National school for boys at Newark, which had been for some time in an unsatisfactory state, is now conducted by a certificated master; a class-room has been built, and the floor has been boarded. At the last inspection considerable improvement was visible.

The schools in Christ's Church district are doing well in numbers and in efficiency.

Retford. The boys' school at Retford has made satisfactory progress, but there is room for considerable improvement in the girls'.

Worksop. Certificated teachers have recently been appointed in the boys' and girls' schools at Worksop, neither of which appears to have been in a satisfactory state when my colleague, Mr. Barry, inspected them. A new building is greatly needed for the boys, who for years have been taught in a room much too small for the purpose, over the Abbey gateway.

Mansfield. There are no schools at Mansfield that are in the reception of annual grants. I regret to say that the means of education provided for the children of the labouring poor in this town are very deficient.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Leicestershire. In this county there has been an increase of 32 certificated teachers and of 56 apprentices since 1857.

The schools in Leicester are doing well, both in regard to numbers and efficiency; but I regret I must except the school in Curzon Street, belonging to Christ's Church parish. There are two good rooms, nearly new, well arranged, with class-room for the infants. The population is great and rapidly increasing. There is no valid reason why these schools should not be amongst some of the best in Leicester.

Loughborough. The infant school in Emmanuel parish, Loughborough, is doing well; there is a large average attendance. The boys' school requires to be re-organized. The girls' is not at present placed under inspection.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch. The lower grammar school at Ashby-de-la-Zouch has been entirely re-organized. Two trained teachers, and apprentices have been appointed. The building has been enlarged, and further improvements are contemplated The National schools are also making satisfactory progress. Those at Market Harborough and Melton were visited by Mr. Barry, who reports favourably of their state.

Market Harborough. Melton.

DERBYSHIRE.

Derbyshire. In 1857 there were 68 certificated teachers and 119 apprentices engaged in schools in various parts of this county. The number of the former is now 105, of the latter 171, which gives an increase of 37 teachers and of 52 apprentices.

I have to report favourably, upon the whole, of the schools in Derby; those in Bag Lane and in Siddal's Lane will probably be re-organized before my next visit, and trained teachers appointed.

Chesterfield, Victoria school. The Victoria school at Chesterfield maintains its efficiency. The mistress, Mrs. Edwards, has resigned in consequence of failing health, caused in a great measure by the unremitting zeal with which she has laboured during a great number of years for the benefit of those intrusted to her care. Her school has, during a period of twelve years, been brought regularly under my notice, and it is a matter of simple justice to bear testimony to its constantly efficient state, which rendered it from year to year a most valuable means of education for the children of the labouring classes in Chesterfield. She resigns her office carrying with her the hearty good-will and well-earned respect of all classes.

Trinity. The progress that has been made by the mixed school in Trinity parish is creditable to the mistress.

Ashburne. The buildings at Ashburne have been materially improved; the schools are in an efficient state.

In the preceding remarks attention has been more particularly directed to the progress of schools situated in the large towns; but I have also to report very favourably of a considerable number of schools that have been visited in the smaller towns and in villages. Some are amongst the best in the district, and are being conducted from year to year with a sustained energy most satisfactory and encouraging.

DRAWING.

Drawing. Leicester.

In July 1860 an examination in drawing was held in the county school at Leicester, by E. Crowe, Esq., Inspector for Art.

I subjoin the names of the students and others who have obtained prizes, or who have been registered.

LEICESTER.—NAMES of STUDENTS and others who have obtained Prizes, or have been registered.

NAME.	School or Residence.	Grade of Examination.	Nature of Examination.* Free-hand.	Geometry.	Perspective.	Model.	Memory.	Mechanical.
SCHOLARS.								
Curry, James	County School	1st	Fair	—	—	—	P.	—
Nickels, Alfred	"	"	P.	—	—	—	P.	—
Eayres, Francis J.	"	"	Fair	—	—	—	P.	—
Bloxam, Harriett A.	"	"	P.	—	—	—	—	—
Hollins, Joseph	"	"	P.	—	—	—	Fair	—
Boyce, Jane E.	"	"	P.	—	—	—	—	—
Woodcock, Hephzibah	"	"	P.	—	—	—	Fair	—
Langton, Clara	"	"	Fair	—	—	—	"	—
Evatt, Eliza	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—
Grant, Thomas M. S.	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—
Frost, Rebecca G.	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—
Fusher, Eliza Ann	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—
Brown, Sarah	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	—
Vann, William Henry	Wigston School	"	P.	—	—	—	—	—
Barker, Charles F.	St. Margaret's N.S.	"	P.	—	—	—	P.	—
Cooper, John Thomas	St. John's School	"	P.	—	—	—	P.	—
Snell, Daniel	County School	2nd	—	5	—	—	—	—
Cobbey, George	"	"	—	5	5	—	—	—
Stain, Thomas W.	"	"	—	5	—	—	—	—
Brown, Frederick	"	"	4	—	4	4	—	—
Hotchkin, Edward	"	"	4	—	5	—	—	—
Frost, Mary Ann	"	"	5	5	—	—	—	—
Atkins, George	"	"	5	—	—	5	—	—
Hobson, Elizabeth	"	"	—	5	—	—	—	—
Watson, Richard	"	"	—	5	—	—	—	—
Neal, Thomas B.	"	"	—	5	—	—	—	—
Whyman, Alfred	"	"	4	—	—	—	—	—
Forryan, Anne	"	"	—	5	—	—	—	—
Elliott, Annie	"	"	—	4	—	—	—	—
Grove, Clara Ann	"	"	—	5	—	—	—	—
Woodcock, Sarah A. G.	"	"	—	5	—	—	—	—
King, Thomas	"	"	—	—	5	—	—	—
Mitchell, Susan E.	"	"	—	5	—	—	—	—
Scott, Robert	"	"	—	5	5	—	—	—
Clarke, Alfred	St. Martin's, Friar Lane	"	—	5	—	—	—	—
Brattle, Robert	"	"	—	5	—	—	—	—
Johnson, James	"	"	—	5	—	—	—	—
Grove, Mary E.	Knighton St. School	"	4	—	5	—	—	—
Tebbutt, George	Kettering N.S.	"	—	4	—	—	—	—
PUPIL-TEACHERS.								
Chesterton, Mary J.	County School	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Iliffe, Henry	"	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Hurst, Edwin	"	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
Woodham, Rosaline	"	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Pepper, Charles	"	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Beckett, Henry J.	"	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Stevens, Eliza	"	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Cooper, Louisa	"	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Pole, Edward Robert	"	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Brown, Eli	St. Mary's Old Par. S.	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Cox, Robert Henry	Nat. Sch., Kettering	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Briggs, Henry	"	—	—	4	—	—	—	—

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* (4) denotes "good," which is registered, and a *card* sent to successful students.
(5) " "excellent," " *prize* "
(P.) " prize.

LEICESTER.—Names of Students, &c.—*cont.*

NAME.	School or Residence.	Grade of Examination.	Nature of Examination.*					
			Free-hand.	Geometry	Perspective.	Model.	Memory.	Mechanical.
PUPIL-TEACHERS—*cont.*								
Coates, Isaac	St. Margaret's School	—	—	-	4	-	-	-
Adcock, Joseph H.	St. Martin's School	—	—	-	4	-	-	-
Screaton, Robert S.	N.S., Wigston Magna	—	4	-	-	-	-	-
Forryan, Richard	"	—	5	-	-	-	-	-
TEACHERS.								
Taylor, Thomas	County School	—	—	-	5	-	-	-
Measures, Thomas	"	—	—	-	-	4	-	-
Sands, Maria	"	—	—	4	5	-	-	-
Sturgess, William	Kettering Sch., Northamptonshire.	—	—	5	5	-	-	-
Cattell, Thomas	N.S., Cottesmore	—	—	4	-	-	-	-

* (4) denotes "good," which is registered, and a *card* sent to successful students.
(5) " "excellent," " *prize* "
(P.) " prize.

Notting-
am.

An examination in drawing was also held in Nottingham, at the School of Design, by R. G. Wylde, Esq., Inspector for Art.

The following is the result of the examination of candidates from Church of England schools in Nottingham and the neighbourhood:—

NAME OF SCHOOL.	No. of Prizes obtained.	No. of Candidates whose papers were marked "Fair."
Nottingham, Holy Trinity	32	17
" St. Mary's	4	2
" St. John's	2	2
" Rutland Street	1	2
Sneinton	8	2
Lenton	2	2
Hyson Green	1	5
Sutton-in-Ashfield	3	2
Codnor	2	—
Total	55	34

PRIZE SCHEMES.

rize
chemes.

The annual examination of the candidates for the prizes awarded by the Coal and Iron Masters' Association amongst the schools of the mining districts of Derbyshire, Leicestershire, and Nottinghamshire was held in the Holy Trinity school, Derby, on the 23rd of June 1860.

Ninety-nine candidates (64 boys, 35 girls) presented themselves. Seventy-one were successful. Forty out of 99 had previously gained prizes, and five out of the 40 had gained three prizes on former occasions. Forty-nine were children of colliers. The average age of the candidates was 11 years nine months. The total average attendance in the 14 schools from which the candidates came was 1,700.

The following is a statement of the accounts of the association, and of the distribution of the prizes to the successful candidates at the annual meeting held at Derby, July 11, 1860, by Francis Wright, Esq., of Osmaston Manor, the President of the association.

	The Association, Dr.	£	s.	d.		*Per Contra, Cr.*	£	s.	d.
1860. July 11	To Cash:—				1859. Sept. 30	By balance in hand last Account	61	5	3
	per Rev. J. J. Blandford for distribution in prizes, as per Account	106	0	0	1860.	By Cash:—			
	for conveyance of teachers and candidates	19	18	3	May 30	per Viscountess Palmerston (sub. 1860)	5	0	0
	per Mrs. Chatfield, of the Midland Hotel, for tea and refreshment for teachers and candidates	5	5	0	June 7	per the Duke of Rutland (ditto)	10	0	0
	advertising in sundry newspapers	5	19	2	„ 11	per Messrs. Robinson & Forman (ditto)	1	1	0
	per Geo. R. Barber, for stationery and printing	3	15	6	July 11	per John Ray, Esq. (do.)	2	2	0
	for expenses of the Committee and postage	3	9	6	„ 12	per Lord Middleton (do.)	5	0	0
	To balance carried forward	46	1	10	Sept. 15	per Messrs. Cockburn & Jordan (ditto)	1	1	0
					„ 30	per the Coal Masters' Association (ditto)	100	0	0
					Oct. 18	per the Duke of Devonshire (ditto)	5	0	0
	Total	190	9	3		Total	190	9	3

ABSTRACT of the PRIZE ACCOUNT.

SCHOOLS.	No. of successful Candidates.	Amount of Prizes. £	s.	d.	Expense of Conveyance. £	s.	d.	Total. £	s.	d.
Clay Cross Company's	13	23	0	0	3	0	0	26	0	0
Coalville and Snibston	3	3	0	0	1	16	0	4	16	0
Codnor and Loscoe	3	5	0	0	0	18	6	5	18	6
Coleorton	2	2	0	0	1	16	0	3	16	0
Eastwood	13	23	0	0	2	14	0	25	14	0
Griffydam	2	3	0	0	1	5	6	4	5	6
Ilkeston	4	5	0	0	0	18	6	5	18	6
Ironville	9	14	0	0	1	13	9	15	13	9
Ravenstone	2	3	0	0	1	7	0	4	7	0
Riddings	4	4	0	0	1	8	6	5	8	6
Ripley	9	13	0	0	0	18	6	13	18	6
Shipley and Cotmanhay	6	7	0	0	1	4	0	8	4	0
Whitwick	1	1	0	0	0	18	0	1	18	0
Total	71	106	0	0	19	18	3	125	18	3

Distributed in £3 prizes, 12*l.*; £2 prizes, 54*l.*; £1 prizes, 40*l.*—Total, 106*l.*

The annexed table contains a summary of the number of candidates, the number of those who were successful, and the amount of the prizes distributed in the years 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, respectively:—

Year.	Number of Candidates.	Number of successful Candidates.	Amount of Prizes.		
1857 - -	70	48	83	0	0
1858 - -	63	46	71	10	0
1859 - -	100	74	94	0	0
1860 - -	99	71	106	0	0
Total -	332	239	354	10	0

Since the formation of the association there have been four examinations. All connected with the schools, managers, teachers, and children, look forward to these examinations not only with interest but with much pleasure. The conduct of the candidates has been everything that could be desired. Their appearance and behaviour during the examination, and at the distribution of the prizes were such as to merit the cordial approbation of all who were present.

I conclude this report by subjoining a list of schools which have received the capitation grant during the past year.

Schools in Counties of Northampton, Rutland, Lincoln, Nottingham, Leicester, and Derby, which have received Capitation Grants, with Amount of Grant and Number of Children on whom such Grants have been paid, from 31 August 1859 to 31 August 1860.

Name of School.	Grant.			Number of Children who have attended 176 Days and upwards.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.	£	s.	d.	
Barnack - - - - -	9	3	0	32
Brayfield - - - - -	4	15	0	19
Brington - - - - -	9	0	0	32
Bugbrooke - - - - -	18	15	0	81
Burton Latimer, Endowed - - -	2	8	0	8
,, ,, Infants' - - -	3	0	0	12
Cranford - - - - -	4	3	0	15
Croughton - - - - -	7	15	0	31
Evenly - - - - -	6	7	0	32
Finedon, Boys' - - - -	5	14	0	19
,, Girls' and Infants' - -	8	15	0	35
Harleston - - - - -	7	12	0	27
Harpole - - - - -	12	10	0	50
Helpstone - - - - -	7	8	0	27
Kettering - - - - -	23	15	0	95
King's Sutton - - - -	14	8	0	47
Kislingbury - - - - -	8	12	0	30
Lowick - - - - - -	2	6	0	8
Middleton Cheney - - - -	5	16	0	21
Milton - - - - -	10	8	0	37

NAME of SCHOOL.	Grant.			Number of Children who have attended 176 Days and upwards.
	£	s.	d.	
Northampton, St. Edmund's	6	0	0	24
" St. Giles'	19	5	0	72
" St. Katherine's	12	0	0	48
" St. Peter's	9	5	0	37
" All Saints'	32	5	0	129
Oundle	14	1	0	50
Paston	9	14	0	34
Peterborough, Albert Place	5	10	0	22
" New England	22	18	0	83
" Practising School	25	4	0	126
" National	33	12	0	145
" Infants'	19	8	0	97
Rockingham	6	4	0	22
Thrapstone	12	4	0	44
Thornhaugh	7	10	0	30
Titchmarsh	6	18	0	27
Towcester	4	16	0	16
Wellingborough	9	12	0	32
Woodford-cum-Membris	7	18	0	28
Woodford, near Thrapstone	6	7	0	23
Total	442	19	0	1,737
RUTLANDSHIRE.				
Cottesmore	5	16	0	22
Exton	12	10	0	50
Lubenham	6	17	0	25
Oakham	24	19	0	95
Uppingham	13	14	0	51
Total	63	16	0	242
LINCOLNSHIRE.				
Alford	3	18	0	13
Alkborough	6	13	0	24
Bardney, Kitchin Charity	4	19	0	18
Barton-on-Humber	14	5	0	30
Bassingham	11	10	0	41
Beckingham	2	11	0	9
Belleau	9	2	0	33
Bolingbroke (Old)	2	10	0	10
Boston, National	37	10	0	150
" East	7	10	0	30
" West Church	17	18	0	85
Brigg	23	8	0	100
Brocklesby	13	0	0	46
Butterwick (West)	3	5	0	11
Claypole	14	16	0	45
Cleethorpe	7	11	0	27
Colsterworth	4	11	0	16
Covenham	1	19	0	7
Epworth	5	0	0	20
Gainsborough	16	1	0	60
Gedney Drove	1	8	0	5
Grasby	5	2	0	18
Grimsby	13	3	0	46
Grantham	25	0	0	100
" Hurst's Charity	3	10	0	14
" Brownlow	10	0	0	40
" Welby, Infants'	12	10	0	50
Halton Holgate	2	8	0	8
Harmston	10	10	0	37
" Industrial Grant	4	0	9	—
Heydour	2	2	0	7
Horncastle	17	19	0	77
Laceby	2	11	0	9
Lincoln, West District	21	5	0	85
" Miss Cookson's	12	10	0	50
Long Sutton	6	15	0	27

NAME of SCHOOL.	Grant.			Number of Children who have attended 176 Days and upwards.
	£	s.	d.	
Market Rasen	8	8	0	28
Marsh Chapel	6	9	0	24
Messingham	4	1	0	14
Nettleham	11	6	0	41
Ormsby and Kelsey	3	6	0	12
Owston	6	5	0	22
Partney	4	8	0	16
Pinchbeck, East	4	17	0	18
„ West	0	18	0	3
Repham	3	5	9	47
Revesby	4	3	0	15
Saxby	3	10	0	13
Scotter and Scotton	9	10	0	33
Skellingthorpe	3	19	0	14
Skirbeck	17	4	0	63
Sleaford, Alvey's	14	2	0	47
„ Infants'	12	10	0	52
Spalding	19	19	0	74
Spilsby	4	15	0	19
Spittlegate	6	15	0	27
Stamford National, Girls'	5	10	0	22
Swaby	1	10	0	6
Uffington	7	9	0	27
Waddington	8	5	0	29
Wainfleet, All Saints'	8	12	0	31
„ St. Mary's	3	2	0	11
Welton-le-Wold	6	6	0	23
Welton, near Lincoln	6	0	0	20
Weston, St. Mary's	7	1	0	26
West Keal	4	1	0	14
Winterton	10	4	0	36
Winteringham	13	0	0	48
Withern	7	12	0	28
Wrawby	11	12	0	42
Total	608	5	6	2,293
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.				
Averham	2	10	0	9
Basford	11	5	0	39
Balderton	7	7	0	26
Beeston	22	5	0	82
Bingham	26	18	0	98
Carrington	4	10	0	15
Collingham	11	17	0	42
Eastwood	18	5	0	63
Gringley	8	0	0	28
Hawksworth	4	15	0	17
Hucknall	13	1	0	48
Kingston-on-Soar	4	15	0	19
Lenton	39	8	0	175
Lowdham	7	17	0	28
Mansfield Woodhouse	4	4	0	14
Markham Clinton	3	15	0	15
Newark, National	10	10	0	35
„ Christ Church	40	11	0	176
„ King's Street	3	15	0	15
Nottingham, St. John's	19	3	0	72
„ St. Mary's	41	5	0	196
„ St. Matthew's	12	0	0	48
„ Rutland Street	7	5	0	29
„ School of Industry	10	15	0	43
„ St. Peter's	10	10	0	35
„ Trinity	37	11	0	181
Ollerton	25	10	0	102
Radford (Old)	12	19	0	46
Radford (New)	15	16	0	55
Retford	21	5	0	85
Sneinton	13	16	0	46
Southwell, N.S.	20	18	0	76
Stanton	3	0	0	10
Stapelford, St. John's	16	4	0	54

NAME of SCHOOL.	Grant.			Number of Children who have attended 176 Days and upwards.
	£	s.	d.	
Stanton	3	0	0	10
Sutton Bonnington, Boys'	8	14	0	29
,, Girls'	8	0	0	32
Sutton-in-Ashfield	35	15	0	143
Worksop (Castle Hill)	8	15	0	—
Total	577	9	0	2,236
LEICESTERSHIRE.				
Asfordby	4	11	0	16
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	24	0	0	96
Barkby	11	17	0	43
Barkstone	4	0	0	16
Barrow-on-Soar	9	2	0	32
Bottesford	12	7	0	43
Breedon-on-the-Hill	3	6	0	11
Castle Donnington	20	1	0	72
Coalville	14	0	0	50
Earl's Shilton	14	17	0	53
Gilmorton	8	4	0	29
Great Glenn	9	16	0	37
Hathern	14	6	0	50
Higham-on-the-Hill	5	5	0	21
Hinckley	13	17	0	49
Humberstone	8	17	0	32
Husband's Bosworth	9	15	0	35
Kegworth	14	14	0	53
Kibworth	12	10	0	53
Kilworth (South)	5	3	0	20
,, (North)	3	14	0	14
Kirby Muxloe	1	14	0	6
Knipton	5	14	0	21
Leicester, County School	38	6	0	170
,, St. John's	33	5	0	141
,, Knighton Street	20	0	0	100
,, St. Margaret's	19	4	0	67
,, St. Martin's	16	5	0	59
,, St. Mary's, Laxton Street	37	10	0	150
,, St. Mary's, Old Schools	15	3	0	54
Loughborough, Emmanuel School	24	18	0	166
Lutterworth	3	15	0	15
Market Harborough	17	6	0	61
Melton Mowbray	14	10	0	70
Nailstone, Girls'	5	5	0	21
,, Infants'	5	15	0	23
Sharnford	3	12	0	13
Sheepshed	22	9	0	83
Syston	14	14	0	49
Thurlaston	14	10	0	56
Thurmaston	14	7	0	52
Twyford	9	10	0	35
Waltham	6	1	0	22
Whatton	14	0	0	50
Whitwick	22	15	0	81
Wigston Magna	17	15	0	76
Wymeswold	4	0	0	14
Total	616	5	0	2,480
DERBYSHIRE.				
Alfreton (1859)	6	16	0	24
Alkmonton (1859)	0	12	0	2
Allestree	13	17	0	63
Bakewell (1859)	3	10	0	14
Beighton and Hackenthorpe	5	5	0	18
Belper	15	16	0	56
Bentley (1859)	4	15	0	—
Bonsall	5	15	0	23

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Grant.			Number of Children who have attended 176 Days and upwards.
	£	s.	d.	
Brackenfield	4	2	0	15
Brailsford	9	14	0	34
Brampton, St. Thomas'	10	17	0	38
Castleton	4	4	0	14
Charlesworth	8	15	0	35
Chesterfield, Trinity	16	16	0	62
" Victoria	21	5	0	85
Claycross, St. Bartholomew's	2	5	0	9
Codnor and Loscoe	9	6	0	31
Codnor	5	5	0	21
Crich	14	12	0	51
Derby, St Alkmund's	23	15	0	95
" All Saints'	28	7	0	107
" Christ's Church	25	15	0	97
" Curzon Street	33	13	0	148
" St. Michael's	3	15	0	15
" St. Paul's	21	15	0	77
" St. Peter's, Devonshire Street	12	18	0	43
" " Traffic Street	12	10	0	50
" Trinity	64	18	0	378
" Derby and Lichfield Diocesan Practising School (1859)	3	10	0	14
Draycott and Wilne	24	2	0	102
Duffield	12	6	0	41
Eaton (Little)	20	10	0	75
Grassmore	4	5	0	17
Hathersage	11	8	0	38
Heage	3	5	0	13
Heanor (1859)	9	0	0	36
Horsley	10	5	0	41
Hulland	4	13	0	13
Ilkeston	12	6	0	46
Ironville	37	11	0	156
Longford	7	0	0	24
Matlock, Bath	18	6	0	83
Measham	9	19	0	35
Melbourne	25	15	0	103
Middleton-by-Wirksworth (1859)	6	0	0	24
New Mills	1	10	0	5
Norton Greenhills	7	8	0	25
Normanton	4	5	0	17
Ockbrooke	10	1	0	35
Osmaston	3	10	0	13
Parwich	2	17	0	10
Riddings	18	10	0	122
Ripley, Boys'	13	16	0	46
" Girls' and Infants'	19	10	0	78
Scropton (1859)	5	5	0	18
Shipley and Cotmanhay	10	13	6	93
Shirley	6	10	0	26
Smalley	4	10	0	15
Spondon	15	3	0	58
Stapenhill	4	0	0	16
Stavely, N.S.	5	8	0	18
Staveley Works	22	6	0	82
Stoney Middleton (1859)	7	10	0	26
Tibself	4	6	0	15
Whitfield	4	5	0	138
Wirksworth (1859)	20	2	0	75
Total	839	14	6	3,377

SUMMARY of the foregoing.

COUNTY.	Grant.			Number of Children who have attended 176 Days and upwards.
	£	s.	d.	
Northampton - - - - -	442	19	0	1,737
Rutland - - - - - -	63	16	0	243
Lincoln - - - - - -	608	5	6	2,293
Nottingham - - - - -	577	9	0	2,236
Leicester - - - - -	616	5	0	2,480
Derby - - - - - -	839	14	6	3,377
Total - - -	£3,148	9	0	12,366

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. J. BLANDFORD.

To the Right Honorable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1860, *by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, the* Rev. W. H. BROOKFIELD, M.A., *on the* CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS *inspected in the Counties of* KENT, SURREY, *and* SUSSEX, *and in the* CHANNEL ISLANDS.

MY LORDS,

Disposition of time.

THE following is an account of the disposition of my time for the year ending on the 31st of August 1860 :—

	Days.
Visiting elementary schools - - - - -	119
Visiting Normal schools - - - - -	9
Conducting collective examination of pupil-teachers -	21
Conducting examinations of candidates for certificates of merit and for Queen's scholarships - - -	8
Revising pupil-teachers' papers - - -	40½
„ certificate of merit papers - - -	15½
Travelling - - - - - -	6
Correspondence - - - - - -	55
Vacation - - - - - -	22
Illness - - - - - -	3
General report - - - - - -	15
Sundays - - - - - -	52
	366

Number of schools inspected.

In the course of the year my colleagues, the Rev. R. L. Koe and the Rev. A. R. Grant, and myself have inspected 711 schools under separate teachers; and as those gentlemen have had somewhat more leisure than myself for that particular kind of duty, they have accomplished a proportionably larger number of inspections, Mr. Koe having visited a total of 238 schools; Mr. Grant, 288; and myself, 185. Of these 601 were schools claiming annual grants from the department, 110 were cases of simple inspection, making a gross total of 711 schools.

Condition of schools.

Discriminating this gross total (as in former reports upon my district) into schools that may be described respectively as good, fair, or inferior, we arrive at the following result:—

TABLE A.

——	Good.	Fair.	Inferior.
Boys' schools - - - - -	78	85	59
Girls' ,, - - - - -	27	87	97
Mixed ,, - - - - -	23	78	79
Infant ,, - - - - -	25	46	27
Totals - - -	153	296	262
	Total - - 711		

This table will present proportions somewhat more satisfactory as respects the operations and influence of the department of education if we strike out from it all those figures obtained by simple inspection, and which represent the condition of schools not claiming annual grants nor deriving any direct advantage from that department. Of these unaided, independent schools the number inspected in my district during the past year is 110, and their comparative condition is exhibited in the following table:—

TABLE B.

SCHOOLS not receiving any GOVERNMENT GRANTS, nor conducted by either Registered or Certificated Teachers.

——	Good.	Fair.	Inferior.
Boys' schools - - - - -	3	10	19
Girls' ,, - - - - -	0	4	24
Mixed ,, - - - - -	0	9	19
Infant ,, - - - - -	2	8	12
Totals - - -	5	31	74
	Total - - 110		

This table, showing only 5 good to 74 inferior, conveys a very unfavourable impression of the schools to which it refers. But this will occasion no surprise when it is borne in mind that they have received none of the assistance, nor adopted any of the suggestions, offered by the department. If we strike them out from the table first presented, leaving only those schools which are influenced by the Committee of Council on Education, and which are almost all conducted by certificated teachers, and the very few exceptions endeavouring to procure such teachers, the figures exhibited will be found very much less discouraging.

TABLE C.

SCHOOLS claiming ANNUAL GRANTS, showing the comparative Merits of Boys', Girls', Mixed, and Infant Schools.

—	Boys'.	Girls'.	Mixed.	Infants'.
Good - - - - -	75	27	23	23
Fair - - - - -	75	83	69	38
Inferior - - - -	40	73	60	15
Totals - -	190	183	152	76

TABLE D.

Showing the PER-CENTAGE derived from the preceding Table.

—	Boys'.	Girls'.	Mixed.	Infants'.
	Per cent. nearly.	nearly.	nearly.	nearly.
Good - - - -	39	15	15	30
Fair - - - -	40	45	45	50
Inferior - - - -	21	40	40	20
Totals - -	100	100	100	100

TABLE E.

Showing comparative Merits in the gross of the 601 Schools (Boys', Girls', Mixed, and Infants') in the District receiving Annual Grants.

Good - - - -	148 - - or 25 per cent. nearly.	
Fair - - - -	268 - - „ 44 „	
Inferior - - -	188 - - „ 31 „	
	601	100

The table corresponding to this last, which I presented to your Lordships last year, shows the following figures:—

TABLE (for 1858–9) of total SCHOOLS receiving ANNUAL GRANTS, given for purposes of comparison with the preceding Table.

Good - - - -	112 - - or 24 per cent. nearly.	
Fair - - - -	230 - - „ 49 „	
Inferior - - -	129 - - „ 27 „	
	471	100

The contrast between these two last tables, which tells slightly to the disadvantage of the year just expired, is by no means serious, nor is it greater than, nor perhaps so great as, might fairly be accounted for by the increase in the number of annual-grant schools (130 more than in the preceding year) claiming inspection for the first time, many of them being as yet of quite inferior character, and at the best only beginning to feel those influences from which great improvement may be expected.

Assuming that the standard of appraisal is reasonable, the proportions exhibited in Table E. are not discouraging. The nature of the standard employed in the present estimates is the same as that explained in my last general report. And that, according to such a measure, one quarter of the annual-grant schools should be good, about half fair, and about a quarter only inferior, is perhaps as favourable a result as can be looked for consistently with that experience which acquaints us with the tendency of the best conducted of all human enterprises on an extensive scale to content themselves with an average of mediocrity.

If from these aggregate results we turn to the particulars of Table D, we find that the boys' schools present a per-centage of 39 good, 40 fair, and only 21 inferior. I am not inclined to cloud my own satisfaction with these numbers by any ungracious considerations how easily the same teachers, without any additional acquirements of their own, and only by a more adroit and ingenious and vigilant employment of those with which they are already gifted, might push up all the inferior schools into the class of fair, and the fair into that of good. I am content for the present to hold them up as an encouragement—not to increased exertion, for in that I am satisfied there is no deficiency, but—to a more judicious and methodic disposition of exertion in the girls' schools, of which the comparative figures are less favourable. Here we find that only 15 per cent. are good, 45 fair, and 40 indifferent. The causes of this disparity (the girls' showing twice as many inferior, and less than half as many good institutions as the boys'), it might be interesting, in its proper place useful, and not perhaps very perplexing to investigate. But my present duty is limited to recording the fact as one of considerable significance. One reason, however, which might probably be assigned for the phenomenon, I must anticipate, in order to reject, viz., that girls spend their afternoons in needlework, so that in ordinary matters of instruction they have not the same opportunity as boys. This is very true, but it affords no clue to the disparity; for not only does the needlework count for a great deal in estimating a girls' school, but the standard of examination, applied to them in subjects common to both, is considerably more indulgent than that applied to boys.

But though figures are inflexible, and a remorseless average discards the modifying influence of chivalry, it must be remembered that, after all, this average itself confesses that in every 100 girls' schools there are 15 which indicate the ablest, the most suitable, and the most judicious management; and 40 which are by no means to be complained of, and which, according to the prevailing standard, must be considered no less than fairly satisfactory; while of all the 100 (with very rare, surprisingly rare, exceptions) the cleanly appearance, the quiet propriety of demeanour, the modesty of speech and manner, and, so far as I can learn, the moral rectitude by which they are characterized, give evidence of their being placed under an habitual influence incalculably more important than any intellectual qualifications, and entitle our schoolmistresses to be pronounced one of the most praiseworthy and valuable classes of the community.

The mixed schools exhibit precisely the same per-centage of merit as the girls'.

That the infant schools should present so favourable an appearance, 30 good, 50 fair, and only 20 inferior, must partly be ascribed, no doubt, to the very indulgent test employed. That the infants should be clean, happy, and orderly, when required to be orderly, with just so much instruction as to save the intellect from falling torpid, would count high to the credit side of such a school; and I am happy to say that the watchfulness, tenderness, and good sense which would produce these results are by no means rare accomplishments with our female teachers. There is no unfairness to schools of another class in applying this very liberal standard to infant schools, because the difference in their nature and purpose almost precludes the idea of competition.

Increase in number of female pupil-teachers.

In connexion with the disparity, as respects mere intellectual attainment, between boys' schools and girls' schools, to the disadvantage of the latter, I must draw attention to the fact, that the proportion of female candidates in my district for apprenticeship, as compared with that of males, appears to be considerably on the increase.

I observe that in the year 1854 I examined within certain limits of my district 252 boys and 183 girls as candidates and pupil-teachers, being 69 more boys than girls. Three years later (1857), I examined within the same limits 363 boys and 365 girls, being nearly equal. Three years later still (1860), I examined in the same parts of the district 516 boys and 654 girls, being 138 more girls than boys.

Progress of instruction.

Whether it be that the social class from which our male pupil-teachers are usually selected have contracted a belief that a more agreeable, independent, and profitable employment, and a more open career may be adopted then that of a parochial schoolmaster; or whether, on the other hand, that class from which our female apprentices are recruited, have persuaded themselves that the occupation of a schoolmistress is less irksome, less constrained, and better paid than its probable alternatives; whether either or both these impressions have been concerned in the phenomenon I cannot tell; but certainly the fact is undeniable, that in my district the female candidates outnumber the males in an apparently increasing ratio, while the girls' schools from which they come, and to the government of which it is presumed they will succeed, are fewer in number and inferior in quality to the boys'.

Reading.

With regard to the progress of instruction in my district generally, I have nothing to add to the observations submitted to your Lordships in my last report, nor anything to modify in those observations. The masters and mistresses continue to employ themselves too exclusively upon the upper and easier classes; the pupil-teachers too exclusively upon the lower and more difficult. One result of this arrangement is, that while such children as remain long enough at school to be promoted to the upper classes acquire before leaving a respectable amount of instruction, those whose domestic circumstances necessitate their removal at an earlier date have scanty justice done to them.

With regard to reading as an oral accomplishment, I made an ominous discovery a few months ago. I had an opportunity of inquiring of 120 pupil-teachers who had completed their term, how many of them had been in the habit of receiving direct and systematic instruction, or had in any way been exercised in oral reading during their apprenticeship. I found that of the 120, only 35 had been so instructed. It is important to add that these 120 apprentices were not from my district only, or even principally. They were assembled from all parts of the country.

But while I have found no reason to modify the strictures contained in my last report, nor to withdraw the suggestions connected with them, neither have I felt in any way discouraged from cherishing the expectations warranted by several excellent schools, some under male, some under female teachers, which present a very satisfactory type of what the system is already to no inconsiderable extent producing, and of what, if applied with energy, intelligence, and carefulness in details, it is capable of producing on a much more extensive scale. Some of the observations which I should have been inclined to make upon this subject have been so aptly anticipated in a private report with which I have been favoured by my colleague, Mr. Grant, that I shall ask your Lordships' permission to subjoin his remarks by way of appendix.

I have the honor to be, &c.
W. H. BROOKFIELD.

To the Right Honorable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX.

REPORT by the REV. A. R. GRANT.

AMONG the schools which I have reported as "good," meaning thereby that they come up to the standard which, in my opinion may be reasonably expected under the usual conditions of age and attendance of children, there are included some schools which deserve the higher designation of "excellent." To put these generally forward for commendation above the rest would not, perhaps, answer any good object, and would run some risk of injustice towards teachers whom circumstances only prevent from raising their schools to the same standard; but where the excellence of a school may be assigned to particular causes, the tracing of those causes becomes an object of general interest, and, in the same proportion, the selection of the school from the rest loses its invidious character. As instructive examples of the results of particular influences, I shall mention three schools—Brompton near Chatham, Whitstable near Canterbury, and Faversham, all of them standing in the first rank of elementary schools. Brompton boys' school owes its excellence indirectly to the competitive examinations for situations in the dockyard. When the school was first established, the boys used to be removed at an early age in order to attend private instructors, who undertook to cram them for the examination. This so lowered the efficiency of the schools that the master was induced to try preparing the boys himself, and so successful was he, that soon the school was regarded by the parents as the best place of instruction with a view to success in the examinations. The result is that boys now remain at school to a later age than usual, and, in consequence, the standard of attainment is proportionately above the common.

At Whitstable the cause of superiority is regularity of attendance. The average age is not particularly high, that of the first class being 12, of the second class 11; but the attendance is perfectly regular. No absence, except on account of sickness, is ever permitted. A boy who fails in this respect is, after warning, removed. There seems to be no difficulty in enforcing this rule. One reason is that there is no other good school in the town, and that there are always many applicants ready to take the places of any boys who may be dismissed. But it does not appear that the same temptations exist as in other places to withdraw boys from school. The population is of a very peculiar character, a considerable proportion belonging to a kind of corporation working the oyster fisheries. The result, however, of the regular attendance appears in a standard of attainment which I have never seen equalled in any elementary school. The correctness of the writing from dictation is quite extraordinary. The third class wrote me out a piece chosen at random from the Third Irish Book, and on examining their slates I could only detect two mistakes made by the whole class of about 25. I gave the fourth class two of the most difficult pieces of the Catechism to write out, viz., the Creed and the second Commandment, to be taken by alternate boys, and there were no mistakes throughout the class. In arithmetic I found more power of applying principles to the working of problems than in any other school; and in Holy Scripture the examination passed by the second class was the best of the kind that I have seen. It would be unjust to deny or pass over the merit of the master in producing these results, but it may, I think, be safely said, that no teacher could produce them except under like conditions of attendance.

My third case is that of Faversham, and here a third and quite different cause seems to produce the result, though its operation is not quite so obvious as those in the first two cases. At Faversham there is nothing to induce the boys to remain longer than usual; there is no exceptional regularity of attendance; the excellence, too, extends to the girls' and infants' schools, the aggregate establishment being the most effective that I have seen. The cause which I think myself justified in assigning is the liberal and judicious expenditure of money on buildings and teachers. A large trust fund left for general charitable purposes to a town already too largely supplied with such incentives to pauperism was, by the wise and prompt measures of some of the trustees, applied, with the authority of the Court of Chancery, to the building and support of these schools. The school-rooms are spacious and supplied with every thing conducive to comfort and efficiency. Excellent salaries have attracted and are likely to retain valuable teachers. Pupil-teachers receive judicious additions to their official pay. The result is that the schools are attended by nearly 800 children, drawn, it is true, from the neighbouring parishes as well as from the town of 5,000 inhabitants, but probably much exceeding the number that under ordinary conditions would attend out of the same population. Here it seems to me that money, well expended, has produced a proportionate result. The schools are good, and the people have found it out. Nor let the influence of personal comfort and enjoyment be overlooked. Instead of the fine rooms, well warmed and supplied with every reasonable comfort, imagine a cold dreary building, ill-lighted, stinted in fuel, with ricketty seats and inconvenient desks. Such a school would certainly be ill-attended; and no teachers could work in it to advantage. I have often observed how the state of the school-room as to warmth affects an examination. With a comfortable fire and a cheerful room every thing goes off pleasantly and with spirit, whereas if the fire goes out, or, as in many cold days of spring and autumn, has never been lighted, everything goes wrong—the children are benumbed and stupid, the examiner is out of spirits, and the result is disappointment to manager and teachers. The same influences must have similar effects on everyday work.

I think, then, that in the three cases I have cited may be seen the results of attendance beyond the usual age,—of perfectly regular attendance and of liberal expenditure,—not only on school apparatus and teachers salaries, but on the appliances of personal comfort; and although these sources of efficiency to the extent described are beyond the powers of school managers in general, yet most would find themselves able to obtain them in a greater degree than at present, and thus to augment the efficiency of their schools in the same ratio. Much may generally be done towards cutting off irregular and unexcused absence. Much also may be done in most cases—not necessarily at great expense—towards increasing comfort. I believe that money so expended would often be nearly repaid in the shape of increased school-pence and capitation grant.

In general, however, the early removal of the children and their irregularity of attendance are difficulties which cannot be got rid of altogether, and which must therefore be met by making the most of the time which is available. It appears to me that much improvement is possible in this respect. A great deal of time is generally wasted in the lower classes. Children of seven years old, sent up from an infant school well prepared, very often fall back considerably in the juvenile school, especially in their reading. I cannot but think that a great deal might be done in accelerating the teaching of reading—that children of 10 years old might be made as good readers as children of 12 now are. I think that increased attention has of late been paid to reading, but not with corresponding success. On looking over my list of marks for last year, I find that whereas, out of 288 schools inspected I have reported 107 excellent or good on the whole, I have only marked 56 excellent or good in reading. Thus, in nearly half the schools reaching a generally satisfactory standard, the reading can only be pronounced fair. I am not surprised at this result. I rarely hear a really good reading lesson from a pupil-teacher, and many masters and mistresses do not seem to understand the essentials of such a lesson. There is much misapplication of time and pains. By one teacher questioning is carried to such an extent as to give the reading quite a secondary place. Another makes such a point of pronunciation, that his chief occupation appears to be lying in wait for provincialisms. In this case the children are worried by constant faultfinding, and generally to very little purpose, as home influences make the vernacular dialect too strong to be materially shaken. The chief cause of offence is generally the misapplication of the letter h. I have seen really good readers worked up, by constant rebuke, into a ludicrous state of perplexity about their aspirates, often followed by still more ludicrous blunders, yet I have scarcely ever, as far as I can recollect, heard a class read without misusing this unlucky letter. It seems to me, therefore, a question whether it is worth while to spend time, when there is so little to spare, upon an object so difficult to attain. If, however, teachers would keep in view the main object of a reading lesson, that is, to teach the class generally to read the piece before them with ease and intelligence, they would keep their corrections and questions in due subordination, and would avoid other sources of waste of time and power.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1860, *by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, the* REV. W. J. KENNEDY, M.A., &c., *on the* CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS *inspected in* LANCASHIRE *and the* ISLE OF MAN.

MY LORDS, Manchester, January 1861.

I HAVE the honor to present my general report for the year ending on the 31st of August 1860.

The educational results of any year will, doubtless, often present different aspects in one district of England from those which are presented in another and dissimilar district.

And first, before noticing minor details, I propose to say a few words about what appear to me to be the more general results of the past year in respect to elementary education in Lancashire.

Educational success not concurrent with commercial prosperity.

Great as the material prosperity of this manufacturing county of Lancaster has often heretofore been, yet I have reason to believe that the past year has been one of greater unalloyed commercial success than any previous year in the memory of man. This state of affairs has not been without its influence on the education of the working classes. Industrial manufacturing success has not brought with it educational success. On the contrary, I cannot be mistaken in concluding, from what I have found in schools, that on the whole this extraordinary material prosperity has been, at least for a time, injurious to education. Among the richer classes, people's minds and time have been so absorbed in business that they have had neither leisure nor inclination to take an interest in schools. And among the labouring classes the opportunities of getting employment, for even very young children, have been found irresistible. Teachers have always been in the habit of complaining of the premature removal of children from school, but never have the complaints been so frequent and so strong as this year; and I have never before seen so much justice in them. I have learnt by personal inquiry, especially from the young boys in the night schools, at how early an age, and in what variety of employments, children in this district can be engaged in remunerative work. In illustration of the demand for "hands," I may remark that so very great has been this demand in the past year that I know of several thousand families having been specially sought out and imported into this county; and in one valley alone, I was informed that a thousand cottages were about to be erected for these new comers, or "foreigners," as they are termed by the natives.

But our elementary schools and the cause of education have suffered not only from this early removal of children consequent on the demand for the little labourers, but also from an inadequate supply of male candidates for the office of pupil-teacher, caused by the same demand.

The difficulty which has been felt in obtaining male apprentices in our National schools would perhaps be incredible to a person unacquainted with this district. But here it has been most difficult to keep a boy at school till he was 13 years old; and those who were of that age have generally been able to meet with more desirable appointments than that of apprentice in a school. So great has been the demand for the services, in trade or business of some kind, of eligible boys of 13 years old, that I doubt whether it is too much to say that in several towns there has been an average of two schools striving to get one candidate. Advertisements for candidates have proved in many cases unsuccessful. And the result is that I could name numerous schools which are without their complement of pupil-teachers solely through lack of candidates for the office. Another misfortune to education attendant upon this state of affairs is, that the candidates who are obtained are very often far from being all that is desirable in the future schoolmaster. School managers and teachers are forced to put up with what they can get, instead of commanding the market. This evil might perhaps be partially remedied by raising the annual stipends of pupil-teachers, but I see no hope whatever that this will be done by your Lordships, especially while there are many parts of England where these stipends command the services of very eligible youths. And school-managers declare to me their inability to add, out of their ordinary school income, to the stipends which are paid to pupil-teachers out of the Parliamentary grant; but in a few cases better candidates than ordinary have been procured by additions of stipend paid out of the capitation grants. For my own part I have not failed, in too many instances, to see a decided falling off in the attainments of the male candidates for the office of pupil-teacher presented to me for examination, and I may add in the attainments of many of the male pupil-teachers who are already apprenticed. What I have here said applies only to the *male* candidates and pupil-teachers; for there has always continued to be a very fair number of eligible female candidates out of whom to select pupil-teachers, and about them I have no cause for dissatisfaction and despondency.

Restriction of pupil-teachers in town schools

Another cause by which I have found many schools in my districts beginning to be injuriously affected is, the diminution of pupil-teachers consequent on the Minute of Council which restricted pupil-teachers to the maximum number of four to be apprenticed to any one teacher, whatever might be the number of children in the school. In the rural districts I am happy to say that I find no injury resulting to the schools from this restriction. Those schools seldom have as many as 160 children in average attendance, and therefore the teacher of a rural school gets as large a proportion of apprentices as ever was allowed in any case; but the large town schools are already affected and altered seriously as the elder pupil-teachers complete their apprenticeship, and cannot be replaced on the old terms. It is perhaps possible that in a few cases some of the large town schools may engage a second certificated teacher, as I recommend; but I see little reason at present to hope that this can be a common practice. It has been tried at St. Andrew's in Manchester, and the incumbent, Canon Richson, tells me that he has been obliged to give notice to the second certificated teacher to leave, because he finds that the funds of the school will not enable him to continue the experiment. At Rochdale, too, where the National school, with its staff of 12 or 13 pupil-teachers, has been such an example and model, and to which masters have been sent out of Wales even to learn a lesson in school management, the excellent master, Mr. Wrigley, seems so disheartened by the loss of some, and the prospective loss of most of his staff of pupil-teachers, that he speaks of giving up school-keeping, and he is at this moment a candidate for another kind of employment.

Regularity of attendance promoted by capitation fees.

One of the most hopeful features which I have observed during the year, is an increase in the regularity of the children's attendance. This I attribute to the operation of the capitation grants. Increased exertions to secure regular attendance have been made by managers and teachers with a view to obtaining the capitation fees; and in some schools part at least of these fees has been expended in rewards for regularity of attendance during the year. In several cases, also, this year, the prospect of capitation grants has induced school managers to engage certificated teachers for the first time at the higher stipends which such teachers expect. I regret to say that want of funds, or some less creditable cause, still stays some schools from engaging certificated

Some schools built by aid of Parliamentary grant either

utterly inefficient or not used for daily instruction.

teachers, and others from being opened at all for daily instruction.

Manchester St. Silas' schools.

I am extremely sorry to say that several schools in my district, towards building which large sums were voted out of the Parliamentary grant, come under the category just mentioned. For instance, some cause has stopped the managers of St. Silas' schools in Manchester from availing themselves of the undoubted advantages of certificated teachers and pupil-teachers. And my colleague, who last inspected the schools, found them, as might be expected, in a languishing and inefficient state. And yet this is a populous district, where really efficient day schools would be a great blessing to the working people, of which it seems hard that they should be deprived; and your Lordships, many years ago (1845), made the large grant of 612*l.* towards building these schools.

Haslingden schools.

Again, the handsome school-buildings at Haslingden, towards the erection of which large aid (312*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*) was given some years ago (1854) out of the Parliamentary grant are an instance where the premises have actually never been opened at all for daily instruction, however they may have been used for other purposes; and here I believe that inability to encounter the expense is the alleged cause for so grievous a result.

This so often alleged poverty of school funds may at first sight seem inconsistent with the extraordinary material prosperity which I have spoken of. I admit that it may seem strange; but the fact is nevertheless as I have stated. There are a few noble instances of great and sustained liberality towards elementary schools;* but, as I have said in former Reports, they are the exceptions to the rule; and if the money test be applied to try whether people in general are really interested in the education of the working classes, I do not see any escape from the conclusion that it is only the few among the wealthier classes who are interested in the work. Such is the conclusion which I have most unwillingly had forced upon me by the facts which my duties force me to see and state. I do not now, and I never have in my reports, entered into details on this head, because it might be invidious to do so; but I may perhaps refer to one case without reflecting upon anyone in particular. There is a boys' school in Preston, where my colleagues and myself have year after year reported the insuf-

Preston, St. Peter's boys' room.

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* In addition to the generous benefactions to education which I have named in former reports, the past year has witnessed the erection, at very great cost, of noble buildings by Mr. James Darlington at Charnock Richard, and at Miles Platting by Sir Benjamin Heywood, Bart.

ficiency and unhealthiness of the room; and I know that the excellent clergyman has laboured incessantly for years in trying to get new and adequate rooms, but hitherto ineffectually. I know that he has literally worn himself out with his protracted anxiety and efforts for the school; and I cannot be placed here by your Lordships and see such things without reporting faithfully the facts that I witness.

I am aware that one special cause may have operated during the past year to add to the apparent carelessness about elementary schools in the public mind, I mean the great volunteer movement; for, as a working man expressed it to me, when I was lamenting the diminished attendance at an evening school: "Education 's *out*, and volunteers is *in*." And, perhaps, when the excitement of the volunteer movement has subsided into a calm and steady course, a re-action may possibly take place in favour of schools. But this very volunteer movement has had, in one respect, a beneficial effect even on our elementary schools. Many of the schoolmasters, and some of the apprentices are volunteers, and have been able to introduce drill among the boys of their schools. This has had, I believe, a very favourable physical effect upon the bodies and general health of the scholars. It has had a good moral effect also. It has improved discipline. I recollect that in one school in particular, before I knew anything about their drill, I was very much struck by the carriage of the boys, and by their admirable order and discipline. But when I witnessed, after school, the way in which they went through military movement and exercises, I thought it explained in great measure the meritorious features I had observed. This was in the Welsh charity school in Liverpool, where the master is a serjeant of the Welsh Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Evening schools.

Although an evening school can never be a perfect substitute for the day school, still it is far better than nothing; and I am happy to say that evening schools are on the increase. The persons who attend these schools might be divided into three classes:—First, there are the very young persons, who, being employed by their parents in remunerative labour during the day, get such instruction as they can at these schools; and their ages range from 8 to 12 years. These children are engaged in every possible employment that can be named; in fact they are for the most part kept to assist in the parent's labour, whatever that may happen to be. I have been told that their favourite subject is writing, and that they attend best on those evenings when they know they are to write. The educational prospects of this class of evening scholars are not hopeful. They may pick up a few acquirements and a little knowledge, but they cannot be expected to get much available learning, and they get little or no training of character. I am told, also, that their attendance is irregular and fluctuating.

A second class of evening scholars may be described as consisting of adults whose early education has been neglected, and who come to pick up the rudiments of reading, writing, and arithmetic. This is an interesting class of persons, but it is up-hill work to teach them, and I regret to learn that they seldom show much perseverance or make much progress. This class, too, does not much add to the hopefulness of evening schools.

But what may be called the third description of evening scholars, is one which it is more agreeable to instruct, and which derives most benefit from instruction. It consists of young persons, varying in age for the most part from 13 to 25 years, who have previously availed themselves of the day-school, and now come at night to carry on their education. This class of persons needs more competent and skilled teachers than are commonly found in night schools, and the system which best meets the wants of this kind of scholars is that which I have met with in the East Lancashire Union of evening schools originated by Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth. By this scheme more and more skilled teachers are brought to bear upon instruction, than in any other evening schools in the county. At the same time, I am happy to say, that there is another body of night schools in operation, and which my colleagues and I visit, which presents a noble example for the imitation of the proprietors and lessees of coal mines. I refer to the Earl of Ellesmere's night schools, which are well organized and well attended. The special feature by which Lord Ellesmere has characterised these schools is, that in addition to a considerable number of teachers he has engaged the special services of a gentleman, Mr. Traice, who devotes himself to teaching, to all the evening schools in rotation, those branches of knowledge which are most essential to miners. Mr. Traice imparts instruction on ventilation, on the gases which are explosive and injurious to health, on machinery, and similar subjects; and I have no doubt whatever, that if the mining population generally had similar teaching, and were thus regularly impressed with the importance of these subjects, the terrific accidents which occur so often, and which nearly always arise from ignorance or carelessness, would be very considerably diminished in frequency.

The Earl of Ellesmere's evening schools for colliers.

From what I have just said, then, on the subject of evening schools it will be seen that my experience leads me to conclude that such schools are an institution which cannot be regarded as either able to be a substitute for the day schools, or ever likely to be supported and to flourish, as taking the place of the day school, and imparting the rudiments of education; but if evening schools be mainly regarded as places where elementary instruction is to receive a further development, and if they be supplied with teachers on this supposition, then I incline to think from what I have seen of these schools, and particularly from the group known by the name of the "East Lancashire Union of Institutes," that they may become one of the most flourishing and most valuable institutions of our country.

I proceed to notice a few minor details.

Number schools inspected in 1860.

Number of children examined.

Number of certificated teachers, &c

During the past year I find that my two colleagues and myself have visited 631 schools taught by separate teachers. There were present at our examination 71,687 children. These schools were taught by 502 teachers, who were certificated or classed for certificates, and by 28 assistant teachers, besides a few registered teachers. The remaining teachers of these schools were as yet neither certificated nor registered, though in many cases they were preparing to present themselves at the annual December examinations. A large proportion of the schools under teachers neither certificated nor registered are infant schools.

Number of pupil-teachers examined.

Number of candidates.

We have had to examine 1,218 pupil-teachers already apprenticed in these schools, but only about 500 candidates for the office of pupil-teacher. The number of candidates has this year fallen off for two reasons, first, because of the preference of youths for other employment, and, secondly, because of the reduction in the number of apprentices allowed in our large town schools.

Teachers.

As regards the character and qualifications of teachers there is on the whole I find very great reason to be satisfied. From what we see, and what we learn from school-managers, they are in most cases both equal to their duties and faithful in the discharge of them. During the past year greater respect has been shown to a teacher in this district than was probably ever before paid to a National schoolmaster. I refer to the excellent master of Lancaster National school, of whom I have often made particular mention in my reports. A public meeting of the town was lately held in his honour, and attended by the mayor and corporation, by all the clergy, and by the members for the borough, for the purpose of presenting him with a token of the general appreciation of the high state of efficiency to which he had brought the school.

School-premises.

The school-buildings which we visit are now generally satisfactory in most respects; and the same may be said of the school-fittings, though still in some cases the supposed requirements of the Sunday school are allowed to interfere with the fittings best adapted to the day school.

Books and apparatus.

The supply of books and apparatus is generally pretty fair, and has certainly exhibited an improvement since the capitation grants have been awarded; but there is still much room for improvement, both in the quantity and quality of these things, especially as regards apparatus. Every class should have its black board and easel, and every child should have a good and perfect slate; but this is not generally carried out. The supply of maps, too, is often defective in number and condition. These deficiencies proceed, I believe, more from want of a due appreciation by managers of what is necessary and desirable in a school, than from want of funds to procure the articles. Indeed, I am afraid I ought to make some complaint, generally, to your Lordships of the inadequate oversight and management of schools, as regards attention to details, such as a constant and vigilant supervision of the registers, and other points, which may be considered the special duties of the committee of school managers. The clergy, indeed, do a great deal in this matter; but it is quite the exception where the laity are found to take an active practical part in managing a school and looking into particulars. I am bound to say that I do not see in Lancashire any jealousy of lay interference on the part of the clergy; while, on the other hand, I have heard many clergymen lament that from one cause or another they could not get the active co-operation of laymen.

School-managers.

Subjects of instruction.

We have of course found the usual subjects taught in schools; but I think I see a decided tendency ever going on to stick to what may, perhaps, be called necessary subjects, and to let all other subjects fall off, or at least engage a very minor attention. By necessary subjects I mean reading, writing, spelling, religious knowledge, and arithmetic, and in girls' schools, needlework. The accessory subject of geography is also always taught to some extent, and a little grammar in most cases. The subject most commonly added to these is that of English history. Vocal music by notes was more taught ten or twelve years ago than it is now. Drawing is perhaps more taught than it used to be in elementary schools, because those masters who have passed a successful examination in drawing can get a special remuneration for teaching it to the children, otherwise I have no doubt it would share in the decadence of "Hullah's system" of vocal music; and, as it is, no great proficiency in it seems ever arrived at. On the whole, my impression is that reading, writing, spelling (dictation), and arithmetic, are more successfully taught than they were some years ago; and that in most schools less proficiency than formerly is now being exhibited in all other subjects, except drawing. Nor is this result, perhaps, to be deprecated, as children leave school very early, and if carefully grounded in essentials we may hope that they will to some extent superadd the facts of history and geography by reading at home.

I desire to add a few words specially as regards English grammar. I have never found this subject well taught to the children of a school, except in a very few particular cases; but now I regret to observe, what I consider a decided falling off in this subject in the papers of the pupil-teachers also. Their papers in grammar, which I have looked over this year, are in my opinion quite deplorable, especially as regards the fundamentals of grammar, the accidence and syntax. The strangest mistakes are made throughout all the years of apprenticeship, even about the part of speech to which a word belongs, and still more respecting the construction, correspondence, and government of words. It is hardly too much to say that all they can do is often to lose themselves in a jargon of terms about the analysis of sentences, with very little that is clear and correct even under this head, Regarding grammar as the most valuable subject studied by the children of elementary schools, and by pupil-teachers, in respect of awakening their minds and developing their nature, I deeply regret the decadence of grammar. I incline to think we want a good English syntax compiled after the model of the syntax in our best Greek and Latin grammars.

The subject of reading, though improving in schools, has not made all the advance I had hoped to see when I first began to inspect schools. Part of the difficulty, no doubt, lies in the strong provincialism of many parts of Lancashire, and which is perhaps ineradicable. But more, I think, might be done, if teachers would make a point of reading to their classes, so as to set before them models of reading. I observe that this appears to be seldom done either by teacher or apprentice at the reading lessons.

The teaching of the alphabet.

I think that a decided mistake is made in our infant schools, in respect to the teaching of the alphabet, and that a child's power of reading is very much delayed in consequence of this mistake. It is customary to begin by teaching the capital letters to children from a large tablet. Afterwards the small letters are taught, from another tablet. The next process is to set before the children short monosyllabic sentences. My conviction is that this teaching of the capital letters should be omitted from the process. The children would pick up by degrees and insensibly, a perfect familiarity with the capital letters when they came to read the short sentences. The capital letters occur with comparative infrequency and need not be made a special subject. Time is thus wasted. But not merely is time lost; the child is also frightfully confused when it comes to the second process, the learning of the second tablet containing the small letters. Time and confusion should be saved to the child by letting it acquire the capital letters during the process of reading sentences. Perhaps I may be allowed to add that this is not merely theory, but that I have personally tested the importance of this method. Considering how soon poor children leave school, and the consequent importance of the infant school, I am inclined to think that the matter to which I refer is not trifling nor unworthy of attention.

Queen's scholars.

The result of the last examination for Queen's scholarships, (December 1860), as it affects this district, is what I expected. The male pupil-teachers from the Church of England schools in the district have not distinguished themselves; as, out of 458 Church of England pupil-teachers who have gained Queen's scholarships, 39 only, that is little more than one-twelfth, come from my district. But on the other hand, as regards female Queen's scholars from among the pupil-teachers of Church of England schools, 57 out of 475 such Queen's scholars, or about one-eighth of the whole number, come from Lancashire and the Isle of Man; and among these, two Lancashire pupil-teachers have gained the two first places in the first class; and a third Lancashire girl is classed as equal for the third place among the pupil-teacher Queen's scholars.

I have no doubt but that this inferior success of Lancashire male pupil-teachers compared with that of the females, results from the fact mentioned by me before in this report, viz., that in this county, school-managers have by no means either so many, or such eligible male candidates from among whom to select pupil-teachers as they have in the case of females.

I conclude with adding a letter from my colleague the Rev. W. Birley, who writes to me after an experience of eight years' inspection of schools in this county, and whose conclusions seem, perhaps, in some respects to differ slightly from mine. I also give a short letter from my colleague the Rev. Nevill Gream, who records the impression of about eighteen months' experience of Lancashire schools.

I have the honor to be, &c.

W. J. Kennedy.

To the Right Honorable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX A.

MY DEAR SIR, **Pendleton, 15 January 1861.**

A REVIEW of the past year's work supplies, in my opinion, some points deserving notice in connexion with our official duties and experience.

The most striking appears to be the rapid extension of the Government system throughout this district, shown, as by other circumstances, so by the fact that though during the period referred to we have been assisted by our colleague, Mr. Gream, it was with difficulty that the annual-grant cases were cleared off, while those of simple inspection continue still beyond our reach.

That part of the county in which this extension may perhaps be said to have shown itself most prominently, lies on the eastern border, stretching from Rochdale to Oldham and Ashton-under-Lyne, and again up the valley of Rossendale, fast acquiring notoriety for its "co-operative societies," and consequent increase of population. The poor-law unions in Lincolnshire and Somersetshire have, I am told, supplied upwards of 1,000 hands to this district, numbers, of course, belonging to the lowest classes of society. In alluding to this valley I must not omit to mention the great liberality of Mr. Holt (a gentleman in no way connected with mercantile pursuits), who has already built and placed under inspection a commodious set of school-rooms.

Respecting the character of instruction supplied through these extended "means" in our district, there will be, and doubtless is, great variety arising from the ever-varying power, energy, and abilities of the several teachers, and also from external circumstances connected with the districts in which each particular set of schools is established. Generally, however, as far as my opportunities permit me to judge, the staff of teachers are, as a body, labouring conscientiously in their respective schools, the amount of success, in every case, depending very much upon the right apprehension of the truth, as each may have realized it in his mind, that the true and proper work of elementary schools is "to teach the child how to teach itself," not to think for it, but, by proper mode, to show that it possesses reflective powers, and to guide it in the use of them; where this is carefully attended to, an appetite for information is created, which evening schools (now so greatly on the increase) come in to supply the opportunity of satisfying.

In connexion with this part of my subject, and in reply to those platform orators who complain of the low standard of elementary instruction attained to, it must not be forgotten that education at all times, and especially with the labouring classes, involves a great deal more than mere book knowledge and mechanical skill in writing and arithmetic; it embraces the formation of character—the "knowledge of self." Happily we can point to instances where success in this important direction has raised the character of whole districts, in which educational efforts have been pushed, and backed, as is almost invariably the case, by the watchful superintendence of the clergy.* Failsworth and Stretford, the former a manufacturing, the latter an agricultural village, each having about the same amount of population (4,000), and situated four miles from Manchester on either side, afford, amongst many others, striking instances of the improved tone of character and feeling produced by the beneficial influence that has been brought to bear upon them through their respective schools. Indeed, after twenty-four years passed amongst the agricultural and manufacturing population of the county, my conviction is, that while much remains to be done, there is greater ground for thankfulness that so large a work has been accomplished during the past fourteen years than for complaint that more has not been achieved.

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* These two cases have been selected by me, not as being *pre-eminent* in their present condition, but as affording types *of the lowest order* in regard to their respective populations, *primarily* of the good results produced, *in a large degree*, by the establishment of schools on the Government system.

I am glad to observe, from the questions now inserted on Form ix., that my Lords are directing the attention of the managers of girls' schools to the important subjects of "domestic" and "industrial" work.

As far as my observation has gone, the former subject is almost, if not entirely ignored, while the latter is but indifferently handled. Sewing and knitting are attempted; the exceptions are very rare in which "cutting out," "darning," and "mending" receive the slightest attention. The common reason assigned for this is, that the parents do not send work. It may be so, but it will hardly be advanced seriously, that in such a county as Lancashire cloth of every variety for under clothing cannot be provided, made up during the year in our schools, and sold so made up to the children's parents at the mere cost of the original article. Paper is abundant and cheap enough to remove every difficulty in securing a sufficient quantity for teaching the art of "cutting out," while few homes, if any, do not want articles of clothing in need of repair, be it "mending" or "darning."

Touching "domestic economy," I only know one case in which this subject is systematically followed up, that at Worsley, in a building specially built for the purpose by the Dowager Lady Ellesmere; admirably as this institution is conducted, it is, I fear, on too small a scale to produce any extensive benefit, though it forms an admirable model.

Could this question of "domestic economy" be practically solved, I believe its solution would tend more than any other temporal agency to reduce the extent of intemperance so sadly prevalent; for it is, proverbially, the untidy, uncomfortable home that drives the husband to the beer-house. We are, however, in this, as in other points suggested for ameliorating the condition of the lower classes, met by the apparently insurmountable difficulty, "demand for early labour." The Legislature can alone remove the evil.

Yours faithfully,

Rev. W. J. Kennedy, (Signed) Wm. Birley.
Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools.

Appendix B.

Anfield, Walton Breck, Liverpool,
9 January 1860.

Dear Mr. Kennedy,

The great interest you evidently take in the progress of education in your district induces me to offer a few cheering remarks of my own upon that subject, derived from the short experience I have had as an Inspector.

Last year you kindly allotted me the inspection of some of your best schools, and amongst them those two very best—the Rochdale and Lancaster schools—to which you have attached such high and deserved commendation in your last year's report. Of them I will only say that they continue to maintain in every respect the high character you have given them.

But there is another light in which I regard the excellency of these schools, in addition to their own intrinsic merits. They are the loadstones of the district; that is, they attract by their example the attention of all the minor schools, and they are continually elevating these latter towards their own high position; and it must afford no little satisfaction to the promoters of education, to learn how much this emulation is increasing in the minor schools. I can safely say that in many of these the standard of discipline and attainments has been decidedly raised during the past year. Managers have awakened to their responsibilities, and have procured more efficient teachers; and teachers themselves have not been inert. I am sure you will agree with me when I say that the best proof of a bad teacher is contained in the vain and idle excuses he makes for the inefficient state of his school. A good teacher feels that whatever blame attaches to his school belongs to himself as teacher, and he therefore makes no excuses, but strives to amend.

The general excuses are, as you know,—

1. Irregularity of attendance.
2. Bad situation.
3. Want of proper building.
4. Proximity to better schools.
5. Ditto to cheaper schools.

The futility of such excuses may be shown by one single example of a school which is afflicted with every one of these so-called misfortunes. I mean Holy Trinity boys' school in Hulme, Manchester. This school is situated in the very midst of several excellent schools, one of them a free school. The building is low pitched, dark, and confined. The school-room is dull to a degree, and yet it is always full to overflowing. And why? Why, because there is a good painstaking master—Mr. Porter; and the acquirements of the boys are thoroughly grounded, and higher than the average of schools in that neighbourhood.

If, then, the general excuses were really valid, Mr. Porter's school would be the worst attended, and the most inefficient school in the whole of Manchester. I am happy to say that there are several more schools of this description, where the master's life seems wholly in his school. Amongst them I must name that of Garston, near Liverpool; Moss Bank, St. Helen's; and Moreflat, St. Helen's; Halewood, near Liverpool, and several more; and I only hope the number of such schools may yearly increase. There is a feature in the working of these schools which also deserves to be noticed. Every suggestion made by the inspector, however minute it may be, is carefully noted down, and, if possible, attended to. For instance, I have remarked in many schools that it would be better if the children were taught to pronounce the letter "h" better. Inferior teachers tell me it is useless to try to teach them to do so,—that their parents at home *un*teach by their conversation whatever is taught at school,—that it is provincial, and make a great many other excuses. In vain have I urged that education overcomes provincialisms, and that it is a duty to teach them the right way. All is useless. On the other hand a good teacher says nothing but sets to work; and the next year every child, from the oldest to the youngest, pronounced the "h" with correctness. I could give several instances where this has been done most satisfactorily, giving abundant proof of what *may* be done, but I will not longer trespass upon your valuable time.

I beg to remain yours sincerely,

The Rev. W. J. Kennedy, (Signed) Nevill Gream.
Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1860, *by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools*, Rev. J. P. NORRIS, M.A., late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, *on the* CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS *inspected in the Counties of* CHESTER, SALOP, *and* STAFFORD.

MY LORDS,

I CONCLUDED my report last year by calling your Lordships' attention to the fact that *three-fourths of the children attending our National schools were withdrawn by their parents before they reached the first class*, so that, however satisfactory might be the inspector's report on the attainments of the first class, it must be borne in mind by him and by those who read his report, that three-fourths of the children left from the lower classes, and never attained to this higher standard of knowledge. The practical suggestion I grounded on this state of things was that our certificated teachers should bestow more attention on these junior classes, and especially on *the elementary reading lessons.*

During the past year I have made memoranda of the proportion of the children in each school who could read aloud an easy narrative fluently and so intelligibly as to enable me to follow it without a book. Where the school was much above par in reading, I have further tested the first class by giving the children a newspaper, and asking them to read aloud any suitable paragraph that I might find, passing the paper from one to the other. The results have been unsatisfactory. In very few places,—certainly not more than 20 out of the 169 which I visited last year,—have I found a first class able to read a newspaper at sight, and not more than one-fourth part of the children (excluding infants) can read aloud their easier reading-books intelligibly and fluently. Even of the children who leave the school, and whose education therefore may be presumed to be in most cases ended, not more than one-third, I fear, would be found competent to read at all well. I lately circulated the following question among the teachers of South Staffordshire: " What proportion of the " children whose names were removed from your registers " during the last 12 months were competent to read with " sufficient facility to render it probable that they would "retain the faculty in after-life?" and the result, collected from 10 schools, was that on an average this could not be said of more than 36 per cent. Of the remaining 64 per cent., some, doubtless, would be sent to other schools. But I fear that even with this allowance one-half or more would grow up to manhood with a most imperfect faculty of reading.

It is true that mine is a northern and provincial district, where the pronunciation is very faulty, and where the reading lesson consequently tasks the teacher's skill more perhaps than any other part of his work; but on this very account it should claim a more than usual amount of his time and attention. That this lesson—obviously and beyond question the most important part of the teacher's work—should be, in most schools, the one least skilfully given, is certainly not creditable to our system of training, and seems to call for careful consideration on the part of those to whom the training of our teachers is entrusted.

It would effectually tend to correct this defect if the annual grants to a school were made to depend, in some measure, on the number of children who could read and write, or read, write, and cipher. And I would, with permission, here repeat an opinion which I have before expressed, that the time has come for a commutation of some portion of the annual grants to schools into *grants for work done.* One step in this direction would be taken if the original character of the capitation grant were restored, and it were paid on account of those children only who attained a certain fixed standard of proficiency in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The settlement, once for all, of such a standard, would be in itself an important contribution to the science of education. It would give greater exactness to all our educational reports and statistics; it would, moreover, greatly facilitate the administration of the laws which regulate children's labour,—laws which may be expected to occupy, ere long, a much larger space than heretofore in our statute-book.

Any standard test of attainment in reading and writing must clearly fulfil the following conditions:—

1. It must be as definite and uniform as possible;
2. It must be capable of easy and prompt appliance;
3. It must be such that children cannot be "primed" or specially prepared for it.

The following test seems to me to comply with these requirements: *to read intelligibly and fluently six lines of a newspaper, and to write the same legibly from dictation.*

The newspaper and the Bible are the only reading text that is universally available; and the newspaper has this manifest advantage over the Bible, that it is new every morning, or every week (so fulfilling our third requirement), and would be free from the objection that might justly be urged against the use of the Bible, that reverence for a holy book was thereby compromised.

All school children who attained to some elementary standard of this sort, besides entitling their schools to a capitation grant, might themselves receive honourable certificates from their teachers and school-managers. This has been very generally done in the Staffordshire schools; and the result has been an increased appreciation of education on the part of the parents. Many employers of labour who were anxious to give a preference to educated children have gladly countenanced and officially recognized this certificate scheme.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

It is now some years since I last brought before your Lordships' attention the progress of industrial training in connexion with the elementary schools of my district.

Besides the direct value of instruction in garden work or domestic economy, an industrial department adds greatly to the *moral* efficiency of a school. Good teachers desire not only to give their children lessons upon their duty, but also, so far as they can, to show them how to apply those lessons. The hour devoted to Scripture, or to catechism, or to reading, may afford abundant opportunity for inculcating precepts of honesty, truthfulness, gentleness, cleanliness, and the like. But these lessons will have their value increased tenfold if the teachers can follow their pupils into a garden or kitchen or laundry, and there show them how these precepts are to be practically carried out.

It is on this account chiefly that I am so anxious to see the means of industrial training made more generally available. But at the same time it must be remembered that these additions would be of little or no use, unless the teachers were disposed and qualified to enter cordially into this department of their work. It is to the rarity of these qualifications, as well as to the difficulty of overcoming the parents' prejudices against it, that we must ascribe the paucity of instances in which industrial education has prospered.

Acton and Lilleshall continue to be the most successful examples of school-gardens. At Donnington, Bridgnorth, Ellesmere, Blymhill, and Tarporley, gardens are also attached to the schools, and systematically cultivated by the boys.

The Teddesley farm-school, originated by Lord Hatherton nine years ago, continues to prosper. During the summer months the farm boys (about 30 in number) receive elementary instruction in a spare room at the farm from six to eight o'clock in the morning; and it is found that their increased intelligence and docility fully compensate the loss of an hour or two of labour.

Rural *half-time* schemes are in active and very successful operation at Acton and at Tatton in Cheshire. At both places the effect on the boys' age and regularity is most striking. Of the Acton school I reported last year in the following terms:—

> "These schools well sustain their efficiency under Mr. and Mrs. Allen's energetic conduct. The children enter for the most part at seven, and attend very regularly until the completion of their thirteenth year. The average attendance for the past year was 247, being 88 per cent. of the number on the books. This is very satisfactory. I ascribe it to the good instruction, the children's attachment to their teachers, and to the industrial work. The boys during the last two years of their school life may earn 1*s*. 6*d*. a week in the half-time field work; and the girls find that their good training in kitchen and laundry work, as well as needlework, helps them to obtain good situations when they leave. The order and behaviour of both schools are good. Much pains have been taken during the past year with the reading and grammar."

The Tatton half-time scheme is in connexion with the Rostherne school.

The following report from the master may, I hope, induce others to try a like experiment.

Rostherne, Church of England School,
near Knutsford, Cheshire,
17 November 1860.

REV. SIR,

OUR half-time scheme has now been in operation for nearly five years. Lord Egerton of Tatton is so pleased with the practical working of the plan, and the manner and bearing of the boys, that he has given strict orders to his farm bailiff to employ no boys whatever on his estate who have not been educated in this school.

The boys, eight in number, are divided into two sets of four each.

One set works in the morning one week, and in the afternoon the next; thus each set have the benefit of morning and afternoon school in succession. The boys who are at school in the morning meet the boys who have to attend school in the afternoon, and are informed what work they have to proceed with, consequently there is no more trouble for the farm bailiff than if the boys attended the whole, instead of half a day. Indeed, the work done by them in this way, I am informed by him, is double what it would be if they worked the whole day.

At school the boys gain instead of losing from attending only the half day. They are much in advance of the rest of the school, and their conduct and good behaviour give me real pleasure. I frequently hold them up as a pattern to the rest of the school.

Thus then the results with regard to the actual work they do, and the attainments they acquire during the two years they attend school for the half day only, have far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the promoters of the plan; but the greatest and most important results have only been known since the boys left school. I have always wished and encouraged my boys to write occasionally to me after they have left school, and inform me how they get on, and how they spend their leisure hours, and in nearly every instance they do so. From their letters I see the results of the combination of mental and bodily training. In nearly every instance where they can, they attend night schools, and many of them are Sunday-school teachers. Two who work in this neighbourhood are regular communicants and teachers in my Sunday school. They stand aloof from those who, after they have left school, think it manly to stand talking at the corners of the streets, &c., and show by their good conduct in after-life the invaluable results of moral training in connexion with daily labour.

I may mention that 37 claimed the capitation grant this year, out of an average attendance of 47, in proof of what I have said about the regularity of attendance. See Article 177*b* of the "The Code."

I remain, &c.

(Signed) JAMES HODGKINSON.

GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL WORK.

The Acton and Sandbach girls' schools may still be quoted as my best instances of success in connecting practical domestic training with school work. The cooking establishment and laundry at Sandbach was described at length in an appendix to my report for 1857.

The Lawton industrial school, which for 11 years has held so conspicuous and so honourable a place in my reports to your Lordships, will, I deeply regret to say, owing to a change of management, now sink into a far inferior position. It is an inherent weakness in our voluntary system that a school's efficiency may thus be entirely dependent on the accident of its having an enlightened or an unenlightened, a liberal or an illiberal, manager.

Astbury, Freehay, Blymhill, and Walsall have also complete and very excellent laundries attached to them. But in this department I have nothing to add to the full reports I have submitted to your Lordships in previous years.

DOMESTIC SERVICE.

I have continued to receive during the year just ended very satisfactory evidence of the good conduct of the young people who have passed through our better class of schools. I will not transcribe more than one (by way of sample) of the letters addressed to me, referring your Lordships to my reports for 1856 and 1859 for ampler testimony on this point. The following extract relates to Wharton school in Cheshire, and is from a letter addressed to me by one to whom the girls' school mainly owes its efficiency. It shows how surely God's blessing rests on a really good school :—

> "During the last 10 or 11 years I have placed in service 18 young people from the Wharton schools. This number is irrespective of those placed out by their parents and other friends. Of these 18, two only returned upon my hands, one in consequence of delicate health, bringing a note from her mistress to assure me that if in the course of a few months or even years, M. C. should be stronger and again want a place, she would make an opening in her household for her, *because* she was so good a girl and so efficient. The other one returned bringing a good character, but was found too young for the situation. I took one myself from the school, who lived with me some years, and was respectably married last year, with above 20*l.* in the savings bank; she makes an excellent wife and mother, never missing church once a day, generally twice, and always at the sacrament. I would always apply for a well-taught school girl, if I were to take a house again, even if she did not know how to do housework, because I know from much and long experience they are easier to teach; they have been taught to learn, and both eye and ear are educated to guide the hand, if I may so express it. I know that our care to find places for the children was a great source of good at the schools, for I have frequently heard of both father and mother striving to keep a girl at school, and telling her to be a good girl, 'and then Mrs. L. would get her a nice place, such as she could never hope to get herself,' and I had always a long list of candidates on their good behaviour."

NIGHT SCHOOLS AND ADULT EDUCATION.

In connexion with the very important subject of night schools and adult education, I have to report the establishment in South Staffordshire of a scheme analogous to the "East Lancashire Union," so successfully organized and carried out under Sir James Kay Shuttleworth's auspices, of which some account has been rendered to your Lordships by my colleague, Mr. Kennedy.

Of the South Staffordshire Union the first annual report has just appeared, and some extracts from it will be found in an appendix. The distinctive feature of this scheme is the employment of an organizing master, whose time is entirely given to organizing, stimulating, testing, and directing evening classes in connexion with elementary schools and mechanics' institutes. A committee has been formed in North Staffordshire also for the construction of a similar scheme.

As a favourable example of the numerous night schools which have been lately multiplied all over my district, stimulated and aided by your Lordships' Minutes, I may mention that held in connexion with Lord Granville's excellent school in the Potteries. Mr. Trevarthen ("Granville Schools, Cobridge, Stoke-on-Trent,") would send a copy of his *rules* to any one anxious to consult them.

TEACHERS AND PUPIL-TEACHERS.

We have during the 12 months made reports to your Lordships' department upon 1,256 individual teachers—masters, mistresses, assistants, and pupil-teachers—employed in the church schools of these three counties. Their conduct has been upon the whole highly satisfactory. Out of 64 boys who tried for Queen's scholarships from this district, 52 succeeded, being one-ninth of the whole number of male pupil-teachers in church schools to whom scholarships were awarded. For some reason fewer of the female pupil-teachers completing their apprenticeships in my district presented themselves as candidates for admission into training colleges; 37 entered the examination, and of these 23 were successful.

I am glad to say that I have noticed an improvement during late years in the matter of dress, especially among our younger teachers. The serious importance of simplicity in dress, on the part of our schoolmistresses and their pupil-teachers, cannot be too earnestly impressed upon them. Such as the teacher is, such will her hundred scholars be, more or less. If she is dressy, they, too, will be dressy; but with this difference, she is dressy to please her fancy, they are dressy to their ruin. If a dressy teacher could see with her mind's eye all the consequences of her example,—beginning with the admiring glances at her flounces or ribbons, and then the pause before the shop window, the squandering of the hardly-won, or (it may be) ill-gotten, sixpences and shillings, the awakened vanity, the courting of attention, the street flaunting, and worse,—if all this could be brought before the young schoolmistress as in a vision, she would understand the full meaning of those words, " Whoso shall offend one of these little ones, it were better " for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and " that he were drowned in the depth of the sea."

I have wondered sometimes that school managers did not see the necessity of speaking to their teachers more plainly on this subject. But, as I began by saying, it is my hope that an improvement is taking place in this respect; and of the teachers generally I have a very satisfactory report to make.

PRIZE SCHEMES.

Of the prize schemes of the mining and manufacturing parts of Staffordshire and Shropshire detailed reports will be found in the Appendix B. About 500*l.* were awarded in this way during the past year, subscribed by the leading iron and coal masters and manufacturers of Staffordshire and Shropshire. My further experience confirms me in the opinion which I have in former years expressed to your Lordships, that these prize schemes are productive of very much benefit to the cause of education.

I have the honor to be, &c.
J. P. NORRIS.

To the Right Honorable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX A.

EXTRACTS from the FIRST REPORT of the SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE UNION of EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

On the 8th February 1860, at a meeting of representatives of institutions in South Staffordshire, it was unanimously resolved that a union of the institutions of South Staffordshire should be formed; that a local board for the purposes of the examination scheme of the Society of Arts, (of which the Rt. Hon. Lord Lyttelton should be invited to become chairman,) should be established; and that in order to facilitate the administrative work of such union, to organize evening classes, and to direct their studies, the services of one or two organizing masters (in express imitation of Sir James Kay Shuttleworth's East Lancashire scheme) should be engaged. The terms of union of institutions with the board were fixed at an annual subscription of half-a-guinea.

Results of the Examinations for 1860.

It is satisfactory to know that, notwithstanding the near approach of the examinations for the current year, when the board was established, a very good commencement was made. At the preliminary examinations held simultaneously in March at Wolverhampton, Smethwick, Stourbridge, and Bilston, 37 young men presented themselves. Of this number, several came with hardly any previous preparation; and yet 25 succeeded in obtaining the necessary "*passes*" to the final examinations. These were held on the evenings of the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th May, when 24 out of the 25 "*passed*" candidates were examined, and 21 succeeded in gaining certificates. An analysis of the occupations of the 21 shows one school-teacher, eight clerks, one accountant, one glass painter, one chemist's assistant, one reporter, two grocers, one glass-cutter, one tailor, one shingler, one presser and stamper, one carpenter, and one glass-packer. Their average age was 19 years.

Of the 27 certificates gained by these 21 successful candidates, two are for logic, both first class, with the first and second prizes, three French (3rd class), three algebra (3rd class), five book-keeping (four of 3rd and one of 2nd class), 13 arithmetic (11 of 3rd and two of 2nd class), and one in English history (3rd class). It is a somewhat striking circumstance that, in a competition open to all England, two of the candidates from South

Staffordshire should have gained the first and second prizes respectively for logic, and gratifying to find the examiner in that subject, the Rev. W. Thompson, Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, reporting to the Society of Arts, that "those papers which gained the highest distinction in logic "showed a full and accurate knowledge of the subject, with much power "both of thought and expression. Indeed," he adds, "better papers "could hardly be expected."

The Organizing Master.

Mr. John Jones was appointed organizing master on the 1st of July last, at a guaranteed minimum salary of 120*l.* per annum, and has since been engaged in visiting the institutions of the district, and in conferring with their officers and chief promoters, with the view of making arrangements for the commencement or re-opening of *classes* during the coming autumn and winter. The results of these visits and conferences have been communicated by Mr. Jones to the board, and his report, together with the following provisional scale of fees to be paid by institutions requiring his services, have been approved:—

For one visit of 2 hours weekly for 40 weeks,	£10
" " 1 hour " " "	6
For one night (fortnightly) 2 hours "	5
" " " 1 hour "	3

APPENDIX B.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE PRIZE SCHEMES, 1860.—REPORT.

The examination of candidates for the iron and coal masters' prizes, in South Staffordshire, has this year been attended by more satisfactory results than in any former year since the establishment of the scheme nine years ago.

In the first place, the number of candidates was unusually great. On the east side of Dudley 427 boys and 232 girls, on the west side 178 boys and 78 girls—in all 915 candidates, were qualified to compete. This whole number was preliminarily examined by their several teachers; and a *select* number, 238 boys and 131 girls—in all 369, appeared before Mr. Bradley and myself for final examination, at Walsall, on Friday the 30th of March. In the forenoon they all wrote answers to printed questions upon the first twelve chapters of St. John's Gospel (the portion of Scripture which they had been told some months ago specially to prepare). In the afternoon the girls had an exercise in needlework, and the boys a paper of arithmetical questions. The last hour was given to what we call the *extra* subject, the girls being required to take arithmetic, and the boys allowed to choose any *one* of the following subjects:—English history, geography, grammar, or mensuration and book-keeping. The maximum of marks assigned to each of these subjects was the same as in North Staffordshire—viz., 60 for Holy Scripture, 60 for the boys' arithmetic, 60 for needlework, 60 for writing and spelling, and 30 for the extra subject—the highest marks attainable by boy or girl being 210.

The papers were examined and marked by Mr. Bradley; the needlework by two certificated mistresses. Mr. Bradley arranged the whole number in an order of merit; and the funds at our disposal enabled us to award the following prizes:—

Kind of Prize.			Number of select Candidates.	Their mean Age.	Number of Prizes awarded.	Marks obtained.
East of Dudley.	After-Prize, 4*l.* -	Boys	4	$15\frac{1}{2}$	2	158–135
	3*l.* Prize - -	Boys	26	$13\frac{1}{3}$	15	169–134
		Girls	20	$13\frac{1}{2}$	9	155–146
	Bible Prize, 1*l.* -	Boys	129	$12\frac{1}{6}$	49	154–101
		Girls	74	$12\frac{1}{8}$	33	149–105
West of Dudley.	After-Prize, 5*l.* -	Boys	10	—	3	163–152
	3*l.* Prize - -	Boys	25	13	7	154–128
		Girls	11	$13\frac{1}{3}$	9	158–124
	Bible Prize, 1*l.* -	Boys	44	$12\frac{1}{2}$	24	126–100
		Girls	26	$12\frac{1}{3}$	12	124–100

Lord Littelton distributed the prizes in St. Thomas's School, Dudley, on Thursday, 19th April 1860. One hundred and eighteen handsomely bound quarto bibles, and 140*l.* in sovereigns were given as prizes.

That the schools of this once backward district should now be able to produce nearly a thousand scholars with certificates of good conduct, and of having *regularly* attended school for two or more years subsequent to their ninth birthday, is due, I believe, in a great measure, to the stimulus afforded by these prize schemes. It is satisfactory to note that a considerable number of the candidates were from that particular class which the iron and coal masters most wish to benefit. Of colliers' and miners' children, there were 59 from one side, and 21 from the other side of Dudley, in all 70. Of those employed in ironworks—shinglers, puddlers, furnacemen, &c.—there were 82 from one district, and 19 from the other, in all 101. Belonging to the glass trade there were 22 from one side, and 17 from the other, in all 39; of butty colliers and ground bailiffs there were 25; of clerks in collieries, 10; of engineers, 28; orphan children of parents who had worked in mines or ironworks, 17. Besides the above, there were of spade makers, nailers, smiths, &c.—indirectly connected with the iron trade—106 on one side of Dudley, 35 on the other.

Thus, out of the total 915, there were 441, or nearly one-half, who were directly or indirectly connected with the staple trades of South Staffordshire. The rest were children of publicans, shopkeepers, labourers, and the like.

The behaviour of the 369 who appeared before Mr. Bradley and me at Walsall, and were subjected to a five hours' examination in which any misconduct or unfairness would have been instantly detected and severely noticed, was admirably good, and bore very striking testimony to the discipline of the schools in which they had been trained. It seemed to show that in these schools the children are not only learning to know right from wrong, but are forming *habits* of good behaviour likely to last when they quit school.

For the influence of these prize schemes on the subsequent life of the young people, which is, after all, the best test of their usefulness, I may refer to the account of a gathering of old prize scholars, which was given in my general report last year.

If I were asked, in conclusion, to define as exactly as I could what this prize scheme is effecting towards the amelioration of the South Staffordshire population, I should say that in the first place it was encouraging and stimulating the teachers and their schools most beneficially; and that in the second place it was directly acting on a group of about a thousand children each year, who would owe to it a better education than they would otherwise have cared to obtain, and would go forth prepared to leaven with their good habits and good principles the population into which they would be absorbed. J. P. NORRIS.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE PRIZE SCHEME, 1860.—REPORT.

President—Right Hon. Earl GRANVILLE, K.G.

The examination of candidates for the North Staffordshire prizes took place at Stoke-upon-Trent on the 22nd of September.

The total number qualified to compete was 126 boys and 99 girls, being fewer than last year by 16. Of these 225, 39 had gained the Bible prize previously, and were candidates, therefore, this year for money prizes. The remaining 186, candidates for the Bible, were reduced, by the teacher's preliminary examination, to 69; 64 out of the whole number, *i.e. two* in *seven*, were children of parents *directly* engaged in the staple trades of the districts, in the following proportions; 14 children of colliers and miners, 30 of iron workers, 13 of potters, and 7 of weavers. Several others were indirectly connected with these trades. The boys were a little older, and the girls a little younger, than last year.

Their behaviour under examination was excellent, fully justifying the testimonials which they brought from their several schools as a condition of admission.

Of their attainments, Mr. Bradley reports very favourably. In Scripture he was especially struck with their accurate recollection of the sacred text; and some few showed much thoughtfulness in their answers. In arithmetic, the boys were marked "very fair;" of the girls, those who had previously gained a prize, were marked also "very fair;" the new-comers, "moderate." History, "very fair;" grammar, "not at all good;" geography, "moderate." In the drawing, Mr. Rice marked a decided advance upon last year. The girls' needlework was also characterized as good. Since the first establishment of these prize schemes there has been a very remarkable improvement in needlework, both in North and in South Staffordshire.

The rules were the same as in previous years. The girls were restricted to Scripture, needlework, and arithmetic. The boys were allowed to take up *one* other subject besides Scripture and arithmetic.

Mr. Bradley has selected the following specimens of answers, as among the best; they are given word for word as written by the candidates. It must be remembered that they had been specially prepared by their teachers in the portions of Scripture selected. Our experience confirms us in the opinion that it is wise to set a definite portion of Scripture, rather than examine them in the Bible generally.

6th Question.—What were the charges brought against Jesus on his trials before the chief priests and Pilate respectively? State the results of each of these trials.

"Many accusations were brought against Jesus in his trials before the chief priests. He was accused of blasphemy because he solemnly proclaimed his right of being the Son of God. The chief priests said he was guilty; but when he was brought before the Roman Governor no fault was found in him at all. He was charged before Pilate with treason; but Pilate from the very commencement saw that their charges were groundless, so he wanted to release him, but the people prevailed, so he was executed as a condemned criminal, and taken off to be crucified."

4th Question.—In what words did Jesus promise the Holy Spirit to his disciples? What did he declare to be the office of the Spirit?

1. "It is expedient for you that I do go away, for if I go not away the Comforter will not come unto you, whom the Father will send in my name, and I will pray the Father for you, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever, even the Spirit of Truth, whom the world cannot receive, because it knoweth him not, but ye know him, for he dwelleth with, and shall be in you."

2. "Our Lord told his Apostles the work of the Holy Ghost was to 'reprove the world of sin,' this means that he would reprove the world of their sin in crucifying and rejecting the Messiah; 'of righteousness,' to prove to them that he whom they crucified was righteous; 'and of judgment,' to prove to them that the righteous and unjust would one day be judged and would be separated. And he would teach them to bring all things to their remembrance and to open men's hearts, and to show them plainly God's plans."

10th Question.—If any one were so ignorant or so sinful as to say to you that he did not believe the account of our Lord's resurrection, how would you answer him?

"If any one was thus sinful, the best way to convince him of his error would be to ask him if he thought that if the disciples did not believe that He had risen, and that they had seen Christ himself, they would have endured the persecution they did, and even die in the most degraded manner and exquisite torments that could be thought of, and after all die in peace, and even glory in death for his sake; for some Christians had their lives offered to them if they would deny the truth of the resurrection, which was the doctrine chiefly preached, because it was a proof of the divinity of our Lord."

The distribution of prizes took place at Stoke, under the presidency of Viscount Ingestre, M.P., on Monday, October 8th, and was one of the most interesting meetings which has taken place since the formation of the association. An account of the proceedings appeared in the "Times" of the 10th October.

Kind of Prize.		Number who gained Prizes.		Mean Age.		Range of Marks.	
		1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.
				Years.	Years.		
After-Prize, 5*l.* -	Boys	1	2	15	15	152	164, 154
3*l.* Prize -	Boys	8	10	13	13·2	173–136	186–128
	Girls	9	9	13·6	13·5	173–131	167–137
Bible Prize, 1*l.* -	Boys	21	23	11·75	11·9	121– 94	141– 95
	Girls	19	18	12·66	12·6	142– 97	144–101

J. P. NORRIS.

SHROPSHIRE PRIZE SCHEME, 1860.—REPORT.

The number of candidates for the Shropshire iron and coal masters' prizes was fewer this year than last year. The total number qualified by age, school attendance, and character was 183; and of these 106 were selected, after preliminary examination by their several teachers, to appear before Mr. Bradley and myself in the collective examination which we held at Wellington on the 15th of June.

The following table exhibits the numbers, age, and success of these candidates for the present year, and of those for 1859, respectively :—

Kind of Prize.	Number of Candidates.			Mean Age.		Number who gained Prizes.		Range of Marks, 1860.
		1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	1859.	1860.	
				Years.	Years.			
After-Prize, 5*l*. -	Boys	8	12	16	16	3	1	171
3*l*. Prize -	Boys	15	23	13·6	13·3	10	7	156–143
	Girls	24	22	14·1	14·5	9	6	162–138
Bible Prize, 1*l*. -	Boys	39	28	12·5	12·3	23	22	143– 78
	Girls	31	21	13	12·3	16	16	137– 82

The *maximum* of marks was the same as in South Staffordshire, viz., 210.

The following table exhibits the conditions of life to which the candidates' parents belonged :—

Miners and Colliers - -	16	Brickmakers and Bricklayers	10
Charter Masters -	8	Labourers - -	15
Iron-workers - -	17	Orphans - -	13
Castors - - -	6	Undescribed - -	14
Blacksmiths - -	7		

From this table it appears that one-half of the candidates (more or less) were children of people engaged in the iron and coal trade. In this the Shropshire prize scheme has always been favourably distinguished. More of the iron and coal masters' prizes reach the classes for which they are specially intended in Shropshire than in Staffordshire.

I do not expect any increase in the proportion of collier candidates from the operation of the education clauses of the new Mines Inspection Act. Unless this Act be followed up by one extending its provisions equally and fairly to *all* the trades and manufactures of these populous districts, it is to be feared that the only result of these clauses will be to make it more than ever difficult to find an adequate supply of boy-labour for our mines and collieries.

If the legislature, by an impartial and general measure, were to give a decided advantage in the labour market to those who in their childhood had learned to read and write, the value and efficacy of these prize schemes, and of all voluntary efforts in the cause of education, would be more than doubled.

Prize schemes, night schools, lending libraries, lectures and the like, are intended to stimulate self-culture in our young work-people; but how can this self-culture be expected unless they have been lifted over the drudgery of learning to read and write in childhood? Let *the law* secure to them this start, and then the rest may well be left to the generous efforts of our English voluntary system.

J. P. NORRIS.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1860, *by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, the* Rev. D. J. STEWART, M.A., *on the* CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS *inspected by him in the Counties of* BEDFORD, BUCKINGHAM, CAMBRIDGE, HERTFORD, *and* HUNTINGDON.

MY LORDS, Cambridge, 1860.

I BEG to supply in the following Table the most complete information which I possess of the number of schools which have applied for annual grants during the year which has now closed.

COUNTY.	Public Day Schools, according to the Census returns for 1851.	Supported by the Church of England, according to the Census returns for 1851.	Permanently liable to Inspection up to 29 May 1855.	In receipt of Annual Grants, from the Committee of Council on Education, up to 29 May 1855.	In receipt of Annual Grants, from the Committee of Council on Education, up to 31 Aug. 1856.	In receipt of Annual Grants, from the Committee of Council on Education, up to 31 Aug. 1857.	In receipt of Annual Grants, from the Committee of Council on Education, up to 31 Aug. 1858.	In receipt of Annual Grants, from the Committee of Council on Education, up to 31 Dec. 1859.	In receipt of Annual Grants, from the Committee of Council on Education, up to 31 Dec. 1860.	Number of Teachers holding Certificates of Merit, up to 31 Aug. 1857.	Number of Teachers holding Certificates of Merit, up to 31 Aug. 1858.	Number of Teachers holding Certificates of Merit, up to 31 Dec. 1859.	Number of Teachers holding Certificates of Merit, up to 31 Dec. 1860.
HERTFORD -	244	164	75	22	31	44	52	63	70	55	65	75	88
BUCKINGHAM	195	130	58	16	20	24	29	34	40	26	35	41	43
BEDFORD -	120	67	38	9	13	18	22	24	34	20	21	27	36
CAMBRIDGE -	188	104	66	22	20	22	21	29	36	25	25	32	38
HUNTINGDON	95	51	37	9	9	11	13	13	15	15	15	17	17
Total -	842	516	274	78	93	119	137	163	195	141	161	192	222

Owing to the increase of work, it has been necessary to change the official date of the payment of grants to 13 schools in South Buckinghamshire to December, and to transfer a certain number of Bedfordshire schools to November. These schools do not appear in the appendix to this report, but are included in the preceding Table.

The annual grant cases referred to me have increased at very different rates in different counties.

In above five years the rate per cent. of increase has been as follows:—

In Hertfordshire - -	218·1 per cent.
In Buckinghamshire -	150 "
In Bedfordshire - -	277·7 "
In Cambridgeshire - -	63·6 "
In Huntingdonshire -	66·6 "

The fact that the least improvement has taken place in the richest county in the district is well worth remark. The amount of real property assessed to the income and property tax in Cambridgeshire for the year ended 5 April 1851, was rather more than twice the assessment of Bedfordshire; yet good schools have increased in the poorer county four times as fast as they have in the wealthier.

Within the same period new school premises or new rooms have been built in 47 cases, exclusive of schools refitted with desks, &c. This increase does not mean an addition of 47 new schools in parishes hitherto without any, but represents the substitution of serviceable in place of nominal buildings necessarily condemned as soon as the work of education was placed in competent hands.

I am sorry to add, that there is a pressing need of further expenditure before the district can be said to have proper accommodation for its school-going population. In many parishes entirely new buildings are wanted, while in others, although rooms exist built with grants from the public funds, the floors, desks, and other furniture are so hopelessly bad, and the provisions for warming, lighting, and ventilating are so imperfect, that considerable improvements are required.

The district, in its present condition, requires the employment of two inspectors; and during the past year the Rev. C. J. Robinson has been able to visit and report on a class of schools which has from necessity been neglected hitherto.

The incumbents of the following parishes have withdrawn their schools from inspection:—

Henlow - - in Bedfordshire.
Millbrook - - ,,
Essenden - - in Hertfordshire.
Stapleford - - ,,
Digswell - - ,,
Sacombe - - ,,

38 apprentices have been appointed Queen's scholars, viz.:—

MALES.—1*st Class.*

Mountain, James - - Cambridge, Castle End.
Baldry, William - - Cambridge, Barnwell.
Ogilvy, Thomas - - Upton-cum-Chalvey.
Prosser, William - - Wood Hill.
Evans, Frederick Thomas - Cambridge, St. Paul's.
Francis, James - - Weston.
Peet, Alfred Thomas - Hertingfordbury.
Short, John - - - Cambridge, Castle End
Phillips, Edward - - Colney.

2*nd Class.*

Kirkup, George - - Cambridge, King Street.
Hitchcock, George K. - Warboys.
Perrin, Henry - - Upton-cum-Chalvey.
Shirley, James - - Waddesdon.
Winch, Allen - - Cheshunt.
Brooks, John - - Cambridge, King Street.
Lines, John - - Hemel Hempstead.
Foster, John - - Ickleford.
Piggott, William H. - High Cross.
George, John - - Watford.
Gandy, John - - Great Berkhampstead.
Bacchus, Thomas - - Aspley Guise.

FEMALES.—1*st Class.*

Wakenell, Sarah - - Hitchin, St. Mary's.
Chater, Emma - - Cambridge, St. Giles'.
Webb, Fanny - - High Wycombe.
Rossiter, Mary Jean - - Cambridge, Abbey School.
Macartney, Elizabeth - Hertingfordbury.
Clarke, Sarah E. H. - - Hitchin, St. Mary's.
Perry, Eliza - - - Great Amwell.
Lawrence, Charlotte - North Mymms.
Parsons, Ann Charlotte - ———
Thompson, Sarah - - Cambridge, St. Giles'.
Fleming, Susannah - - Hitchin, St. Mary's.
Jones, Susannah - - North Mymms.
Waller, Emma - - Great Amwell.
Parker, Sarah E. - - Much Hadham.
Taylor, Anne - - Cheshunt.

2*nd Class.*

Loveday, Emma - - St. Ippolyt's.
Wright, Emma - - St. Alban's.

These names are given in the order of merit in which they stand in the official lists.

In addition to these 38 Queen's scholars, 28 apprentices are accounted for under the following heads:—

	Male.	Female.
Dead	2	–
Married	1	–
Illness	1	1
Indentures cancelled	4	5
Drunkenness	1	–
Theft	–	1
Other occupations	1	3
Failed in examination for scholarship	2	1
Assistants in schools	1	2
Leading a disreputable life	–	1
In charge of a small school	–	1
	13	15

66 apprentices are thus accounted for.

Trained teachers.

The five counties to which this report applies have no training school for masters within their limits, and are supplied chiefly by the Battersea, St. Mark's, Highbury, and Culham normal schools.

There are greater facilities for obtaining mistresses, inasmuch as the training school at Hockerill was placed at Hertfordshire with a view to the convenience of that part of the diocese of Rochester.

Since this school was opened in 1853, 120 students have been trained in it, and 101 of this number were mistresses of parochial schools when the last report was published in March 1860. Out of 73 students who left before last Christmas, 71 per cent. still hold their first appointments, and 34 out of the 101 are now engaged in schools of parishes in which the highest population is 1,452, the lowest 224, and the average only 783·9 souls.

It does not appear, therefore, that these students are either unsuited to the wants of small rural parishes, or that they can be accused of that restlessness with which it is common to charge the teachers trained under the provisions of your Lordships' Minutes.

Fifty-seven out of 101 students have been employed during the past year in schools under my inspection, and I have much pleasure in bringing under your Lordships' notice the patience and tact with which many of them have overcome the prejudices and difficulties which obstruct the progress of their work.

Different students show, of course, differences in their powers of school management according to their natural energies and abilities; but after making the necessary allowance on this ground I am quite ready to say that I have seen no teachers during ten years employment as one of Her Majesty's inspectors, in whom the great value of training is shown more distinctly than in those who have had the advantage of preparing themselves for the duties of schoolmistresses under the guidance of the chaplain of the institution, the Rev. J. Menet, the superintendent, Mrs. Bush, and the able and conscientious governesses and mistresses, who, having been all trained in the institution, hold office with him in it.

Generally remarkable for an absence of show in dress and manner, which is most beneficial to the apprentices and school children under their influence, these students learn to carry out, as one result of two years' careful training, a judicious system of school keeping, with the theory and practice of which they are thoroughly familiar. Their lessons are given methodically, yet without any parade of plan, and are, as a whole, thoughtfully adapted to the wants of children whose short school life is begun and finished in our parochial schools.

To return now to the question of training in general:—Although I readily acknowledge that a certain amount of success has attended the efforts made to educate teachers, I still think that a good deal remains to be done.

The measures of the Committee of Council have produced, through the labours of the training schools, a class of teachers far superior to the feeble relics of the worn out system it has been determined to supersede; but at the same time the critical judgment of those who employ teachers has risen also; and a higher standard of practical skill has been insensibly, but profitably, adopted by those who are, commercially speaking, the supporters of educational institutions.

I have, of course, seen but a limited number of the students sent out annually by the several normal schools, but judging entirely from the standard of instruction and discipline reached in the schools inspected by me during the last ten years I cannot help thinking that the whole subject of practical school keeping must hold a lower place in the estimation of some institutions than it does in others; or else that it is treated more theoretically than practically. I see no other way of explaining the defective discipline and imperfect style of teaching which is too often observable in some of the students whom I have considered as representing the professional training of the larger normal colleges. They show more familiarity with lessons on ambitious subjects than with the daily and hourly difficulties which are found in an elementary school, and too often appear to be indifferent to the noise and confusion in which they attempt to work.

I have no reason to doubt either the fulness or accuracy of their information, but I cannot help regretting their want of tact in producing what they know at the right time and in the right way. I have heard many lessons given which are more like reproductions of pages of a note book than finished exercises of students, who are presumed to have acquired by study and practice, under competent advice and guidance, some small skill in dealing with the many difficulties of their business.

No one values more highly than myself any efforts made to secure in teachers a good practical acquaintance with the most effective methods of teaching elementary subjects.

It is precisely because I feel no doubt of the superiority of trained over untrained masters and mistresses that I make these remarks on their performances, in the hope that their success as teachers may be so unqualified as to leave no doubt of the value of our systems of training.

Progress of children.

The children attending the schools liable to inspection in this district must be thrown into two classes before any estimate of their progress can be made. The one class is under teachers of the old regime, who are being gradually displaced: the other attends the instruction of teachers trained for the purpose.

The schools which belong to the first group are not on the whole in a very promising condition. The Rev. C. J. Robinson makes the following remarks on the general inefficiency of 82 which he has visited:—"A very small number may be con-
" sidered tolerably efficient; in the majority little real work
" of education is done, mainly for want of qualified teachers,
" whilst a few glaring cases exist where the tone, influence,
" and teaching are utterly worthless. Spirited endeavours
" and perseverance are, however, in many instances clearing
" away the obstacles to improvement which scanty funds
" were at one time thought to place irremovably in the way."

Gratifying as these signs of better things are, there are many places where the non-residence of the clergy or wealthy proprietors, the small incomes of the former or the indifference of both make it a hard task to set going a better system, which is put in motion only by voluntary agents at the cost of their own money and pains.

There is something more cheering in the aspect of schools of the second group under trained, or at any rate, certificated teachers. Even if they are not all that is to be desired, they are beyond dispute superior to the schools they have superseded.

They are institutions which have usually some one friend whose active energy and liberality clear away difficulties that frighten less interested persons. Twenty-nine schools of the annual grant class visited in the past year are almost wholly supported by lay proprietors. Eight of these are managed by ladies; and one owes its existence entirely to a tenant farmer who, in emigrating from Scotland, was struck with the ignorance of the English labourers he had to employ. Nor is this liberality confined to laymen:—many of the clergy can obtain so little assistance from the owners of property in their parishes that they bear the whole annual expense of their schools.

But in all these instances, where some one person takes this real interest in the welfare of the population with which he is connected by property, by position, or by both, the children gain a true friend who watches over their highest interests, and sympathises with the special trials which are connected with their early entrance on the long working day which is their appointed lot in life.

Many of these schools of which I am now speaking are of a character peculiar to the present system, in so far that they are not only really better than any that could have existed before, but that they could not apparently have existed at all without the stimulus and aid of annual grants towards their support. The Parliamentary grant has been applied according to its intention and done its work well; it has called forth a large amount of individual benevolence, and placed within reach of the working population what never could have been supplied without it,—a sound, although plain, education for their children. When, according to your Lordships' directions, I make these remarks on the progress of children, I do not refer to the extent or variety of their studies, but to their knowledge of a few elementary subjects, to the honesty with which their work is done, and to that indescribable influence on the general character which every earnest teacher exerts for good.

Before I have done with this question of progress I must ask your Lordships to take into consideration the great hindrance to elementary education which exists in the general inefficiency of schools for infants, and especially of those large ones which in towns are attached as branch schools to the departments for boys and girls.

Under the present regulations of the Education Department these branch schools are admitted to all the privileges granted to schools of superior rank, although under confessedly inferior teachers, untrained and uncertificated, who would not be officially recognised as competent instructors of a village school. These branch schools for infants receive capitation, and the average attendance in them is reckoned in determining the award of pupil teachers.

The practical effect of this very liberal treatment is to remove all inducements to make things better than they are, for if any official regulation sanctions the continuance of teachers of a lower rank, and allows them the partial assistance of pupil-teachers free of all charge on the local funds, and without any of the responsibility which every apprenticeship creates, it is not very likely that managers will often go to the expense of placing these infants' schools under competent mistresses.

The children for whose education the Parliamentary grant is voted become the victims of an unwise economy; they learn very little in these overgrown nurseries even after long attendance; and nearly every school for boys or girls has one class or more of children as incapable of reading as if the branch infants' room had never existed.

It is true that the late Minute, which limits the number of pupil-teachers to be apprenticed to one master or mistress, will reduce to some extent the number of branch schools supported at the public cost; but it would be an act of kindness to the children of the poor if in future no grants were paid to infants' schools which do not comply with the general conditions laid down in other cases: and, further, I am sure that every teacher who is training her apprentices in earnest would feel thankful to be spared the vexation of having to send her pupils out of her sight and beyond her control for one or more weeks where they not only do nothing, but forget all the practical lessons in school management which she is labouring to impress on them while they are under her immediate superintendence and able to take advantage of her example.

I have the honor to be, &c.

D. J. STEWART.

To the Right Honorable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Name of School.	1860.										
	Certificated Teachers.		Apprentices.		Capitation.						Average Annual Attendance.
	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	On Boys.	On Girls.	On Infts.	Amount.			
								£	s.	d.	
1. Abbots Langley	2	1	2	1	21	25	13	16	8	0	125
2. Albury	1	–	1	–	17		–	4	5	0	68
3. Amwell	1	–	3	–	12	33	–	11	5	0	83
4. Ardeley	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	153
5. Aspenden	1	–	–	–	23		–	5	15	0	—
6. Ashwell	–	–	–	–	18	12	–	7	10	0	—
7. Barley	–	1	–	2	27	22	–	13	12	0	97
8. Bayford	1	–	1	–	31		–	7	15	0	45
9. Bengeo	1	1	1	2	65	39	–	26	0	0	141
10. Berkhampstead, Great	2	1	3	2	25	8	27	16	5	0	186
11. Boxmoor	1	–	3	–	–	50	–	12	10	0	112
12. Buntingford	–	1	–	1	–	–	–		—		—
13. Bramfield	1	–	–	–	–		21	5	5	0	29
14. Broxbournbury	1	–	1	–	–	32	–	8	0	0	76
15. Broxbourne	–	1	–	1	29	–	–	8	14	0	—
16. Cheshunt, Infants'	1	–	2	–	–	–	42	10	10	0	88
17. ,, Vicarage, Girls'	1	–	–	–	–	33	–	8	5	0	48
18. ,, Dewhurst	–	1	–	2	13	–	–	3	18	0	85
19. Codicote	2	1	2	1	30	31	–	16	15	0	158
20. Colney	–	1	–	1	24	22	–	12	14	0	84
21. Datchworth	1	–	1	–	{ –	18	–	4	10	0	—
					54*		–	5	4	2	44
22. Flamstead	–	1	–	–	19	11	–	8	9	0	78
23. Frogmoor End	1	–	3	–	32	25	–	12	10	0	116
24. Furneux Pelham	–	1	–	–	7	6	–	3	12	0	—
25. Hadham, Much	1	–	2	–	–	38	–	9	10	0	85
26. Harpenden	1	–	1	–	27		–	6	15	0	58
27. Hatfield	1	2	3	3	50	47	–	26	15	0	238
28. Hemel Hempstead, Boys and Infants	1	1	1	3	94	–	21	28	0	0	169
29. Hemel Hempstead, Girls	1	–	1	–	–	18	–	5	5	0	66
30. Hertford, Cowper's	1	2	3	5	117	56	–	10	0	0	270
,, Night School	–	–	–	–	18	–	–		—		—
31. ,, All Saints' Infants	1	–	2	–	–	–	50	12	10	0	101
32. ,, St. Andrews	1	–	1	–	–	37	–	9	5	0	56
33. ,, Green-coat	–	1	–	–	30	–	–	9	0	0	33
34. ,, Heath	1	–	1	–	–	37	–	9	5	0	61
35. Hertingfordbury	1	1	2	1	–	–	–		—		—
36. High Cross	–	1	–	1	10	–	–	1	5	0	45
37. Hitchin, St. Mary's	2	1	7	–	42	21	33	26	2	0	226
38. Hockerill, Practising School	2	–	–	–	19	14	–	14	0	0	145
39. Hoddesdon	–	1	–	1	16	–	–	4	16	0	46
40. ,, Industrial	1	–	–	–	–	9	–	12	15	0	—
41. Hunsdon	1	–	1	–	40		–	10	0	0	56
42. Ickleford	–	1	–	2	39	39	–	17	11	0	—
43. Ippolyt's, St.	1	–	2	–	23		–	5	15	0	46
44. Kelshall	1	–	1	–	33		–	8	5	0	—
45. Kensworth	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	54
46. King's Langley	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	88
47. Mymms, North	–	1	2	–	8	4	–	3	8	0	66
48. North Church	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	60
49. Northaw	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		—		—
50. Pirton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		—		—
51. Rickmansworth	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–		–	157
52. Royston	1	1	1	1	64	36	–	25	0	0	146
53. Sandon	1	–	1	–	5	6	–	3	0	0	45
54. Sawbridgeworth	–	1	–	3	18	14	–	8	18	0	112
55. Shenley	1	1	1	1	39	49	–	23	19	0	137
56. St. Alban's	1	–	3	–	33		–	8	5	0	99
57. Stortford, Bishop's	–	1	–	1	16	–	–	4	16	0	77

* Additional.

Hertfordshire—*cont.*

Name of School.	1860.								
	Certificated Teachers.		Apprentices.		Capitation.				Average Annual Attendance.
	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	On Boys.	On Girls.	On Infts.	Amount.	
								£ s. d.	
58. Therfield	1	–	1	–	17	8	–	7 2 0	68
59. Tonwell	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—
60. Tring	1	–	–	–	3	17	–	5 10 0	117
61. Watford	1	1	2	2	46	39	–	23 11 0	181
62. Walden, St. Paul's	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—
63. Ware, Ch. Ch.	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	—	—
64. Watton	1	1	1	–	22	27	–	13 7 0	90
65. Welwyn	1	1	1	1	33	34	–	18 8 3	126
66. Weston	1	1	–	2	27	22	–	19 7 0	64
67. Walkern	1	–	3	–	41	50	23	20 5 0	124
68. Westmill	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—
69. Willian	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—
70. Woodhill	–	1	–	2	10	11	–	8 15 0	44
„ Industrial	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	—	—
Total	52	36	69	44	–	–	–	648 16 3	5,372

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

1. Aylesbury, St. John's	–	–	–	–	27		–	6 15 0	96
2. „ National	1	1	2	2	34	31	–	17 19 0	158
3. Beachampton	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	– –	25
4. Bierton	–	1	–	–	15	8	–	6 10 0	35
5. Buckingham	–	1	–	–	34	–	–	10 4 0	—
6. Broughton	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—
7. Cheddington	–	1	–	–	3	1	–	2 13 0	23
8. Chesham	1	–	1	–	–	11	–	2 15 0	39
9. Claydon, Steeple	1	–	2	–	–	40	–	10 0 0	50
10. „ Middle	–	1	–	1	28	1	–	8 8 0	46
11. Cuddington	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—
12. Leckhampstead	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—
13. Linslade	–	1	–	2	19	13	–	8 19 0	82
14. Ludgershall	–	1	–	–	10	6	–	4 10 0	—
15. Nash	1	–	1	–	22		–	5 10 0	46
16. Newport Pagnell	–	1	–	–	35	–	–	10 10 0	—
17. Quainton	–	1	–	–	12	–	–	3 12 0	—
18. Slapton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—
19. Stantonbury	1	1	1	–	12	13	–	6 17 0	—
20. Waddesdon	–	1	–	3	30	20	–	14 0 0	—
21. Walton	–	1	–	1	41	9	–	14 11 0	105
22. Winslow	–	–	–	–	29	–	–	8 14 0	32
23. Wing	–	1	–	–	11	–	–	3 6 0	39
24. Whaddon	–	1	–	–	17	5	–	6 7 0	33
25. Wooburn Sands	1	–	2	–	–	40	–	10 0 0	100
26. Wolverton	–	1	–	–	11	9	–	5 11 0	43
Total	7	16	9	9	–	–	–	167 11 0	952

BEDFORDSHIRE.

1. Ampthill	1	1	1	2	29	15	–	12 9 0	91
2. Aspley Guise	1	1	1	2	45	25	–	19 15 0	95
3. Colmworth	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	50
4. Cranfield	1	1	1	1	35	–	–	10 10 0	134
5. Dunstable	–	1	–	2	54	–	–	15 0 0	86
6. Eaton Socon	–	1	–	1	31	34	–	14 11 0	140
7. Eversholt	–	–	–	–	8	3	–	3 3 0	—
8. Flitwick	1	–	1	–	6		–	1 10 0	39
9. Heath	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	– –	43
10. Harrold	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	– –	79

Bedfordshire—*cont.*

Name of School.	1860.										
	Certificated Teachers.		Apprentices.		Capitation.						Average Annual Attendance.
	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	On Boys.	On Girls.	On Infts.	Amount.			
								£	*s.*	*d.*	
11. Hockliffe	1	–	2	–	37		–	9	5	0	64
12. Hyde, East	1	–	–	–	9	13	–	5	19	0	36
13. Leighton Buzzard	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		—		—
14. Luton	1	2	4	7	134	–	73	41	8	0	399
15. Marston Moretaine	1	1	2	1	14	7	–	5	19	0	100
16. Maulden	1	–	–	–	8		–	2	0	0	37
17. Pavenham	–	1	–	1	25	25	–	13	15	0	85
18. Pulloxhill	–	1	–	1	12	12	–	6	12	0	69
19. Ridgemount	–	–	–	1	11	1	–	3	11	0	65
20. Shillington	1	–	3	–	21		–	5	5	0	70
21. Silsoe	–	1	–	1	29	–	–	11	14	0	54
22. Steppingley	1	–	–	–	–	20	–	5	0	0	46
23. Stotfold	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–		–	80
24. Tebworth	1	–	2	–	31		–	7	15	0	—
25. Toddington	1	1	2	–	35	37	–	19	15	0	41
26. Turvey	1	1	1	1	24	14	42	21	4	0	118
27. Westoning	–	–	–	–	19	4	–	6	14	0	—
Total	17	14	23	21	–	–	–	242	14	0	2,021

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Name of School.	Certificated Teachers. Fem.	Certificated Teachers. Male.	Apprentices. Fem.	Apprentices. Male.	On Boys.	On Girls.	On Infts.	£	*s.*	*d.*	Average Annual Attendance.
1. Barrington	–	–	–	–	21		–	5	5	0	51
2. Barnwell	1	1	6	5	50	67	–	28	8	0	355
3. Burwell	1	–	2	–	45	4	–	12	5	0	69
4. Bottisham	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	75
5. " Lode	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		—		—
6. Cambridge, St. Paul's	1	1	6	6	121	137*	–	45	11	0	516
7. " Abbey	1	–	4	–	56	–	–	12	10	0	168
8. " St. Giles'	1	–	6	–	–	61	–	12	10	0	190
9. " St. Peter's	–	1	–	4	66	–	–	16	10	0	140
10. " Industrial	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	22	5	0	—
11. " King Street	1	1	6	–	50	68	–	28	12	0	238
12. Cheveley Rayes	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	35
13. Comberton	1	–	1	–	28		–	7	0	0	55
14. Duxford	–	1	–	2	27	9	–	10	7	0	84
15. Elm	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	40
16. Ely, Boys	–	1	–	5	142	–	–	28	8	0	193
" Girls	1	–	2	–	–	100	–	20	0	0	144
17. " Broad Street	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–		–	102
18. Guilden Morden	–	1	–	2	21	10	–	8	16	0	75
19. Fulbourn	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–		–	45
20. Linton	–	1	2	3	68	32	–	23	8	0	175
21. Litlington	1	–	1	–	23		–	5	15	0	47
22. Littleport	1	1	2	1	21	33	–	14	11	0	154
23. March, Infants	1	–	3	–	–	80		16	0	0	143
24. " Girls	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	87
25. Newmarket, St. Mary's	–	1	–	1	32	–	–	9	12	0	—
26. Over	–	1	–	1	26	14	–	11	6	0	64
27. Prickwillow	–	1	–	1	15	5	–	5	15	0	66
28. Soham	1	–	3	–	–	38	–	9	10	0	107
29. Swavesey	–	1	–	2	33	17	–	14	3	0	98
30. Thorney Abbey	2	1	3	1	37	48		23	2	0	177
31. Trumpington	1	–	2	–	71		–	14	4	0	95
32. Whittlesea, Boys	–	1	–	4	44	}14	–	16	14	0	{128
33. " Girls	1	–	2	–	–						78
34. Wilburton	–	1	–	1	20	10	–	8	10	0	47
35. Wisbeach	–	1	–	6	79	–	–	19	15	0	187
36. Whittlesford	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–		–	125
Total	20	18	57	45	–	–	–	450	12	0	4,353

* And infants.

Huntingdonshire.

Name of School.	1860.								
	Certificated Teachers.		Apprentices.		Capitation.				Average Annual Attendance.
	Fem.	Male.	Fem.	Male.	On Boys.	On Girls.	On Infts.	Amount. £ s. d.	
1. Brampton	–	1	–	1	45	–	–	13 10 0	58
2. Fenstanton	–	1	–	3	22	18	–	11 2 0	112
3. Godmanchester	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	– –	67
4. Hemingford, Grey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—
5. Huntingdon, Boys	–	1	–	–	16	–	–	4 16 0	46
6. " Walden	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	– –	45
7. " Girls & Infants	1	–	2	–	–	19	–	4 15 0	39
8. Holme	–	1	–	1	3	6	–	2 8 0	—
9. Orton Longueville	1	–	1	–	14		–	3 10 0	28
10. Kimbolton	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	– –	63
11. Stanground	1	–	1	–	23		–	5 15 0	60
12. St. Ives	1	1	2	2	50	46		26 10 0	148
13. St. Neots	2	1	5	2	71	36	71	40 19 0	289
14. Stilton	1	–	1	–	3	–	–	0 15 0	40
15. Warboys	–	1	1	–	10	12	–	6 0 0	78
Total	8	9	13	10	–	–	–	120 0 0	1,073

General Report, *for the Year* 1860, *by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, the* Rev. W. Warburton, M.A., &c., *on the* Church of England Schools *inspected in the Counties of* Berks, Hants, *and* Wilts, *and in the* Isle of Wight.

My Lords,

The Close, Winchester, September 1860.

During the twelve months which have elapsed since I last had the honor of submitting a general report to your Lordships, my colleague Mr. Hughes, and myself, with temporary assistance from other inspectors, have visited and reported on 518 schools under separate teachers, and containing in the aggregate 35,323 children of both sexes, in the counties of Berks, Hants, and Wilts, and in the Isle of Wight. In these schools we found 332 masters and mistresses holding certificates of merit, and 616 apprenticed pupil-teachers.

Reports on individual schools.

Particular accounts of each of these schools have already been communicated to their managing committees, and will be found printed in the "Tabulated Reports," which have already been published, for the year 1859–60.* The general results of our inspection for the same period will appear in the statistical summaries printed in the same volume with this report.

Uncertain felt with respect to future conditions of aid.

To these detailed statements there is, this year, little to be added in the way of observations respecting the state of elementary education throughout the district. There would seem to be a general expectation that the recommendations of the Royal Commission will, if adopted, involve important changes in the relations between individual supporters of schools and the State. The long silence on the subject of elementary education in the Legislature represents, and perhaps partly accounts for, the comparatively languid tone of interest taken in elementary school matters throughout the country. Certain it is, that in this district little has been undertaken in the way of school extension, beyond the carrying out of plans previously laid; and some schemes of reform have been postponed on account of the uncertainty which is felt with respect to the future conditions of Government aid, and the possibility that they may be modified considerably during the coming session of Parliament.

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* These Tabulated Reports may be purchased of Messrs. Longman and Co., 39, Paternoster Row, London. Mr. Warburton's name should be given with the order. Price 1*s.* 6*d.*; post free, 1*s.* 7*d.*

There has not been so small an increase in the number of schools coming forward to demand inspection in any one year in this district since I have become acquainted with it. The applicants for your Lordships' sanction to the engagement of "probationary" teachers under article 143 of the code have been very few; and in connexion with this point, I feel called upon to repeat an observation, which was called forth last year by my observing a like backwardness on the part of the managers of rural schools to avail themselves of this important provision of the Minutes to meet the difficulties of their case; I mean, that the extension of the present system has been, in my district, a good deal checked by the cessation of the gratuitous distribution of the Minutes and other documents setting forth the nature, extent, and conditions of Government assistance.

This distribution acted as an advertisement of a most effectual kind, and the fact that the volume in general arrived without being asked for, made it even more welcome.

It is remarkable that so few persons are found to purchase the "Code," the price of which (4½*d.*) can hardly be any bar to its universal circulation; but it would seem that only a small proportion of the clergy and other supporters of rural schools are aware of the accessibility, or even of the existence of a document in which all the necessary particulars contained in the successive Minutes are given in a short and "easy" form. Many imagine that to "get up" these Minutes is a work of laborious analysis, involving the purchase of a number of volumes, costing in the aggregate a considerable sum, the whole of which would have to be mastered before they could be safe in putting their schools under inspection. Very many places might be named in this district in which, finding it impossible to procure additional funds for improving their schools, the clergy have gone on year after year paying, out of scanty resources, a yearly sum which they probably consider only sufficient to maintain a teacher of confessedly inadequate qualifications, whereas the same sum laid out more judiciously and assisted by Government grants, would suffice to secure the services of a competent teacher.

New school-buildings.

The first stone of the new Training College at Winchester is to be laid, it is hoped, in the spring. Within the term embraced by this report, the large schools at St. Edmund's, Salisbury, of which I spoke last year, have been completed. They are, upon the whole, a decided success, but some alterations as to light, warming, and ventilation are still necessary. At Andover also large schools have been erected within the year, of which Mr. Hughes says, "they consist of boys',

" girls', and infants' school-rooms, with houses for teachers. " All are very handsome brick buildings, constructed with " great taste, and upon the best principles. There is a " troublesome echo in the rooms, as is usual in new buildings " with thin walls." New schools on a large scale have also been completed at East Cowes, in the Isle of Wight.

Amount of school accommodation already provided.

It appears from the summaries of the results of inspection in this district for the past year, that whereas only 33,765 children were found in 296 schools inspected on the respective days of examination, and only 30,072 are stated to be in ordinary attendance in them, accommodation, at the liberal rate of 8 square feet for each child, is provided already for no less than 46,331.

Evening schools.

With respect to evening schools, I am not aware that anything has been done since 1858–9 which makes it necessary to add much to the full and circumstantial account of these institutions in the district by Mr. Hughes. This account will be found appended to my general report for that year.

I may mention, however, one case of a somewhat exceptional character, as it supplies an answer to a question of much importance to the existence of night schools, and one to which the answers have hitherto been less satisfactory. The curate of the parish of Westport, Malmesbury, opened a night school, and carried it on through last winter, independently of the general committee of management of the day schools. He was able, at the end of the night school session, to propose to the committee that, as the school was then self-supporting, its income from fees alone being 19*l.* 19*s.*, it should in future be placed under their management, and incorporated with the day school.

I may also state that the evening school at Ashton near Heytesbury continues to be conducted with remarkable efficiency and success, under the constant superintendence of the daughter of the squire, assisted by other voluntary teachers, who take it in turns to attend.

I have the honor to be, &c.

W. WARBURTON.

To the Right Honorable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1860, *by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, the* REV. G. R. MONCREIFF, M.A., *on the* CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS *inspected in the Counties of* CUMBERLAND, DURHAM, NORTHUMBERLAND, *and* WESTMORELAND.

MY LORDS,

Appointment of assistant inspector.

MY first duty is to express my thanks for the appointment of an Assistant Inspector for this district. Mr. Fearon joined me in April, to my great relief, and the great benefit of the schools under inspection.

OCCUPATION OF TIME.

Number of schools.

I have not, however, to record, as the result of his appointment, any striking increase in the apparent amount of work done. The "schools" have risen from 177 to 201; the "departments" from 221 to 264; including 16 inspected for me by Mr. Robinson, in the autumn of 1859. My own share of work, as measured by the number of schools, has fallen from 155 to 135. But it has been, since April, far more leisurely, and I hope more satisfactorily done. Both Mr. Fearon and myself have generally been able to see our schools thoroughly, seldom taking more than one department in a day.

GENERAL RESULTS.

Results.

The results of this closer inspection have, on the whole, been satisfactory. In several cases, I have come away with a far higher estimate of the merits of the teacher, than on former more hasty visits. Here and there, of course, it has been otherwise; but my general impression is, that our trained teachers, as a body, are doing sound work, which needs not fear the closest examination.

PUPIL-TEACHERS AND THEIR INSTRUCTION.

Pupil-teachers.

I have also had more time to bestow on the revisal of pupil-teachers' papers, and have, I think, a clearer view of the average character of their instruction. On some points there is not much to be desired. The religious knowledge is generally very fair, often good. Geography is, with few exceptions, well taught to the male pupil-teachers; and (with the same limitation) I have no complaint to make of the arithmetic. History within (and often beyond) the narrow limits of the broad-sheet, is satisfactorily known. There remain (for boys) Euclid,* grammar (including composition), reading, and notes of lessons.

Euclid.

In the first of these subjects, last year's experience has taught me the great need of improvement, and also, I am happy to say, enables me to state that some improvement is already visible. I have examined, almost invariably, *vivâ voce*, with chalk and black-board, and have been astonished to find how often a boy, who could repeat or write out on paper any given proposition with ease and tolerable accuracy, was brought to a stand-still the moment he was interrupted by a question as to the "why" and "wherefore" of any of his statements, or the exact bearing of one part of the demonstration on another. In some cases, no doubt, where this cross-questioning was altogether new, the silence or confusion which ensued might be, in great measure, the effect of surprise; but I am more and more certain that no other mode of examination supplies a sufficient test to bring out the difference between intelligent apprehension of mathematical reasoning, and mere cram-work on the text of Euclid. The former is a valuable exercise of mind, the best in many respects that is within the reach of a pupil-teacher; the latter seems to me to approach as nearly to absolute waste of time as any employment can do, which makes large demands on memory and patience. Many teachers, I fear, have allowed their apprentices simply to "get up" the text of Euclid, and have been satisfied when they had ascertained that the words and figures were correctly known. I think I observe, in my later examinations, an increasing readiness in oral demonstration, under all varieties of shape, and lettering of figures.

I was glad to observe at the late Queen's scholarship examination (for the first time, if my memory does not deceive me,) a few simple deductions inserted in the Euclid paper. I shall be glad if this change is permanent; *not* that I want higher mathematical attainments, but that without some such test the attainments, so far as they go, can hardly be rendered solid or intelligent.

I should like to see a change in the same direction in the pupil-teachers' broad-sheet. If Euclid were introduced, as it very well might be, at the end of the second year instead of the third; then for the fourth year, and for the few who complete the fifth, there might well be a few simple deductions on the first book.

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* So few of my pupil-teachers reach the fifth year examination that algebra has almost ceased to be a subject at the collective examinations.

rammar. Grammar is another unsatisfactory subject. The technicalities are, for the most part, fairly enough mastered; the framework of analysis is often perfect, and the filling up nearly accurate; yet, to any question requiring independent thought, a large proportion of pupil-teachers return answers which betray ignorance of the first principles of language, often of the meaning of essential words in the sentences they have correctly analysed. This seems to imply—what I rather suspect to be the case—that grammar does not hold the place it ought to hold in the instruction of the pupil-teacher. That place, in my opinion, is the very foremost, as regards the amount of time and attention required from the teacher; and that, not simply because of its importance, but because of the greater comparative difficulty of testing the pupil's private work by periodical examinations. Scripture history and geography can be prepared at home, and a well-framed paper of questions from time to time will show with great accuracy how the home-work has been done. Arithmetic is best learnt when a large proportion of the difficulties are mastered by the pupil's own efforts without full explanation. But in English grammar he needs constant help; the dangers of mistake are so subtle—the principles so hard to define—it is so much a series of exceptions and anomalies—that it is only by perpetual explanation of particulars that he can gradually get a clear view of the general structure of the language. There seems to me to be but one sound method of instruction, for pupils so far advanced as pupil-teachers beyond the first year; viz., to cause them to "get up" thoroughly portions of our standard authors, in the same way as Greek and Latin authors are studied in our public schools. For several years, I have selected portions for this purpose, which are announced beforehand as the groundwork of all my examinations; but I doubt if full use is made of the announcement. My idea would be that a master should immediately after one examination divide the selected portion into such parts as should enable him, in the course of the year, to go through *every sentence* of it; explaining, or making his pupils explain, every hard word or phrase, and ascertaining by oral as well as by written examinations that the structure of each sentence was intelligently as well as technically known. This implies the bestowal on this subject of much time and small pains—how much must vary in different cases; but, be it what it may, I feel sure that it is seed which will not be lost in harvest time.

Reading.

Reading improves decidedly, but is still on the average below the mark. Our provincialisms in these parts are against progress in this respect, but still more might be done. I ascertained from the candidates for Queen's scholarships, who read to me at Christmas, that much less than half of them had had regular lessons in reading throughout their apprenticeship.

Notes of lessons.

"Notes of lessons" hardly ever please me; but I cannot here afford myself space to express my views about them.

Female Pupil-teachers.

All these remarks, except those on reading, apply in still greater force to the female pupil-teachers. I must add that, in arithmetic, on which I believe much time to be spent, the results are by no means satisfactory. Inaccuracy, as well as want of intelligence, is the rule rather than the exception. Many of the recently-trained young mistresses, otherwise well qualified for their posts, seem deficient in the art of training pupil-teachers. It is a different kind of teaching from their school-work, requiring different habits and methods, and they do not appear to have had their attention turned to it. It is a subject which might with advantage occupy a prominent place in the school management paper in the training school examinations.

Needle-work.

Needlework has improved, and is, I hope, improving.

Honesty o instructio

So far I have been dealing with what appear to me to be symptoms of defects of method in the instruction of pupil-teachers. I have no reason to doubt the conscientiousness of the great majority of teachers, giving them *at least* as much as the stipulated time. Yet there are occasional cases, which show the possibility of great dereliction of duty in this respect.

Exceptiona case.

One such has recently come to light, which seems worthy of being brought specially under the notice of managers and parents. I do so without names; because the statements made to me (which I have laid before your Lordships in a special report) are at present *ex parte;* the teacher implicated having as yet had no opportunity of reply. The case, as stated, is this :—Two boys were apprenticed as pupil-teachers in a certain school; year after year their papers were, more or less, unsatisfactory; but, year after year, the master declared that he had given the instruction required by the terms of their engagement, and the manager certified his belief that the statement was true. At last, on the conclusion of their apprenticeship—after the master had left the school—comes out the statement, that they had *never* had regular instruction, but had been instructed by the master to conceal the truth from the manager. I do not say that those assertions are true, though under all the circumstances they are only too

Mode of prevention.

probable. But such an occurrence should put managers very much on their guard. It is not easy to see how your Lordships could frame any regulations on the subject, without introducing as great evils of another kind. The check must be left in the hands of managers, who have many means within their reach of making it effectual, without anything like suspicious watchfulness. The best—because it is good in itself without reference to this question—is the practice of periodical and not very unfrequent examination of the pupil-teachers. I do not see that the time and trouble can be grudged by those who make themselves responsible for their due instruction; and I am sure that the ablest and most conscientious teachers would be glad of the help such examinations would supply. No man can judge so accurately of the results of his own teaching, as not to be the better for the opinion of another.

Queen's scholars.

The following Table gives the results of the late examination for Queen's scholarships, so far as this district is concerned:—

Table 1.

Pupil-Teachers.	Eligible for Queen's Scholarship.	Ill	Assistant Teachers under Article 134.	Gone to other Employment.	Candidates for Queen's Scholarship.	Successful.	
						1st. Class.	2nd. Class.
Male -	40	1	2	11	26	6	17
Female -	24	–	–	4	20	10*	6
Total -	64	1	2	15	46	16	23

The proportion of those who have "gone to other employment" is larger than in some former years; but I am happy to say that it includes not one of decided promise—hardly more than two or three whom I could have advised, if I had been consulted, to follow out the profession of a teacher.

One pupil-teacher of the fourth year has died during the year, and *one* has been removed for insubordination.

Buildings.

State of buildings.

I observe that in Summary C. it appears that in only eight cases out of 246 have the premises been reported on as

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* I must congratulate the mistresses of my district on this result—satisfactory enough in itself, and doubly so as compared with that of other years.

"moderate." This is, of course, correct as a matter of statistics, and is true in a certain sense. Yet, practically, it gives too favourable a view of the state of things, even in the annual-grant schools, to which the reports almost exclusively refer. In several cases I have used the term "*passable*," meaning to imply that the buildings, though not in themselves satisfactory, "might pass," under all the circumstances of the case.

List of inferior buildings.

The following is a list of schools in which the buildings were at the time of inspection more or less *unworthy* of the school; (1.) absolutely, and (2.) from want of sufficient space for the numbers.

TABLE II.

Northumberland.	Durham.	Cumberland.	Westmoreland.
	(1.)		
*Ford. Walbottle.	Newbottle. *Lamesley. Washington (Chemical Works).	*Dalston.	*Kendal Highgate. Staveley. Clifton. *Firbank.
	(2.)		
Matfen. *Newcastle, St. John's (Boys).	Willington. *Escomb and Wilton Ironworks. Monkwearmouth.	Stanwix (Girls). *Carlisle, Shaddon Works. Carlisle, Christ's Church (Girls). Ireby. Whitehaven, Trinity (Boys). Wreay.	*Yamwauth.

The asterisk is prefixed in every case in which I know that steps have already been taken towards improvement or enlargement.

Offices.

In several other instances exception has been taken to the state of the offices. I am sorry to say that it is comparatively rare to find these properly attended to, even when they are in themselves sufficient. Next year I shall submit a complete list of all cases which have called for animadversion.

New buildings.

It is a pleasanter duty to speak of the newly-erected schoolrooms. They are, without exception good; in most instances nearly faultless, except in respect of ventilation. The following is a list of those inspected and reported on during the year. Those marked with an asterisk are new *buildings* for schools already under inspection; the others are altogether new.

TABLE III.

County	Northumberland.	Durham.	Cumberland.	Westmoreland.
Schools	Ancroft. Grindon.	*Blackboy. Birtley (2). *Boldon. *Chester-le-Street (2), (Girls and Infants). *Coundon (class-room). Darlington, St. John's (2). Escomb. West Hartlepool (3). Hendon New Town.	Silloth. Talkin.	*Kirkby Lonsdale (2).
Total Number of New Rooms.	2	13	2	2

AGES OF CHILDREN.

Ages of children.

The per-centages of age given in Summary A. show a *very slight increase* in the proportion of older children (*e.g.*, 12·5 per cent. are over 12 years of age, as against 12·35 last year; 45·25 over 9 against 44·25 last year). But as there is this year a smaller proportion of infant schools this increase of the per-centage does not point to any real fact. Nor does the form of the return enable me to state with accuracy how the matter stands. It would be a most valuable addition to our statistical information—which might well be substituted for much at present furnished—if every school were to return the ages of those who had left school during the year. The return could not be perfectly accurate; but, if the direction were given to enter those children only who had gone to work, or were known to be intended to stay permanently at home, a very fair amount of accuracy might be secured on one important point, and a step taken towards accuracy in another. We should know *much better* than we now know, how many children are withdrawn from school, and after what amount of schooling; and we should have each year a large number of well-tested instances on which to reckon the average age at which school-life really ends. If care were taken to exclude all who had *not* permanently left, then our *data*, though incomplete, would be true as far as they went. At present these tabulated returns of ages do not seem to me to speak any articulate language.

Educational clauses in Mining Act.

As far as I can judge by general impression, there is no change in respect of age. Children are still, as a rule, removed as soon as their labour becomes valuable. The educational clauses in the Act of last session, for the regulation of Coal Mines, have not yet come into operation. I doubt if they will have much effect, though I am glad for the sake of the principle that they were passed. Had the first clause stood alone, the simple extension of age from 10 to 12 must, I think, have proved a great boon, without (so far as I can learn) causing any inconvenient disturbance of the labour market. But I cannot think that anything will be gained under the provision for certificates by "a competent schoolmaster," that a boy "can read and write." Such certificates would be of little avail, even if the "competency" of the schoolmaster were really secured; without such security, I do not see how they can be of the slightest value. And, even supposing the certificate to be in every case conscientiously given, what is it "to read and write?" To read *fluently*, and write any common words *intelligibly*, would, indeed, include the groundwork of education; but "to read and write" without qualifying phrase may, and probably will, be made to mean a minimum of both, which will be utterly useless. My chief hope of any perceptible gain to education is, that coal-owners of the higher class will feel it to be a point of honour to carry out the spirit as well as the letter of the act; while managers and viewers will probably find the machinery of certificates, &c., so troublesome, that they will prefer dispensing with the labour of young boys altogether.

Colliery schools.

My hopes on the whole matter would, however, be far stronger, if there were more evidence at present of educational zeal on the part of the coal-owners as a body. In the whole of the great Durham and Northumberland coal-fields, I can only point to the following meagre list of inspected *Colliery Schools*, properly so called, *i.e.*, of schools maintained by the owners for the use of the pitmen's children, viz. :—

TABLE IV.

Northumberland.	Durham.
Mickley. Killingworth. Walbottle.	Blackboy. Easington Lane. Wearmouth (Girls).
(*Under simple inspection.*)	
Earsdon.	

There is, of course, a much longer list (about 25 in number) of inspected schools, where colliers' children attend, and to which the owners subscribe. But almost always, the real efficiency of those schools depends on the exertions of the clergymen. They are simply *National* schools, to which the colliery owners contribute a fixed subscription, more or less liberal, as the case may be. There are also many non-inspected schools; conducted, I doubt not, in nearly every case, by "competent schoolmasters," within the meaning of the Act. But I have strong reason for saying that their general standard morally and intellectually, is such as to check any hopes of educational results under their training.

Mr. Adderley's Bill.

The coal-owners would probably have been better pleased, if, instead of these special clauses, the general Bill had been passed for the education of children employed in any regular labour. It would be every way fairer, if all trades were subject to the same restrictions; though the unfairness is not felt here to the same extent as in Staffordshire and elsewhere, where the coal-master is liable to be outbid for children's labour by other great employers to whom the restrictions are not applied. Of that Bill, I think, very much as of the special clauses in the Mining Act. It would be a great gain to have it passed, not so much for its direct as for its indirect operation. *Directly*, I do not see how it could be worked in connexion with our ordinary schools. The 20 *hours per month* might be given in a small country school, though even there with difficulty; in a town school it would be impossible without deranging the routine and order. Night schools or private adventure schools must be the resource. But, here also, I feel nearly sure that Forms B. and C. would be very little in use; so far as the Act was worked, the certificate A. would generally be forthcoming—with what amount of real advantage is yet to be seen. I cannot estimate it very highly, in relation to my own district; "to read *tolerably*" is a vague and not very high standard; "to write legibly" is more definite: but few children leave our schools, as things are, without so much as this. In short, the Bill would—so far as it was worked—prevent total ignorance; it would *not* prevent the premature removal of children from school.

The framers of the Bill had, no doubt, well considered not only what they thought right, but what it might be possible to carry. Nevertheless, I venture to doubt whether it would need a much greater effort to pass the measure as it stands, than one which should provide *absolutely* for the half-time principle, on behalf of every child employed under 12 (or why not 13?) years of age. If it be right to see that the totally ignorant child has the opportunity of learning to read and write, *à fortiori* is it right that the boy who has made some little progress should be protected against the loss of the little he has acquired? In the former case, the chance of doing real good is infinitesimally small: the "tolerable reading" would probably become "intolerable," and the "legible" writing totally "illegible," within six months after the certificate was received. But the apprentice or farm-lad of 10, *already* able to read and write, and with some elements of knowledge besides, might make such use of even 20 hours per month, for the following two years, that his whole after-life would be the better for it. Whereas, leave him to himself, and he will probably at that age rejoice in his emancipation from school, and not find out his mistake till at 14 or 16 he begins laboriously to try to recover the rudimentary knowledge which he has lost. Besides, it is not altogether or chiefly a question of knowledge. If a boy could have at 10 all that another knows at 13, it does not follow that he is equally fit to leave school. He needs the discipline of school—his real education—as much as the veriest dunce in the class.

Farm servants.

In the case of farm servants, the "20 hours per month" clause seems to need re-consideration. In many parts of my district, every boy of sufficient age is needed for weeks together; *relays*, or half time, are impossible. On the other hand, for four or five winter months, there is hardly anything for them to do. In those months they could easily attend, on the whole, steadily; and though daily half time, as under the Factory Act, is by far the most satisfactory compromise when it can be had, yet, as between the present proposal of 20 hours *taken anyhow* through the month, and regular attendance for about one-third of the year, I should have no hesitation in preferring the latter; and there can be little doubt which would be *the least unacceptable* to the employer.

But in any form, and to however limited an extent, I am glad to see the principle set forth that education is the right of the child and the duty of the parent and employer. Let this principle be once broadly recognized, and I have no doubt of its full development in due time. If it guards against total ignorance now, it cannot long rest content without something more than the mere name of knowledge.

GRANTS.

Grants.

It is becoming an important question, whether the grants as now made are in excess of what is required, and could be reduced without injury to education. I have given a good deal of attention to this question with reference to the grants for *building*, *pupil-teachers*, and *capitation*. No one, I think, at present proposes to lower the augmentation paid to teachers.

Buildings:

1. As to *buildings*. The reduction of the rate of aid was, I think, not premature as regards large schools in towns. But, looking to the agricultural parts of my district, I cannot but wish that the reduction had been postponed. Everywhere the primary difficulty in introducing certificated teachers is, that the old buildings are insufficient. In Cumberland especially the necessity of rebuilding continually stands in the way. In case of any further reduction, I would urge on behalf of country schools, that the present rate of aid be continued *up to a fixed maximum of area*, say 640 or 800 square feet. These are now the really necessitous cases, and are also those where much good can be done at little cost.

Country districts.

Towns.

Most of the towns in my district are fairly supplied with school accommodation. In the comparatively few cases where new or better buildings ought to be provided, there would be no fair ground of complaint if the liberal offers so long neglected were to be still further restricted. Exceptions might perhaps be made in favour of *new* or rapidly increasing districts.

Colliery schools.

Colliery school-buildings need improvement as much as any, but I cannot urge their claim as a strong one. Those who bring a population together for trade purposes are plainly under a moral obligation to provide for the education of the children. And considering how often it happens that changes in the working arrangements, exhaustion of pits, &c. involve the removal of whole masses from one point to another, it may well be doubted whether such localities have any special claim for aid from public funds; or, at least, if the maximum grant were left untouched, the proportion required from voluntary contributions might reasonably be increased. Generally, however, no building grant is asked for towards the erection of a true *colliery school-room*. Of the seven schools mentioned in Table IV., four are held in recently-erected buildings, all thoroughly good; viz., Mickley, Earsdon, Easington Lane, and Blackboy. All are on Government plans; all built without Government aid.

On the whole, then, I conclude that—as concerns my district—there is no great opening for economy in building grants, but that whatever is done in that direction should be confined to the larger grants made to schools in populous neighbourhoods.

Capitation grants.

2. My view of the capitation grant might almost be expressed in the same words. The *abuses* of it are, I may

say, exclusively in the larger schools; the true *use* of it in the smaller. Many of the latter class may be said to owe their existence to the grant; many have been rescued by it from a yearly-increasing debt; nearly all would be crippled and hampered if it were withdrawn. Yet it is plainly impossible to re-establish the line of separation between town and country schools. Any such line is difficult either to justify or to maintain, and in this case mere population is in many localities an unsafe ground for distinction. But might there not be a *maximum*, 10*l*., 15*l*., 20*l*., as might be thought best, which the grant to a single school should *never* exceed? The little school would then receive its present grant, while there would be no waste of public money on the almost self-supporting large one.*

Second masters.

An exception may be thought necessary, when second masters are maintained under Article 143; since the additional salary of 50*l*. or upwards is a heavy addition to the expenses even of a flourishing town school. I should prefer a simpler mode of relief; viz. some addition to the gratuity now allowed to these probationers. It would be better to pay directly for their services, than to pay in the roundabout form of capitation grants, allowed *on condition* of second masters being employed. In one form or other, provision should be made for what must soon be universal in all good large schools.

With full consideration, however, for all real necessities, a large reduction of expenses might be effected by a re-adjustment of the conditions of the capitation grant.

Pupil-teachers.

3. As to *pupil-teachers*, I do not see how any reduction can be made, either in their stipends, or in the number allowed. The former are (for boys at least) as low as they could be put in these parts, too low indeed to compete with the labour market. The proportion of one for 40 scholars is really too little for the effective working of the school.

The only possible reductions seem to be:—

a. To lower the stipends of *female* pupil-teachers.

b. To raise the minimum standard of numbers for *one* apprentice from 40 or 50 to 60 in every case. In favour of this proposal it may be said that an *average* of 50 implies

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* If it were thought important to retain the stimulus for enforcing regular attendance, some such scale as this might be adopted:—

For the *first* 20 (or under) let the grant be	- -	6*s*. 0*d*. per head.
„ *next* 80 (*i.e.* up to 100) „	- -	2 0 „
„ *next* 80 (*i.e.* up to 180) „	- -	1 0 „

The managers would still have an interest in keeping up the attendance.

generally that during great part of the year the attendance does not exceed 30 to 35,—a number too small to give work to a master and apprentice; especially as these will usually be the very youngest children.

c. But a far more effectual stroke of economy, because it would be a saving of *wasted* funds, would be achieved by providing a *break* in every apprenticeship, at the end of the second or third year, (I should prefer the second,) when it should be considered *de novo*, as an open question, whether the pupil-teachers showed such fitness for the office as to justify his continuance. Every element of fitness could then be reconsidered; his own inclination, his temper, tone, conduct, influence, his aptitude to teach, his capacity to learn. The original engagement would then be distinctly understood to be for two years only; all parties being then free to renew or to cancel it. Besides other incidental advantages,* we should thus escape what I have called the waste of public money, in paying the high stipends of the later years to pupil-teachers who have made up their minds to withdraw from the profession, or who will never be desirable members of it. The services of such teachers are seldom of much value in the school; often their indifference is infectious, and gives the tone to those who follow them. No doubt, there are cases now and then of pupil-teachers who would withdraw if they could, at the end of the second year, who improve as they go on, and turn out useful teachers. But the loss to be sustained under this head would be greatly outweighed by the gain from getting rid of those who are a mere drag on their teachers and companions.

d. A fourth mode of retrenchment would, I fear, be thought troublesome in working, viz., to reduce the payment to a pupil-teacher, when his examination is unsatisfactory, or when there is some *minor* blemish on his conduct during the year. At present, there is no middle point between full payment and total refusal. The result is, general over-leniency, tempered by occasional cases of hardship. It does not seem difficult to frame simple regulations, under which (without attempting fine-drawn distinctions) there should be a *second class* payment, whenever the conditions of the apprenticeship have not been satisfactorily fulfilled.

CONCLUSION.

Conclusion.

These are the suggestions which occur to me, towards the solution of the problem, how to retrench without impairing the efficiency of existing schools, or preventing the adhesion of new ones. I see no ripeness in this part of the country for any new or more comprehensive scheme. But, though this year has not been fruitful in new schools, yet we are making steady progress. The *yearling* masters and mistresses, those who went out of training last Christmas, have, with hardly an exception, proved acceptable and efficient. *This* Christmas *both* the Durham Training Schools have already found an ample demand for nearly all their supply; out of 25 male, and (I think) 35 female students, there are now (January 19th) unplaced two male, and not more than three female; all of whom will certainly be provided for in a very few weeks.

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* Among these, I would include getting rid of the system of "warnings" to pupil-teachers; necessary at present to avoid undue strictness of discipline, but most unsatisfactory in working, as well as doubtful in principle.

Durham students.

Of both sets I have sanguine, and, I think, well-grounded hopes. The former will, I trust, maintain the well-earned reputation of their training school; the latter have the responsible duty of appearing as the first-fruits of the younger institution. I believe from what I know of them, that its character is safe in their hands. Altogether, our prospects are good, and I am sure I speak the thoughts of every true educationist in these counties, when I express my hope that the present system, in all its essential parts, may be left intact, free to enlarge as well as to maintain its position. What is *done* is, on the whole, well done; and I believe that ere long we shall see quicker progress in overtaking the vast arrears of what has so long been left *undone*.

I have the honor to be, &c.

G. R. MONCREIFF.

To the Right Honorable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1860, *by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, the* Rev. H. LONGUEVILLE JONES, M.A., *on the* CHURCH OF ENGLAND SCHOOLS *inspected by him in* WALES.

MY LORDS,

I HAVE again the honor of presenting a general report upon the state of schools under inspection in my district, for the year ending on the 31st of August 1860.

It would be easy to make this report of considerable length, for I have much to say, and I think the time for it is arrived; but, in conformity with your Lordships' orders, I condense it, and make it as brief as possible. It should also be understood that what I am going to bring forward under different heads is to be considered, either as the substance of representations made to me by school-managers, or else as the bare result of my own observations, not of my opinions; because, if I interpret your Lordships' orders correctly, an inspector is not allowed to promulgate opinions of his own, nor to make recommendations, unless specially called upon to do so. I am bound, however, to point out to the special notice of your Lordships the very effective and zealous manner in which my colleague, the Rev. B. J. Binns, has always assisted me. His private and public labours for the good of schools have been unremitting, and I hope they will be as gratefully appreciated by managers generally, as they are by myself.

Number of schools under inspection.

(1.) The number of schools which have been brought under the operation of your Lordships' Minutes, has been much augmented in Wales during the past year, particularly in the counties of Montgomery, Radnor, and Brecon; and in the last two principally through the instrumentality of the archidiaconal boards of education. The great energy and good sense shown by the officers of these bodies have stirred their districts up to exertion, and the result has been that many parishes are now placing their schools on a better footing, and are in a fair way to attain some proportionate share of the Parliamentary grant. Judging, indeed, from what has been done in these districts, I feel sanguine as to what may be hoped for in others; and I can understand fully what several managers have said, as to how small an amount of kindly encouragement, on the part of the Committee of Council, may produce educational results far greater than what have been commonly supposed possible. It has also been strongly represented to me, that the present quasi-eleemosynary system ought not to be looked at as a permanent one, and that it is far better to accustom parochial districts to rely upon their own efforts, instead of always calling out for State aid. If they did this, they would approximate to what ought to be the great object of the country in such things;—the establishment of self-supporting schools, and a healthy state of education, neither bolstered up nor warped by any extraneous influences, whether of pecuniary aid or of general management. The question of wages and payments, however, seems still but partially understood, and it would appear that the proper working of the paying plan depends now almost entirely on the good sense and courage of the managers; it is certainly capable of a favourable result so far as the means, and it may be said the wishes, of the people are concerned. Where in former days a penny per week was considered the highest school-fee practicable, while wholly gratuitous education was deemed to be ethically the only correct one, now money is cheerfully paid in all schools by all classes, and the rates vary from one penny as a minimum to sixpence per week as as a maximum; the best schools commonly obtaining from twopence to fourpence as their weekly rate.

School-buildings.

(2.) School-buildings, when erected with public aid, remain much in the same condition, showing that a large proportion of the expenditure is really needless; whereas several schools, now built by private means, and upon private plans, are found fully adequate for the purpose required, though their cost might be looked upon with incredulity by professional educationists. In a most remarkable instance, which I have had the honour of specially reporting to your Lordships, an admirable building has been erected and completely furnished by a gentleman from his own means, and on his own plans, at less than one-half of what inferior school-buildings of similar dimensions have cost, private and public monies both included. Several managers have stated it as the result of their experience, that suitable schools can now be erected without the necessity of applying for Parliamentary aid; and as a consequence of this state of things, to the truth of which I can testify from my own experience, they are inclined to look forward to the time when building grants may be withdrawn by the Committee of Council, without any detriment to the advancement of really good education.

Payment of augmentation grants.

(3.) Complaints are still made to me, by managers and teachers, of the manner in which the system of paying augmentation money acts unjustly towards the latter, and deranges the financial calculations of school committees. As I have not been authorized to give any replies to queries and observations of this nature, I content myself with stating the fact that much discontent certainly exists, and that it is supposed the matter might be easily settled by the Committee of Council. Other managers have observed to me that smaller sums, given as augmentation money, would have produced an equally good effect in stimulating the teachers to exertion; and that, as salaries have risen so much of late years, the State would be fully justified in prospectively lowering the rates of augmentation now established.

There is a general wish, I believe, among teachers that, when they are entitled to receive augmentation money, the Committee of Council should exercise a *veto* upon their dismissal by school committees, in order to check private caprice and local injustice; in fact, teachers, as a body, are anxious to become more closely connected with Government, and to have the benefits of a central control more fully extended to them. The condition of teachers of great merit, but unable to obtain certificates on account of the style of examination adopted, and the prospects of those who are becoming incapacitated by age and infirmity from properly performing their duties, form painful subjects to dwell upon, more especially because they seem to run counter, in the greatest possible degree, to the general scheme, by which the aid of the State is now attainable. Some managers, of great clearness of view and experience, consider it practicable for a well-managed school to keep up its own "pension-fund;" and, as far as my own observation goes, I fully coincide in their opinion. It is, indeed, almost obvious that school-funds, in their new phases of elasticity, may provide for all wants of this kind without troubling the Government. It depends in a great degree on the tact and energy of the managers.

Laymen in school committees.

(4.) I believe that I am correctly interpreting the opinion of the most enlightened and practical friends of education in my district, when I state that they are in favour of getting the lay element of school committees brought into greater prominence. The more the laymen of any parochial district take a personal interest in the management of their schools, the more those schools prosper; and where the lay element is altogether wanting, the burthen falls so heavily on the parochial authorities that very often schools decline, merely because the central pivot of the machine is too much worn away to admit of correct and energetic action. It has been strongly urged on my attention, that the financial part of all school management ought to be concentrated in lay hands; and certainly the instances brought forward of good resulting from such a state of things seem sufficiently convincing.

Capitation fees.

(6.) The system of capitation fees, lately adopted, has been considered as a great boon by small country schools, but, now that it has attained its present gigantic proportions, managers have pointed out to me the tendency which it has still further to direct the rills of State benevolence along channels that do not require to be filled; and they complain, not from feelings of envy, but from a sense of justice, that town schools profit much more by this direct—premium system than country schools can ever hope to do. Some have gone so far as to say, that they should not regret to see the capitation fees taken away altogether, looking on them as tending to damp exertion rather than to encourage it. Others use the fees in question with much success, as incentives to attendance, and count upon their continuance as the mainstay of their schools.

Instruction.

(7.) It would be a hard case if the systematic instruction of schools in my district had not shown much improvement, after so long an application of public munificence;—and improved it certainly is. I am, however, bound to express my regret at finding two subjects not so much attended to as they ought to be. I mean common reading and common writing; both of which seem to be neglected by some certificated teachers as rather beneath their notice, and fit only for the care of apprentices. Of course this is a serious educational evil; and accordingly it has not escaped the attention of intelligent managers of schools, some of whom have complained to me that the system of examinations propounded by the Committee of Council is in part to blame for this neglect. They mean that the attention of students, and of the authorities of training schools, are almost necessarily directed to the fostering of other acquirements, which "*pay*" better in the examination-room than such common qualifications as those of reading and writing. They think that young men and women, while in training, are not sufficiently practised in reading and writing by the training school officers;

and that the temptations, held out by the mathematical and grammatical examination papers, are too strong for young and inexperienced students to resist. I am bound to say that I think there is no small degree of truth in what has been said to me on the subject; but I have endeavoured to represent to such objectors, from my own private gatherings, that I conceive the Committee of Council to be more anxious about these so-called ordinary, though important, subjects than about all the higher (I had almost said superfluous) ones which figure in the list of subjects taught in training schools. I do not know that the objectors have been convinced by my replies; but I am fully aware that there is very great need of amendment in the teaching and the practising of these fundamental parts of education in a great number of otherwise really good schools.

Many conflicting representations continue to be made to me on another branch of the education of the poor, with regard to the actual state of which branch my own opinion, so often previously expressed, remains unchanged; but I had rather not allude any further to the subject, as I feel conscious that in so doing I should again expose myself to a good deal of obloquy, and receive no thanks from any of the parties whom it concerns.

Navigation schools.

(8.) Your Lordships will, I hope, excuse me for once more mentioning an educational want most pressingly felt in Wales, but with the supplying of which the Committee of Council is not concerned; nor in respect of which, as far as I can make out, after much diligent inquiry, does any other public body in this country consider itself called upon to come forward with a remedy. I mean the want of means for teaching navigation to the young sailors in Welsh ports, *during the winter months.* At present private teachers are doing their best; but this "*best*" is not sufficient, and the condition of the young coasting sailor, while ashore, seems to escape the notice of all the public men of the Principality. No effort has yet been made to obtain public aid for the support of such schools. These young sailors are a most deserving and interesting class of men, and their mental as well as their physical well-being ought to be cared for; whereas hardly any topic is so unpopular; it *pays* no one to take it up; it is left in utter neglect.

Night schools.

(9.) Night schools are gaining ground in my district, and it is a good thing that they are; but many school managers complain that they find the conditions, under which Parliamentary aid is to be obtained for them, too stringent and inelastic to make it worth their while to turn their hopes in that direction.

Ragged schools. Schools of Art.

(10.) Ragged schools in Wales and Schools of Art must be considered failures, from all that I have been able to learn, though two or three exceptions exist. The machinery employed to establish them is either too complicated or too cumbersome, and the experiments seem to have been commonly abandoned.

Church schools.

(11.) There has been a certain amount of agitation and uneasiness felt in my district by the promoters of Church schools, with regard to the disposition of the Committee of Council toward such institutions; and I have received several very strong representations on the subject. Some zealous and earnest managers have expressed their conviction, founded on I know not what grounds, that the Committee of Council is now altogether opposed to church schools in Wales. Some have complained of the Committee being indifferent, or else more inclined to favour dissenting schools than those connected with the establishment. Several have directed my attention to recent cases, which have been fully discussed in the public press, and have expressed opinions of no small hostility. Unfortunately I have not been able to say much to remove objections, it being contrary to my instructions to do anything except refer objectors to the Committee itself; but I have been able to assert, that an immense amount of misrepresentation has been set afloat, which I myself could easily have done something to dispel, had I been authorized to do so; and I have considered myself as not stepping beyond the bounds of my duty, when I have assured such persons that the utmost impartiality was the fundamental doctrine, on which the administration of public grants was always conducted. In all instances I have recommended persons, who considered themselves unjustly treated, to apply at once to the Committee for information and for adjustment of claims; and I have assured them that their remonstrances would always be listened to with sympathy and kindness.

Progress of children

(12.) The progress of children in my district seems to myself a good index of the successful management of schools; children generally in Wales are much improved; they promise to verify the old Homeric boast, and to become much better than their fathers. They are more civilized—more tractable—better informed—better persons, I hope, both towards God and towards man. The money spent on them has not altogether been thrown away. My own profound conviction is that the two next generations in Wales will be far better, far more amiable, far more virtuous, far more useful, than the two preceding ones; and I cannot but base this hope on a knowledge of how much the aid of the Parliamentary grant has done towards enabling schools to train up children of the labouring classes in the way that they should go, and to rescue them from the neglect and moral weakness of their parents.

Much, no doubt, remains to be done by every succeeding generation; but I really believe that there has been as much educational good effected during the last twenty years in Wales as during any preceding century.

I have the honor to be, &c.
H. LONGUEVILLE JONES.

To the Right Honorable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1860, *by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools*, J. D. MORELL, Esq., LL.D., *on the* BRITISH *and other* PROTESTANT SCHOOLS *not connected with the* CHURCH OF ENGLAND, *inspected by him in the Counties of* CUMBERLAND, WESTMORELAND, LANCASTER, *and* CHESTER, *and in* NORTH WALES.

MY LORDS,

I HAVE comparatively little to report upon in my district this year, which has not been noticed in some form or another on previous occasions. The schools now on my schedule, the greater portion of which have now been inspected by me for many years past, have gone on with comparatively little variation, and for the most part very satisfactorily. The remarkable development of trade and manufacturing industry in the north of England during the last two years has tended to diminish the number of whole-time scholars in a good many cases; but this result has been somewhat compensated for by the increased number of half-time attendants who are compelled into the schools by the Factory Act; and the working of the Bill regarding bleach-works, which was passed last session of Parliament, will probably have the effect of increasing this class of scholars still further.

NEW SCHOOLS.

There is generally a slow and steady increase of British and denominational schools applying for inspection and annual grants in the north of England, that has hitherto necessitated the revision and curtailment of our inspectorial districts about every three or four years. This rate of increase has still gone on, and there appears, particularly on the part of the Wesleyan community, to be *just now*, in Lancashire, a somewhat more energetic movement than usual in favour of new school establishments. In addition to the promotion of schools in villages where none have before existed, there are school buildings on a very large and complete scale now erecting or about to be erected in Manchester, Liverpool, Salford, and various of the populous districts surrounding them. Considering the amount of care which is now bestowed by the Wesleyan body on their educational scheme, and the excellent training afforded to their teachers, this movement cannot do otherwise than augur well for the improvement of the neighbourhoods (most of them very needy ones) in which such schools are situated or projected.

MINUTE OF 1859.

The Minute of 4th May 1859, which confines the number of pupil-teachers allowed to one master or mistress to *four*, is now beginning to tell somewhat strongly upon the many large schools which are scattered through the manufacturing districts. It is evident that a school of 300 or 400 scholars (a case by no means unfrequent in my district) cannot be adequately conducted by one master and four pupil-teachers. As the large bodies of pupil-teachers formerly allowed in these schools drop off, the question begins to press upon the managers, how the teaching power thus lost can be best supplied, and the schools efficiently maintained in their present form? Assistant teachers, with a grant of 25*l*., have in many cases been engaged, and on the whole with good results. The other plan open to the committees of such schools is, to engage a second certificated master. This procedure has both its merits and defects. The merits are:—1. That a double amount of adult teaching, of a far more effective kind than that which can be expected from pupil-teachers, or even assistants, is secured; 2. That four more pupil-teachers can be admitted, so far as the rate of one to 40 children will allow; 3. That the labour of instructing the pupil-teachers can be divided between two persons, and the time of *both* thus materially saved. The defects are:—1. That the plan is more expensive, having to provide salaries for two masters instead of one; and. 2. That it involves more or less a divided government, and thus is apt to engender difficulty and confusion in the methods and discipline of the school. This latter defect has been met in some cases by the second teacher agreeing voluntarily to be wholly subordinate to the first, and to allow the latter the entire practical control of the pupil-teachers apprenticed to himself. This plan has been here and there decidedly successful; but it has been suggested, as a matter worthy of consideration by your Lordships, whether, in cases where more than four pupil-teachers are allowed, on the ground of a second certificated master being engaged, it would not greatly facilitate the practical working of such schools, if the name of the head master could be inserted on the indenture as the morally responsible party.

The general effect of the change, where the loss of the pupil-teachers can be compensated for, is undoubtedly good. A larger amount of adult instruction is secured, and a great deal of good intellectual teaching is put in the place of an equal quantity of mechanical routine. When the regulation, however, comes into force, which abolishes the office of assistant, except in the case of those who have been *trained*, the whole question in regard to the supply of large schools will turn upon the pecuniary capacities of the committees and the value of the schoolmaster, on his leaving college, in the educational market. That many more places will be open to the latter is evident; but it is almost equally evident that he will have to content himself, at all events for a time, with a smaller rate of remuneration.

INSTRUCTION.

With regard to instruction, the general tendency seems to be at present to diminish the number of subjects regularly taught in the school plan, and to attain greater perfection in those which remain. This tendency has not arisen from any direct design, or from any idea that the more advanced subjects are not useful or desirable for the children attending a primary school. On the contrary, the conviction, I believe, is more and more gaining ground that we cannot possibly teach *too much;* that the more knowledge and sound education are spread through the country, there will be just so much the more industry, economy, comfort, and wealth amongst all classes. The reason of the tendency to diminish the subjects of instruction lies rather in the conscious impossibility of teaching so many things *well*, when the time of school attendance is so short, and the children leave school at so early an age. Under these circumstances it is found best to teach the most important things efficiently, as affording a better mental training than half-knowledge spread over a wider surface, and as giving the greatest advantages for self-improvement in after life.

SHORT ATTENDANCE.

The short attendance of children at school, and the early age at which they leave, are confessedly two of the greatest evils we have to cope with in the development of a good education throughout the country. As far as I can learn, the plans hitherto devised for retaining the scholars longer have not had much appreciable effect upon the whole mass. Prize schemes and rewards may attract a few of the best scholars who feel pretty sure to profit by them, but they have very little effect upon the masses, whom it is most important to influence. The only way, as it seems to me, in which the evil of short attendance will ever be remedied is, by urging on in every possible way a more complete system of education generally. In proportion as this is done, a half-and-half education will be found to be practically useless, and the child will be obliged to attain in early life a higher culture, in order to stand his ground in the battle of life. In brief, education, as it advances, tends to cure its own evils, so that in proportion as we work for a general result we shall find the special obstacles which we now meet with spontaneously moving out of the way.

LOWEST CLASSES.

I must again report, in reference to the actual working of the present educational plans, particularly in the large towns, that the children we meet with in the schools under inspection are not generally those of the poorest class, and that this class, therefore, seems still greatly to elude the efforts now made for popular education. How this result can be met and obviated remains still to be considered, but it seems hardly likely that any large amount of good will be effected amongst *these* classes, without some additional pressure, either direct or indirect, being put upon the parents, so as to compel some attention to the real welfare of their offspring. The working of the Factory Act shows that the indirect mode of compulsion *can* work well. The question still remains, how far the principle of that Act can be extended more *widely* to other branches of industry.

CONCLUSION.

The schools actually under inspection in my district form a body of educational establishments, which, by the gradual influence of the means and motives that have now been for some years brought to bear upon them, have arrived at a certain average degree of development, which generally varies within somewhat small limits, according to the personal power and energy of the teacher. Bad schools, with imperfect apparatus and miserable discipline, have *wholly disappeared* from the schedules; so that nearly every school on my list can be classed as to instruction, organization, and discipline, as either *good* or *fair*, when judged by the ordinary and current standard of popular education. These terms, as applied to schools, are of course *relative*, and not absolute. In proportion as the general idea of what popular education ought to be becomes higher, the test of excellence must of course become more severe. But this severer test can only be applied in proportion as the evils of short attendance are overcome, and the standard of intelligence thus gradually raised. The regular rise which has been already experienced in this respect during the last 10 years encourages the hope that the tendency will still be to go higher and higher for the future. Wherever that standard, however, may be fixed, it will be indicated, not by the *multiplicity* of the subjects taught, but by the thoroughness of the instruction actually given, however few the subjects may be to which it extends.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. D. MORELL.

To the Right Honorable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1860, *by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools*, M. ARNOLD, Esq., M.A., *on the* BRITISH *and other* PROTESTANT SCHOOLS *not connected with the* CHURCH OF ENGLAND, *inspected by him in the Counties of* BERKS, BUCKS, ESSEX, HERTS, KENT, MIDDLESEX, *and* OXFORD.

London, January 1861.

MY LORDS,

HAVING with your Lordships' permission, been employed on the Continent during a great part of the year 1859 as an Assistant Commissioner under the Royal Commission for inquiring into the State of Popular Education, I last year presented no general report on the schools under my inspection in this country. Two years, therefore, have elapsed since the date of my last general report to your Lordships. During a part of the year to which the present report relates I was occupied in preparing my report on primary education in the foreign countries which I had visited; and, therefore, in this year also a shorter period than usual was devoted to the inspection of schools in my district. I have, however, inspected 132 schools under separate teachers. These schools presented for my examination 16,885 scholars, and returned an average attendance of 15,972 scholars. They employed 118 certificated, 2 probationary, 10 assistant, and 284 pupil-teachers. All these schools were in the receipt of annual grants. Besides these I have paid visits of simple inspection to five institutions not in the receipt of annual aid. Of these, and of other similarly circumstanced schools in my district, I hope to say something in my next report.

Number of schools inspected.

I was naturally led on first re-visiting my English schools after so long a period passed in observing foreign ones, to compare the former with the latter. The results of that comparison, so far as they assume too general a form to be properly the subject of my yearly report to your Lordships, I have recorded elsewhere; but I may without impropriety notice here one or two points in which the comparison suggests observations of a directly practical and particular nature.

Efficiency of teachers.

My experience of foreign schools impressed me with nothing more strongly than with a sense of the advantage which our primary schools enjoy from the institution of pupil-teachers. The contrast between our classes of 30 and the French classes of 100, and often far more than 100, struck me more than any other single feature of difference in comparing the primary schools of Paris with those of London. It is not, I am bound to say, that this inferiority in the number of teachers is in Paris accompanied by a corresponding inferiority in the quality of instruction; but in order that this may not be the case, a strain is put upon the principal teachers greater than they can properly bear.

On my return to England I found the teachers of my district greatly disturbed by your Lordships' Minute of the 4th of May 1859, restricting the allowance of pupil-teachers hitherto under certain conditions enjoyed. It was particularly represented to me by the teachers of practising schools in connexion with normal colleges, that this restriction told upon them with especial severity, as they have to devote so much time and attention to the supervision of students employed in their schools, that the assistance of a strong staff of pupil-teachers to conduct the regular business of the school is peculiarly necessary. I regard the service of pupil-teachers as so useful, both to the school and to the apprentice himself, that it is with regret that I see any reductions made in it. Still the teaching power in our primary schools is, even at present, numerically much superior to that in the best and most favoured schools which I have seen on the continent; superior even to that in the schools of Holland, where the institution of pupil-teachers took its beginning. In Holland, however, the employment of certificated adult assistants is much more general than with us; but it may, perhaps, be doubted whether the English schoolmaster shows the same aptitude for the management and use of these adult assistants, which he shows for that of pupil-teachers. Still, even were the employment of adult assistants (certainly susceptible of a development in our schools beyond that which it has yet received) carried with us as far as it is carried in Holland, our schools would find themselves, supposing their allowance of pupil-teachers to be at the same time reduced to the Dutch standard, with a force of assistance considerably less than that which they enjoy at present.

Condition of premises and furniture.

In former reports I have spoken of the improvement which has gradually taken place in the school-buildings of my district; and, so far as their buildings are concerned, the elementary schools under my inspection in London have, perhaps, no reason to envy those of Paris. I wish I could say the same as to the state of cleanliness and good repair in which they are kept. The English, who pride themselves on their personal cleanliness, appear not to take the same pride in the cleanliness of their public institutions; in France the solicitude for the cleanliness and neatness of these is exemplary. Poverty and remoteness may in France as in England occasion in rural schools neglect and untidiness: I have seen very ill-kept school-rooms in distant French villages; and never shall I forget the state of dirt and disorder in which I once found the master, scholars, and school-room of a village school in Anglesey, which I entered on a day when I was not expected. But in Paris the public primary schools are in general excellently kept; while there are few, indeed, of the schools under my inspection in London which I could show to a Parisian inspector without apologizing for their want of cleanliness. Paint and whitewash are doled out with a very sparing hand, and walls and wood-work show this; yet it is especially in the poorer and crowded districts of London, with their want of good light and good air, that paint and whitewash, the latter especially, are real blessings. In the poorer quarters of Paris the establishment of manufactures and the use of coal more and more crowds the population and thickens the air as in London; yet I remember no fresher, cleaner, and wholesome school interiors than those which I saw in the Faubourg St. Antoine. The truth is, voluntary managers are apt to be satisfied with a standard of cleanliness for school premises which would by no means satisfy a Government or an efficient municipal body; a municipal body like that of Paris, for instance, which spends on its primary schools nearly 100,000*l.* a year. Voluntary managers in London will repeat with complacency that they paint the inside of their school premises once in seven years, and that leases engage the tenants of private houses to do no more; forgetting that the interior of a house occupied by a single private family, and the interior of a school occupied by some hundreds of poor children, many of them by no means clean, are not precisely in the same condition, and have not precisely the same requirements. Then they plead that they lay out as much money on these public schools as private persons, helped by a certain limited rate of public aid, can be expected to spend on them. This may be true, and may excuse individual managers for the dirty and unhealthy state of their school-rooms; yet, perhaps, if Fleet Street were ill-lighted, the citizens of London would hardly rest satisfied with such a defect, because they were told that private benevolence, assisted by a small public subsidy, could not afford to light it any better.

Books. The candour with which school inspectors in France avowed to me their dissatisfaction with the school-books in use there, led me to reflect on the great imperfection exhibited by our school-books also. I found in the French schools good manuals for teaching special subjects—a good manual for teaching arithmetic, a good manual for teaching grammar, a good manual for teaching geography; what was wanting there, as it is wanting with us, was a good *reading-book*, or course of reading-books. It is not enough remembered in how many cases his reading-book forms the whole literature, except his Bible, of the child attending a primary school. If then, instead of literature, his reading-book, as is too often the case, presents him with a jejune encyclopædia of positive information, the result is, that he has, except his Bible, no literature, no *humanizing* instruction at all. If, again, his reading-book, as is also too often the case, presents him with bad literature instead of good—with the writing of second or third-rate authors, feeble, incorrect, and colourless—he has not, as the rich have, the corrective of an abundance of good literature to counteract the bad effect of trivial and ill-written school-books; the second or third-rate literature of his school-book remains for him his sole, or, at least, his principal literary standard. Dry scientific disquisitions, and literary compositions of an inferior order, are indeed the worst possible instruments for teaching children to read well. But besides the fault of not fulfilling this, their essential function, the ill-compiled reading-books I speak of have, I say, for the poor scholar, the graver fault of actually doing what they can to spoil his taste, when they are nearly his only means for forming it. I have seen school-books belonging to the cheapest, and therefore most popular series in use in our primary schools, in which far more than half of the poetical extracts were the composition either of the anonymous compilers themselves, or of American writers of the second and third order; and these books were to be some poor child's Anthology of a literature so varied and so powerful as the English! To this defectiveness of our reading-books I attribute much of that grave and discouraging deficiency in anything like literary taste and feeling, which even well-instructed pupil-teachers of four or five years' training, which even the ablest students in our training schools, still continue almost invariably to exhibit; a deficiency, to remedy which, the progressive development of our school system, and the very considerable increase of information among the people, appear to avail little or nothing. I believe that nothing would so much contribute to remedy it as the diffusion in our elementary schools of reading-books of which the contents were really well selected and interesting. Such lessons would be far better adapted than a treatise on the atmosphere, the steam-engine, or the pump, to attain the proper end of a reading-book, that of teaching scholars to read well; they would also afford the best chance of inspiring quick scholars with a real love for reading and literature in the only way in which such a love is ever really inspired, by animating and moving them; and if they succeeded in doing this, they would have this further advantage, that the literature for which they inspired a taste would be a good, a sound, and a truly refining literature; not a literature such as that of most of the few attractive pieces in our current reading-books, a literature over which no cultivated person would dream of wasting his time.

I have the honor to be, &c.

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

To the Right Honorable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1860, *by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools*, J. BOWSTEAD, Esq., *on the* BRITISH *and other* PROTESTANT SCHOOLS, *not connected with the* CHURCH OF ENGLAND, *inspected by him in the Counties of* GLOUCESTER, HEREFORD, MONMOUTH, *and* WORCESTER, *and in* SOUTH WALES.

MY LORDS, January 1861.

DURING the year which ended on the 31st of August last I visited 173 distinct schools under separate teachers, of which 166 were inspected with a view to the payment of annual grants, whilst the remaining seven were cases of simple inspection. These 166 comprise all the schools in my district that were in the receipt of annual aid during the past year; but I have reason to believe that the number of such schools will have increased considerably before the close of the current year. There is, indeed, a growing demand for inspection and for aid from the Parliamentary grant in nearly every part of the district. Two counties only, Radnorshire and Herefordshire, remain stationary; the remaining eight are full of educational vigour and activity.

In making some special remarks six years ago upon the state of education in South Wales and Monmouthshire, I ventured to point out how little the dissenters had done, considerinng the immense number of noncomformists to be found in that part of the country. This remark was received in good part by the whole of the large body to which it referred, and I am not aware that it has ever been complained of. It is on this account the more necessary that I should now do them the justice to mention briefly how much they have effected in the establishment and support of schools since that remark was made.

In 1853 the number of schools in South Wales and Monmouthshire, referred to me as claimants of public aid towards their maintenance, was 18. In 1860 it was 95. The 18 schools of 1853 were not all established and supported by nonconformists, neither are the 95 schools of 1860. In each case it is probably about fair to say that two-thirds of the number owe their existence, more or less, many of them entirely, to dissenters. The remaining third consists mainly of large and important schools connected with Works, of which the owners are generally, but by no means invariably, churchmen. The two classes of schools have increased in nearly equal proportions ; and it seems to me that an increase, which has more than multiplied the number of efficient schools by five within a period of seven years, is highly creditable to all concerned, and ought entirely to obliterate any censure that may be supposed to have been conveyed by my notice of the previous inactivity of any of the parties.

But though much has been done of late years, much still remains to be effected ; and good schools are both fewer and farther between than they ought to be in every part of the country, but especially in South Wales. The Welsh people, however, are yearly becoming more anxious for the education of their children, and at the same time more passionately desirous that that education should be entirely unsectarian. I believe, therefore, that the demand for this class of schools, which has so much increased within the last few years, will go on augmenting, and that ultimately, if a fair amount of encouragement continue to be held out to them, a satisfactory elementary school, free from denominational bias and basing its religious teaching on the Bible alone, will be found within reach of every considerable neighbourhood in the Principality.

If we turn from the contemplation of a large prospective increase in the number of schools to a consideration of the work done in those that exist, we shall still find reason to be satisfied. There were 21,546 children present in the 173 schools which I visited. This gives an average of 125 children for each school, and proves, at least, that there is no lack of material to be worked upon. Neither is there any apparent lack of efficient workers. The 166 annual grant schools inspected had no less than 550 professional teachers, being, on an average, about 3⅓ for each school. These consisted of 130 certificated masters and mistresses, 9 probationers, 14 assistants, 370 pupil-teachers, and 27 uncertificated masters and mistresses, several of which last class have had a regular training, and are practically as efficient as others who have been more fortunate in obtaining certificates of merit. Previous to the commencement of the pupil-teacher system in 1846 this would have been an unprecedented staff of teachers for some 21,000 children. At the present day it rather falls short of what is generally considered by educators to be necessary, or at least desirable.

The instruction, however, which this staff of teachers is enabled to communicate is not unsatisfactory on the whole. Penmanship is the subject which is best taught. In many schools in my district the writing is excellent; and I find that

I was enabled to report it as being either excellent or good, or, at least, fair in 137 out of 140 juvenile schools in which it was specially noticed. Reading stands second in the list of subjects taught, being at least fair in 134 out of 140 schools; but I cannot affirm that there is much really excellent reading in the schools which I visit. Arithmetic ranks third, and is fairly taught in 131 out of 140 schools. Thus, the three indispensable elements of education—reading, writing, and arithmetic—evidently receive, as they ought to do, the largest share of attention, and are most successfully inculcated.

The only other subject which is universally taught in our elementary schools, and which rivals these three in the degree of success attained, is geography, a subject which teachers generally contrive to render so interesting by means of maps and local illustrations, that it does more towards calling out the intelligence and awakening the interest of the children than any other part of the school work. Grammar, like geography, is universally introduced into schools; but it appears to be taught with much more difficulty and much less success. English history is generally taught in boys' schools, and with good results; but the time devoted to needlework, and, in some cases, to domestic economy, excludes it from a large proportion of the girls' schools which fall under my supervision. I do not speak of this exclusion as a circumstance to be regretted; for I am of opinion that needle work, domestic economy, and the laws of health ought to be regarded as branches of instruction of paramount importance in every girls' school. It is much to be regretted that social economy has not yet come to be generally considered as a subject of equal importance in boys' schools, and especially in such as are placed amid our busy hives of industry.

With respect to the continuance of children in school I have no satisfactory change to report. The figures are indeed slightly less favourable than they were last year. It is still true that 70 per cent. of the children in attendance at the schools in my district are under 10 years of age, and that 44 per cent. have been at school less than one year.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. Bowstead.

To the Right Honorable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1860, *by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools*, J. S. LAURIE, Esq., *on the* BRITISH *and other* PROTESTANT SCHOOLS, *not connected with the* CHURCH OF ENGLAND, *inspected by him in the Counties of* CORNWALL, DEVON, DORSET, HANTS, SOMERSET, SURREY, SUSSEX, *and* WILTS.

MY LORDS, January 1860.

DURING the past financial year I have inspected 126 institutions, containing 169 schools, viz. :—

Boys'	47
Mixed	63
Girls'	40
Infants'	19

Boys' and mixed schools improving.

I have much satisfaction in being able to report a decided improvement in the majority of the boys' and mixed schools. This improvement is particularly evident in the matter of discipline, on which head I have formerly had a good deal to complain of. My tabulated reports of the past year record very few instances of shortcoming in this respect, and it is worthy of note that the change results in most cases from a very simple cause. Schoolmasters are learning to classify their pupils more according to common sense principles, and less upon the basis of narrow, pedantic, and conventional rules, which take no account of general intellectual ability. The system of subdividing small sections into absurdly small drafts, under worse than useless monitors, is being gradually done away with by the facilities which have been introduced for an entirely new method of procedure. Attention is now being directed to the superior advantage of imparting professional training to apprentices, and giving them a direct interest in doing their work well. This seems a very simple affair, but its importance is incalculable. Good discipline is a *sine quâ non* in education, and if the apprenticeship system effected nothing more than an improvement in that department, it would more than deserve the eulogies it has received.

A sample of these schools;

It is a feature of no small promise that these schools do not present a dead level of mediocrity, above which there is no symptom of an ambition to rise. Some fifteen or twenty of them, situated in various districts, stand prominently above the others and afford to the less successful schools in their neighbourhood models which cannot but stimulate to new and vigorous efforts. As a typical example of the select and better class, I may mention Barnstaple Wesleyan school. Of the positive results of the instruction given in this school I cannot convey a satisfactory notion better than by a reference to the "Broad Sheet,"* and as I happened to subject the first three divisions to a written examination, I am furnished with the materials for an exact comparison of those results with the results attained by the lower, or what I may term the average class of boys' and mixed schools. A fair proportion of the first division (average age 12) I found to be on a par with pupil-teachers in the third year† of apprenticeship, and the remainder, with few exceptions, fully equal to those of the second year; ‡ more than half of the second (average age 11) equal to those at the end of the first year; § and a tolerable proportion of the third (average age 10), qualified for election‖ to that office. This is equivalent to stating that the third division of the school referred to is a fair match for the first of average schools. Of course there would be no merit in this superiority if the lower ranks were not well taught in proportion; but one of the main points of the case is that the lower ranks are as much above the average as the higher. I will

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* EXTRACT from the "Broad Sheet" of the Subjects of Examination for Apprentices.

	Reading.	Grammar.	Writing and Composition.	Arithmetic and Mathematics.		Geography.	History.
				Males.	Females.		
† 3rd Year	Improved articulation and expression in Reading.	The Conjunction; with the Analysis of Sentences.	Composition of the Notes of a Lesson on a subject selected by the Inspector.	Decimal Fractions; and Euclid, Book I to end of XVth Proposition.	Vulgar Fractions.	The Colonies	The Succession of the English Sovereigns from the Reign of Egbert, with dates, to the present time.
‡ 2nd Year	Improved articulation and expression in Reading.	The Pronoun, Adverb, and Preposition; with their relations in a Sentence.	Composition of a Class Report or the Abstract of a Lesson.	Vulgar Fractions.	Simple Proportion.	Europe and ancient Palestine.	
§ 1st Year	Improved articulation and expression in Reading.	The Noun, Verb, and Adjective; with their relations in a Simple Sentence.	To write from memory the substance of a more difficult narrative.	Practice and Proportion.	Practice and Bills of Parcels.	The British Isles. [Maps to be drawn in this and the following years.]	
‖ Election	To Read with fluency, ease, and expression.	To point out the Parts of Speech in a Simple Sentence.	To write in a neat hand, with correct spelling and punctuation, a simple prose narrative slowly read to them.	To write from dictation, Sums in the first four Rules of Arithmetic, Simple and Compound, and to work them correctly, and to know the Tables of Weights and Measures.		To have an elementary knowledge of Geography.	

only add that the above results are confirmed by means of an admirable system of home exercises, corresponding with the daily work of the respective classes.

which possesses no peculiar advantages.

The question now is, What advantages does the Barnstaple school, which I have quoted as an example of the best class of schools in my district, possess above and beyond other schools? To this the answer is, that its advantages are by no means of a peculiar nature, or such as can rarely be attainable. Through the energy and philanthropy of a few local friends of education, a good building was in the first place procured, and the selection of a competent teacher did the rest. The chief part of this teacher's success has been owing to his conscientious and painstaking working of those educational appliances with which now-a-days every schoolmaster has an opportunity of making himself acquainted. I am far from holding that every schoolmaster may attain to excellence by the mere adoption of certain rules which may be learnt from others and followed as a matter of routine. On the contrary, my belief is that, without much individuality of character on the part of the teacher, the inestimable advantages of a genuine sympathy between him and his pupils will be wanting. But many an intelligent man makes a bad teacher for no other reason than his neglect of a few simple mechanical arrangements. In a former report, while touching upon this subject, I referred to the ease with which, by slight contrivances which cost little or no trouble, parents might be induced to take an interest in the work done at school by their children. The secret of such contrivances is well understood in the school at Barnstaple. For example, it is truly wonderful how much is here effected by the simple plan of recording daily the value of the work done in each branch of learning by each pupil and each section of pupils. This is accomplished by the use of numbers according to a fixed scheme; and the clearness with which advance or retrogression is thus marked and rendered manifest, and the certainty of the criterion by which, at any moment, the work of a pupil, monitor, or apprentice may be rated, add immensely to the efficiency of the school. Every one strives to do his best when he knows that what he does is duly appreciated, and appreciated according to a standard which is not arbitrary. No doubt a considerable amount of ingenuity is required to draw out a scheme of this kind, and when the scheme is drawn out it requires patience and steadiness to make full use of it. What I would now urge, however, is that such a scheme may readily be communicated from one teacher to another, and that the employment of it, so far from entail-ing any intolerable labor, will end in greatly lightening the teacher's work.

Girls' schools; their comparative inferiority.

It is difficult to institute a far comparison between boys' and girls' schools, as the conditions of their existence and operation are very unequal. Yet some approximation to a comparison may be attempted with advantage. All requisite allowances being made, I find that in my district, there are not more (out of 40) than six schools that come up to the boys' school *average*. Such a statement appears at first sight rather startling. As a rule, the schoolmistresses, we know, are placed under the same class of managers as the schoolmasters; they are equally provided with the *matériel* of instruction; they have enjoyed the same period of professional training, and similarly possess certificates of merit. I do not overlook the fact that the schoolmistress has great drawbacks to struggle with. She must devote from an hour and a half to two hours a day to teaching sewing, and, especially if her sphere of action lies in a town, her attendance is sure to be very irregular. But it so happens that boys' schools are sometimes fettered with similar obstacles, and yet do not sink to the level of the girls' schools. It would certainly not be unfair to contrast a girls' school with an industrial * or a boys' half-time school, and my experience convinces me that such a comparison is decidedly in favor of the latter.

The chief cause of this inferiority.

The main reason, it appears to me, why schoolmistresses accomplish so little is, that they attempt too much. Instead of concentrating their energies upon what can be accomplished *well*, they lose time in vain efforts to rival in breadth of range the instruction given in the upper class of boys' schools. This ambition on the part of the schoolmistresses may be an error on the right side, but it is still an error; and I have not omitted, when opportunity offered, to point to it as the principal cause why girls' schools at present do not stand so high as they ought to do.

Neglect of the special work of teaching by head-teachers.

I think it desirable here to draw attention to the injurious effects of a habit which is becoming prevalent to a very unnecessary extent in both the boys' and girls' schools in my district. I allude to the habit which teachers, and especially the less experienced, acquire of devoting their attention merely to the general supervision of school operations, without also engaging, on all convenient occasions, in the special teaching of a class. This practice is regarded in many quarters as a natural consequence of the auxiliary provision for class-teaching furnished by your Lordships, and I have even, in several instances, observed its adoption defended on the plea of its being part and parcel of the "Government system." Such a misconception of your Lordships' views adds, of course, to the seriousness of the evil. In the case of large schools, an exception is, in a certain degree, permissible. These are, for the most part, under teachers of considerable standing, whose teaching staff consists of advanced apprentices and one, two, or more matured assistants. But schools, as a whole, and particularly girls' schools, are much more disadvantageously situated, and require that the head-teacher should teach, in the strict sense of the term, as well as superintend. The present position of the schools demands this double work; but it is also true that the custom to which I refer is extremely prejudicial to the professional development of the teacher personally, the art of teaching being as liable as any other art to deterioration from want of practice. There is no doubt whatever that both objects—namely, personal instruction of a class and general supervision of the school—are perfectly attainable by all teachers who have the foresight to lay down their plans with a clear reference to both. The plan I find in operation in the best schools is this: in large schools (*i.e.*, containing above 200 pupils) each class has its own apprentice or monitor, and the head-teacher systematically "goes his rounds," imparting hints to his subordinates, and occasionally assuming the whole direction of a class; and in schools of average size the head-teacher has the first class under his special tuition, but, when it is occupied with the more mechanical exercises, he entrusts it to his most trustworthy subordinate, in order that he may himself proceed to the supervision of the rest of the school.

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* Industrial school, *i.e.* one in which a fraction of the day is devoted to instruction in agricultural and other manual employment.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. S. LAURIE.

To the Right Honorable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1860, *by Her Majesty's Inspector*, W. SCOLTOCK, ESQ., M.A., *on the* BRITISH *and other* PROTESTANT SCHOOLS, *not connected with the* CHURCH OF ENGLAND, *inspected by him in the Counties of* CHESTER, SALOP, STAFFORD, *and* WARWICK, *and in* NORTH WALES.

MY LORDS,

January 1861.

EMPLOYMENT OF TIME.

Employment of time.

FROM the 1st of September 1859 to 31st of August 1860, the whole year was spent by me in official work; the greater part of the time was taken up with the inspection of elementary schools, or examination of pupil-teachers; some days were occupied in aiding Her Majesty's Inspector, J. D. Morell, Esq., at the inspection of the British and Foreign Training School, Borough Road; several weeks were employed in examining candidates for certificates and Queen's Scholarships, together with the revision of papers. I was also present with Her Majesty's Inspector, the Rev. H. Longueville Jones, at a special inquiry held at Towyn.

New schools.

The following new schools in my district had accepted Government aid up to the 31st of August 1860:—

Aberllefenny, B.S.
Amlwch, B.S.
Beaumaris, Parochial.
Birkenhead, St. Andrew's, Presbyterian.
Birmingham, Steelhouse Lane, B.S.
Birmingham, Legge Street, B.S.
Brymbo, B.S.
Carno, B.S.
Congleton, B.S.
Darlaston, Wes.
Leamington, Wes.
Leek, Infant, Wes.
Little Neston, General.
Llanerchymedd, B.S.
Llanrhaiadr, B.S.
Macclesfield, Wes.
Nevin, B.S.
Waenfawr, B.S.
Wilmslow, Independent.

INSTRUCTION.

Faults in writing.

Although more attention has of late been paid to the elementary subjects of instruction, yet there are some points which still require special care, as, for instance, writing; I find that in very many schools the children use copy books in which a copy is set at the top of the page; this they imitate for a line or two, but afterwards, from inattention, make an error in spelling, which error is duly copied to the bottom of the page. Moreover, too many children are allowed to sit at a desk, and little or no trouble seems to be taken in making the scholars hold the pen correctly, or in compelling them to sit straight with the book before them, instead of lounging sideways. I fear that in too many cases the pupil-teachers, and, perchance, the teachers, look upon the writing lesson as an opportunity for ease instead of a matter which requires careful and constant supervision.

Faults in dictation.

In few schools do I meet with dictation on paper; this, I think, is to be lamented, for as soon as children can write fairly from dictation they might have copybooks given to them, and pieces chosen for dictation, which would form a subject of interest at home; in addition to this the habit of rubbing out quickly on the slate and correcting is bad; this, by the use of pen and ink might be avoided.

Faults in reading.

Reading is a subject which I must again speak of, though it seems almost superfluous to go back to it year after year. I believe that in many instances the want of good reading arises from one or more of the following causes:—

(1.) The pupil-teachers do not prepare the reading lesson for their classes. The passage to be read ought to be most carefully studied the previous night, and questions prepared, so that the teacher might be thoroughly able to explain the meaning of the author.

(2.) Many of the reading-books are extremely difficult, the lessons are on abstruse subjects far above the comprehension of the scholars, and the words used by no means easy to understand.

(3.) The teachers and pupil-teachers always use a book during the reading.

This is objectionable, for reading to be good should be quite intelligible to the hearer without a book, whereas, I must confess, that I have not been able in some instances to understand the "Queen's English" when I have closed the reading book and tried to take in the meaning of the passage by the ears alone.

In explaining the meanings of words, the children should not only employ some common term in place of the more difficult expression, but they should be accustomed to use the word, which has been explained, in a sentence of their own composing, and thus a proof will be given that the explanation has not been in vain.

Faults in arithmetic.

From the constant use of the black-board, few children can put down sums from dictation, and in many schools in which books on arithmetic are used the children "work for the right result" when the answer is given. A few simple sums set as home lessons would obviate this fault.

I do not wish on this occasion to pick out any particular schools as worthy of blame, but there are some in which one or more of the following points require to be remedied :—

(1.) Copying is far too common ; when this is the case, discipline is out of the question, and good teaching impossible. Copying.

(2.) Many school-rooms (even those recently built) are very dirty ; and as dirt begets dirt, the children are in the same state. Schools are dirty.

(3.) Warm school-rooms are the exception, and the teachers and children suffer in consequence.

(4.) Children are got together specially for the inspection, in some cases even when they have left school.

I beg leave to append a form which is used at the Dukinfield Factory school ; the weekly report is sent in to the managers ; and, in addition to the above, monthly and annual reports are drawn up. I wish that in all schools the managers were equally careful.

I have the honor to be, &c.

WILLIAM SCOLTOCK.

To the Right Honorable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX.

DUKINFIELD DAY SCHOOL.

Weekly Report ending Saturday, the *day of* 186 .

DAY.	ATTENDANCE OF THE BOYS.					ATTENDANCE OF THE GIRLS.				
	Morning Relays.	Afternoon Relays.	Total Relays.	Whole Day.	Total Boys.	Morning Relays.	Afternoon Relays.	Total Relays.	Whole Day.	Total Girls.
Monday - -										
Tuesday - -										
Wednesday -										
Thursday - -										
Friday - -										
Total - -										
Average - -										

Relay Boys ; Whole Day ; Total . Relay Girls ; Whole Day ; Total .
Total Boys . Total Girls . Total Boys and Girls .

VISITORS.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	Total.
Ladies resident -						
Ditto strangers -						
Gentlemen resident						
Ditto strangers						
Ditto of the Committee -						

General Conduct of Pupil-Teachers - - -

Ditto Monitors

Ditto Children

General appearance of Children - -

CASH ACCOUNT.	£	s.	d.
Arrears of Fees at the end of last week -			
Amount of Fees for the current week -			
Total - -			
Paid over to the Treasurer by the Master			
Amount of Fees still in arrear - -			

The Report I believe to be correct,

Master.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1860, *by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools*, C. H. ALDERSON, Esq., M.A., *on the* BRITISH *and other* PROTESTANT SCHOOLS, *not connected with the* CHURCH OF ENGLAND, *inspected by him in the Counties of* BEDFORD, CAMBRIDGE, DERBY, HUNTINGDON, LEICESTER, LINCOLN, NORFOLK, NORTHAMPTON, NOTTINGHAM, *and* SUFFOLK.

MY LORDS, 9, Park Crescent.

Number of schools, &c.

DURING the past year I have inspected 155 distinct institutions, or 183 schools under separate teachers, all of which, with the exception of seven, were in the receipt of annual grants.

Organization.

Of these, 83 were mixed schools. Regarding as I do this form of organization as defective in itself, but often necessary, and indeed the only practicable one, I have from time to time drawn attention to any of its incidents which seemed to me to admit of correction. Prominent among these is, in my opinion, the practice adopted in too many mixed schools of a separation according to sex. By all means let a school have its separate departments, if it can; but if circumstances make a mixed school a necessity, common sense would suggest that the fact must be accepted, and the arrangements made as perfect as the state of the case will allow. To import into the organization machinery which, however good in itself, is in a mixed school wholly out of place, not merely stultifies the previous act of the managers, but involves the teacher in endless embarrassment. Without adding to the teaching power, you create, as it were, a school within a school; or, rather, two schools, with a whole set of cross-divisions and mutually conflicting standards of work, most perplexing to the teachers, most confusing to the classes, and utterly subversive of that order and unity on which the very existence of a school depends. The mixed school must be worked as a mixed school, and the classes formed according to proficiency, irrespective of sex.

Mixed schools should be worked as mixed schools.

Finance.

The aggregate annual income of the schools in my district, exclusive of Government grants, amounts to 17,881*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*; of which the large sum of 9,577*l.* has been derived from school pence. The average income per scholar in attendance is 18*s.* 5¼*d.*; the average expenditure a little over 1*l.* The commonest rate of payment is 2*d.* and less than 3*d.*; nearly

41 per cent. of the total number of children in attendance paying at that rate, while the number of those paying over 4*d*. a week does not exceed 3·91 per cent. The average salaries of the teachers of juvenile schools shows a slight decline since last year, a certificated master receiving 100*l*. a year, inclusive of Government grants, a certificated mistress 66*l*. a year. A certificated infant mistress receives 59*l*. 10*s*., which is rather in advance of the average of last year.

Pupil-teachers.

The pupil-teachers—400 in number—continue on the whole to work very creditably; but I have one or two remarks to make with regard to them, to which I invite the attention of teachers in my district. Each pupil-teacher has, as the name implies, two capacities, he is a learner and he is a teacher. In both these capacities he seems to me to have special defects. He is too mechanical a learner; as a teacher, he uses language often absurdly technical, and instead of grappling with the subject he teaches, is too apt to palter round its edge. In support of the first branch of the above criticism, I may observe that those parts of the written examination of pupil-teachers which admit of being learnt mechanically, are for the most part correctly worked, while in subjects requiring thought or judgment they comparatively fail. With regard to the second, I remark almost everywhere a tendency on the part of apprentices to use language in teaching, suitable enough for the head-teacher's private parlour, but quite unsuitable to the apprehension of the class. This comes, I believe, from their failing to bear in mind their own double capacity. They do not sufficiently distinguish between the character of the instruction they themselves receive and that which they are called upon to impart. Their office is not to act as a mere conduit pipe, and convey to the class the instruction just as they get it from the head teacher, but to reproduce it in such a form and in such language as will be clear to the comprehension of the children. I have listened during the past year to many lessons given by pupil-teachers in my presence, and wondered to myself what amount of meaning, if any, was conveyed to the minds of the class by the jargon in which the teachers' ideas have been clothed. Seldom has a lesson been given where it has not been necessary for me at the close to go over the ground again myself, not with the view of merely gleaning up a few casual omissions, but for the double purpose, first, of reducing the language used to the level of the children's understanding, and secondly, of testing their knowledge of *the* most important points connected with the lesson. It is quite curious to see what little good sense or judgment is exhibited by the points taken by the majority of pupil-teachers in the course of a lesson. They are often quite at a loss to distinguish between what is and what is not material for the children to know. Suppose, for example, that the lesson is on the geography of Europe. I often find that the last topics on which a pupil-teacher, casting about in his mind for questions, in such a case lights, are the great rivers and mountain ranges. Half the time is frittered away on points wholly unimportant. The children will, very probably, be pertinaciously asked on which side of the Manzanares the city of Madrid stands, or for what Vienna is remarkable (Answer, a fine cathedral), long before any notice is taken of such rivers as the Rhine and Danube, and such mountains as the Alps or Pyrenees.

Attendanc of scholars.

Interlopin children.

I cannot report any improvement in the attendance of scholars, or any diminution of the evil of an early removal from school. More than 50 per cent. of the children on the registers are below nine years of age. I have noticed particularly this year one of the effects of this premature withdrawal from school. It often happens that I find, even in the very best schools in my district, a large batch of children professing to work with the first class, but, in point of attainments, quite unfit for that position. I ask the reason of this, and am told that they are usually children whose education has been interrupted; they were at school, perhaps, till their tenth year, and then were removed to employment of some kind or other; that employment failing, they return to school for a year or so, until, in fact, some other eligible employment offers. Their parents insist on their being admitted to the first class, however obviously unfit for it, and the teacher generally yields the point. I believe that no pains are spared in the instruction of these "interlopers," but that in many cases they receive even more than their fair share of attention. It is, however, a great mortification to a hard-working teacher to find, as he is almost sure to do at the annual inspection, that the average of attainments in his first class is much depressed by their performance. How can this result be best obviated? Simply, by sifting this heterogeneous element from the *bonâ fide* first class. Children who do not represent the attainments of the first class should not be allowed to work with it. If possible, they should constitute a class to themselves, the teacher doing all he can to bring them on in the instruction they most need. They will probably make much more progress with this arrangement than if yoked together with scholars with whom they have nothing in common except age and social standing. "Uneven" is the criticism I find myself constantly applying to the instruction in schools where I am convinced the master is working to the utmost of his power. And the reason is, that from local circumstances chiefly, the irregular attendants at school are so intermingled with the regular, that the general result of the instruction produces an unfavourable impression. To prevent this altogether is impossible; but I have no doubt that the work done in a school could be more justly and correctly estimated than now, if teachers would maintain a more independent attitude, and resist the demands of parents, when, as in the case of which I have been speaking, they are unreasonable.

Character of instruction.

The general review of the schools visited during the past year shows a satisfactory result as regards elementary instruction. Out of 176 schools, the reading in 174, and the writing in 172, is reported as either good or fair; in a great majority of cases the latter. In 159 the arithmetic was good or fair, while in 17 it was decidedly defective. Out of 173 schools, the geography of 12 was below par; out of 97, the history of 11 only; out of 159, the grammar of 28. It thus appears that this year, as last, the subjects worked with least success are arithmetic and grammar. With regard to the latter subject, I confess myself to be unable to see much practical use in its study as at present pursued in our primary schools. I do not find it giving either scholar or pupil-teacher any real insight into the language; I do not find it conduces to make him speak, write, or spell more correctly. It *does* enable him to draw upon his memory for a stock of phrases and definitions which he has learnt like a parrot by rote, and produces under examination only too glibly. If his knowledge be really tested, the whole fabric falls to the ground. Asked, for example, what is a preposition or conjunction, the whole class replies with one voice with the stereotyped definition of those parts of speech. But asked to point out any preposition or conjunction in the page before them, the same class will often make the most ludicrous mistakes. Again, I question whether, in the analysis of sentences, any benefit commensurate with the amount of labour bestowed upon it be realized. Year after year do many of the female pupil-teachers show up papers on this subject, which prove them so utterly devoid of a right apprehension of it, or of any fixed notions of the principles upon which it proceeds, that, without any disparagement of the study as in certain cases useful, one is tempted to ask, relatively to this particular class of students, *Cui bono?* Indeed, I believe it may do them positive harm. The female mind is only too prone at all times to take refuge from precise or concentrated thought in the haze of vague generalities and cloudy

Teaching of grammar unsatisfactory.

phrases; and this tendency is fostered to a dangerous extent by the technical language with which they come in contact in the analysis of sentences.

Before quitting these details of instruction, I may say a few words on the subject of spelling. Inaccurate spelling is a defect more prevalent among scholars, and even teachers, than is at all generally supposed. I have read more than one paper during the recent Christmas examinations, worked by students sitting for a certificate of merit, which I should have declined to recommend as adequate in point of spelling if shown up to me by candidates for the office of pupil-teacher. One cause of this defective spelling I believe to be the careless revision of the copy-books during and after the writing exercise. Mistakes are made which, from not being promptly pointed out and corrected by the teacher in charge of the writers, fix themselves on the memory, and are with great difficulty eradicated.

Closing of Miss Martineau's industrial school.

The industrial school established and supported by Miss Martineau at Norwich has been closed. Miss Martineau has been driven, much against her will, to this step by the attitude assumed by the parents of her scholars towards the school and its object. From the first I believe it never met with any genuine or hearty support in this quarter. The training in household work was tolerated rather for the sake of the other advantages of the school than prized, as it should have been, on its own account. But Miss Martineau had at least a right to expect that the parents would themselves observe, and cause their children to observe, rules which were fully brought to their notice before their children were admitted, and the maintenance of which was absolutely essential to her scheme. In this, however, she has been diappointed, and of this virtual breach of faith she has good cause to complain. Every flimsy pretence has been seized for evading the industrial work. It injures their health forsooth, or takes up too much of their time, or they cannot afford to pay the small weekly sum levied for the purchase of materials for cookery. Finally, it came to this, that not only were they not anxious, but they *did not wish* that their children should learn to wash, cook, and keep a house tidy. "I must beg of you," writes a parent with considerable effrontery to the mistress, "not to "allow my daughters to do the cleaning or washing department in school, as I consider it often gives them cold, and "they are too young for such work; sorry I should have to "request the rule of the school to be altered for me; if such "must be, I shall be compelled to remove my daughters to "another school." One is tempted to ask to what class of society do persons belong who look with such contempt on a training for their daughters in domestic work. Are their circumstances so easy as to enable them to dispense with the services of their children? Are they so abject as to make them indifferent *how* the house goes on, so long as it *does* go on? Neither the one nor the other. They belong, for the most part, to the class of petty tradesmen; some of them work for wages. The list of the parents' occupations, as taken when the school closed, included the following: a shoemaker, a cloth-cutter, a clerk, a missionary, a sempstress, a cord spinner, a butcher, a grocer, a sieve-maker, a carpenter, a printer, a currier, an engineer, an engine-driver, two sailors, a confectioner, a publican, a coffee-shop keeper, &c. &c. I will not enter into the question whether this class was one likely to give a favourable reception to a project of this kind. Suffice it to say, that it was the class Miss Martineau intended should benefit by her munificence, a class in which she had long observed a lamentable want of training in the most ordinary household duties. What may be the value which an engine-driver attaches to the possession of a neat and cleanly home, or whether his avocations be such as to make him regard it as altogether a superfluity; whether the "sailors" of Norwich are so handy as to be able to dispense with the assistance of their daughters in making the house snug; whether there be not some likelihood that a sieve-maker, in bringing up his children in unthrifty habits, may be unawares applying the principles of his art to the family purse; whether it be not the direct interest of confectioners and petty coffee-house keepers that their daughters should know how to cook; whether, in short, there is any one in the above list who would not save in expense, and gain immeasurably in comfort, if his daughters were trained to be thoroughly efficient housekeepers, it is not for me to determine. Without, however, entering upon such inquiries, I content myself with observing that nothing can be more inconsistent than the conduct of these parents. In no class, perhaps, except that engaged in field labour, are the children of both sexes so constantly kept from school. Either they are wanted or they are not wanted at home. If the former, why do the parents set their faces against a training which will make their girls able to do well work which they now do miserably, if at all? If the latter, why are they the very persons who are found so continually keeping their daughters away from school on the plea of "wanted at home"?

In one respect, and one only, the result of Miss Martineau's experiment seems to me satisfactory. So far as this particular class is concerned, it points significantly to the quarter in which the real opposition to industrial work is to be found, and the persons with whom the responsibility for failure rests. Not with your Lordships; for this institution, in common with others of a similar character, has been liberally aided from the public fund. Not with the teachers; Miss Martineau does not attribute her want of success to any fault on their part. Not to the children themselves; for it is not in their nature to set themselves strongly against instruction which they understand to be a fixed part of the school routine, and to have received their parents' approval. The parents, and the parents alone, constitute the real and effectual opponents of all progress in industrial instruction. Weighed in the balance against the suggestions of a miserable and petty vanity, and that mischievous notion so prevalent among all classes in England, of sacrificing all to appearance, both their own comfort and the lasting benefit of their children, counts for absolutely nothing. Until they are inoculated with juster notions on education, until they are brought to look on it somewhat in connexion with the state of life to which their children are called, and to discern between what is useful and what is merely showy, it is idle to expect that any system of combining industrial with intellectual instruction will meet with any lasting success.

The difference between schools in the town and country not sufficiently recognized.

It would be, I suppose, conceded on all sides, that the model for a village school differs from that for a town school. Every one recognizes some main points in which they differ. Probably all would agree in this, that whereas in a town school it is very right to lay stress on what are called "the advanced "branches," for the reason that, in proportion as a boy shows himself a smart and well-informed scholar, his chances of getting forward in life are increased; the same motive does not apply with equal force in the rural school. The latter is attended for the most part by the child of the labouring man, destined himself, in a short time, to follow his father's occupation. He cannot come regularly or for long, as many a boy may in a town. These considerations indicate a point where education in the country diverges from that in towns. Whatever the locality, reading, writing, and arithmetic must be more than half of the whole. But while it is the interest of the town boy that he should learn such subjects as grammar and history, there is not the same reason for introducing them into purely rural districts, and it is clear that a mere smattering of them is of no use whatever. A country lad does well, if in the short time allowed him at school he manages to learn to read and write passably well, and to feel at home in easy market arithmetic. If this principle were at all generally admitted and acted upon, one would expect to find in rural schools, as a rule, great, almost exclusive, attention paid to the three fundamental subjects,—that here the teachers made them, as it were, a "speciality." In towns one would expect to find no less care indeed bestowed on these subjects, but in addition to them "the higher branches," as they are called, occupying a fairly prominent position. But how does this anticipation tally with the fact? So far as my experience goes, very little, if at all. The best teaching of the simplest subjects I have found almost invariably in towns; the worst in rural and village schools, side by side often with a surprising quantity of technical knowledge of grammar or geography. The managers of country schools are in most cases too ambitious to content themselves with sound teaching of a humble kind. To every school they apply a Procrustean rule; it must teach so much grammar, so much history, so much geography, or it has no pretension to the name of school. The consequence is that the fundamental instruction, in other words, the only part of the instruction provided in the school which is practically accessible to the labourer's child, who leaves long before he reaches the first class, is often grossly neglected. I do not think that anything can be done to mitigate this evil, so long as the option is left to managers and teachers of deserting the humbler but more useful path of instruction for one that is showy, but too often superficial. It is too great a temptation for there to be much chance of its being resisted *on the spot.* On the other hand, it would be neither wise nor practicable wholly to preclude rural schools from teaching the higher subjects. Whether it would not be possible, in *rural schools alone*, to make a favourable report from the inspector as to the teaching of elementary subjects a condition precedent of the introduction of the more advanced branches, is a question which I confess I should be glad to have solved. Were some such check as this adopted, two results would probably follow:—1. The whole efforts of the teacher would be concentrated on the reading, writing, and arithmetic, while his liberty to extend his time-table would not be curtailed, except on proven deficiency in fundamentals. 2. These schools would be purged for the most part of all but the children of the *bonâ fide* labourer. The thriving tradesman or farmer would send his child elsewhere if the instruction were restricted, even provisionally, within these modest limits.

Scarcity of good village teachers.

It is much to be wished that the teachers in rural schools understood their mission more perfectly. To nine who would do good service in the larger sphere of a town, I find one who exhibits vigour and judgment in the management of a village school *as such*. If they do not fall into a spiritless and languid discharge of their duties, they are too apt to run into the contrary extreme of attempting too much, and on too large a scale. A wide field is open to every village teacher who wants one, though not in that direction in which most of them look for it. There is the character of his scholars and their parents to be studied; there are local peculiarities of mind, habit, language, to be observed, and, to some extent, amended; within the doors of his school a thousand daily opportunities for the exercise of the finest tact in humanizing the mannerless, infusing life into the sluggish, steadying the volatile. Insight like this is not acquired in a day, still less turned to practical account. Until the work of village teaching is approached in something of this spirit, and not viewed as a mere stepping-stone to more remunerative employment, there will be complaints of its unsatisfactory character, because the main causes which make it so will remain uncorrected.

I have the honor to be, &c.

C. H. ALDERSON.

To the Right Honorable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1860, *by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools*, E. H. BRODIE, Esq., M.A., *on the* BRITISH *and other* PROTESTANT SCHOOLS, *not connected with the* CHURCH OF ENGLAND, *inspected by him in the Counties of* NORTHUMBERLAND, DURHAM, *and* YORK.

MY LORDS, York, January 1861.

I.—NUMBER OF SCHOOLS INSPECTED.

Annual Grant schools an departments.

IN the past year 163 schools, 211 departments, have been inspected, and as it has happened that 6 schools have been twice visited, the actual number of inspection visits has been 169. The schools receiving annual grants were 141 (including two, Preston and Burnley, Wesleyan, inspected by me for Dr. Morell), containing 187 departments, in which number two night schools are reckoned. The remaining 22 schools, with 25 departments, were cases of simple inspection; but of these 8 schools, with 11 departments, are now permanently transferred to my annual grant list. These are:—

Simple Inspection schools and departments.

- In Yorkshire, 4.
  - Rotherham, Wesleyan.
  - Leeds, Holbeck, Wesleyan.
  - Sheffield, Brunswick, Wesleyan.
  - Middlesboro' on Tees, South Bank, British.
- In Durham, 2.
  - Darlington Bank Top, British, Infants.
  - Wolsingham, Wesleyan.
- In Northumberland, 2.
  - Willington Quay, Stephenson Memorial, British.
  - Newham, British.

II.—CIRCUMSTANCES OF SCHOOLS.

School premises and apparatus.

The school buildings in my district are mostly spacious and well lighted, while some few are excellent in all respects. Generally the apparatus is sufficient, though sometimes there is too great a delay in supplying fresh books, and occasionally there are not enough slates, or not entire ones, but fragments for the younger children.

Over-crowded schools.

In large towns, and in populous localities, manufacturing or mining, some schools are either now, or will soon be, overcrowded. The popularity of a teacher, or the caprice of parents, causes a sudden influx of more children than can either be healthily accommodated or properly taught, want of land, and perhaps want of funds, forbidding, or committees delaying to provide the requisite additional area. In such cases, if neither class-rooms can be built, nor infant schools provided, the master ought at once to limit the numbers.

Rural districts of Northumberland.

In the rural districts of Northumberland the premises are often small and ill-contrived. Here other causes as well impede education. Funds are raised with more difficulty, the homes of the hinds are mostly wretched and indecent hovels, while their annual shiftings and migrations disturb the progress of their children in learning. Sparsely populated as the county is, there are yet many parts to which the Government system has not penetrated. Of the 22 simple inspection schools visited by me during the year, 10 were located in Northumberland, of which number it has been possible as yet to transfer the pair mentioned alone to the annual grant list. By letters, and in other ways, through different channels of communication, I have sought to reach localities which time permitted not to visit personally, but as yet with very little effect.

Ventilation.

Though a few schools are ill provided with the means of perfect ventilation, by far the most would be well ventilated if the teachers chose. But I have constantly found ventilators, both in roof and floor, or at the sides, closed ; and on inspecting schools in the afternoon, too often the pestiferous atmosphere has manifested that the windows have not been opened in the interval between school hours to freely air and purify the room. From such closeness and foulness the health of teachers and pupils suffers daily, but habituated to the impurity they have forgotten its harm.

Offices.

Akin to the fault of imperfect ventilation is the defective supervision of offices, a matter delicate to speak of, but of the utmost importance as regards the health, cleanliness, decency, and growing moral habits of the children. It would be well if the noses and eyes of some teachers were more sensitive. In this matter I have now given full warning, and the effectual remedy will be to stop the capitation grant in flagrant cases.

Committees.

From members of committees and the managers of schools generally I have received much courtesy, which I gladly acknowledge; but I cannot forbear remarking, that if, especially where the committee is numerous, some of these gentlemen, notwithstanding the calls of business, would strain a point to be present at the inspection, their attendance on so natural an occasion would be good for the school, and prevent what has sometimes happened, any slight subsequent misunderstanding, particularly where the results of an inspection, as disclosed in the report, do not favourably coincide with those of other examinations.

III.—INTERNAL ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF SCHOOLS.

General ability of teachers.

The teachers, as a body, in my district display great aptitude and ability, and considering the common circumstances against which they all contend, early leaving, irregular attendance, homes sometimes undoing what is gained at school, the ignorance and caprice of parents, and other circumstances, their patience, energy, and constant assiduous labour deserve no slight praise. As regards, indeed, the older teachers, there is an admirable proof of their ability, that out of 14 whose certificates in a year and a half have been forwarded for revision, one only has failed to obtain any elevation, she having, through circumstances indeed which she could not control, twice changed her school within the five years, and thus rendered herself obnoxious to your Lordships' very salutary rule forbidding the certificate to be raised in such cases. Of the remaining 13, three have been advanced a step, a fourth has been advanced two steps, while the other nine have all been raised the maximum number of three steps. Of these teachers, four had conducted their schools for upwards of 10 years successfully, another for 10 years; and the other eight for between 5 and 10. The schools of these and of similar teachers, whose certificates had been raised previously, afford, as I stated in my last report, by far the best examples of organization and instruction. The classes are better arranged, time is more judiciously economised, the transitions from stage to stage in every branch of knowledge better regulated, the order more perfect, discipline firmer, attendance more regular. A good master, indeed, if he cannot thoroughly secure regularity of attendance, can do much to enforce it by his own example of punctuality, by his lively interest in the school studies, by visiting parents, pointing out the loss of time, money, and higher things through absence, even if only occasional, and by prohibiting or punishing mere truancy. It has greatly surprised me to find that in many schools prizes are given for regular attendance, surely on a false principle; for though regular attendance ought to be a condition of competing for a prize, it seems scarcely in itself to be a sufficient ground for receiving one. Scholars' certificates may be fitly

Prizes.

Scholars' certificates.

mentioned here, of which, within a year and a half, I have distributed 121 to 16 schools in the following proportions:—

Schools.		Male Recipients.	Female Recipients.
Beverley, Wesleyan	(at 2 inspections)	14	—
Bradford Borough, West, British	(at 1 inspection)	3	—
Bradford, Richmond Terrace, Wesleyan	do.	3	—
Greenholme Mills, British	do.	3	1
Greetland, Wesleyan	(at 2 inspections)	21	18
Halifax, British	(at 1 inspection)	8	—
Jarrow Chemical Co.'s	do.	8	—
Lidget Green, British	do.	3	—
Leeds, New Wortley, Zion, British	do.	2	—
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Royal Jubilee, British	do.	12	—
Nafferton, Wesleyan	do.	1	—
Pontefract, Wesleyan	do.	3	3
Silsden, Wesleyan	do.	6	—
North Shields, Scotch Presbyterian	do.	1	—
South Shields Union, British	do.	10	—
Wylam Colliery	do.	1	—
Totals	16 schools inspected	99	22

As regards the age and school standing of the recipients the results are as follows:—

MALES.

	Yrs.	Mon.		Yrs.	Mon.
Highest age	15	10	Highest school standing	9	2
Average „	13	7	Average „	5	4½
Lowest „	12	—	Lowest „	3	1

FEMALES.

	Yrs.	Mon.		Yrs.	Mon.
Highest age	14	6	Highest school standing	8	2
Average „	13	6	Average „	5	5
Lowest „	12	5	Lowest „	3	1

The female recipients are nearly all from the same school, Greetland Wesleyan, one of the best conducted of those which admit half-timers. All, I understand, are now employed mostly in mills, and earning good wages. These certificates are certainly coveted and prized both by parents and children. To some little extent they seem to stimulate attendance, while they are otherwise valuable as a substantial proof of an education having been received and profited by.

Registers.

The daily and weekly registers of attendance, with the quarterly and annual summaries, appear to be accurately kept in all, though not very neatly in a few of the annual grant schools of my district. The register of admission and withdrawal, with the various statistical items contained in it, as to the age of children, their previous education, the occupation of parents and other matters is neglected in some schools, though of much utility both to the master himself and to the public, often demanding information on these topics.

Appearance of schools.

Some schools are certainly much neater and tidier than others, and, notwithstanding large numbers, it seems possible, if a teacher will determine to do it, to keep even a school-room free from the dirt and disorder disfiguring some, unless indeed the weather be very wet and roads unusually muddy.

Spitting.

It is not pleasant to see the children, especially the females, spitting even on their slates to clean them, the common practice everywhere, but it is far more barbarous when, as I *have* seen, they spit here and there on the floor unheeded by the master. Such a habit ought to be annihilated at once.

Classification.

The classification of children is almost always twofold, separately for arithmetic, and separately for other subjects. A few schools, which too are among the best, have one classification for all, but it seems generally not possible to make this arrangement.

Pupil-teachers.

At any rate pupil-teachers ought not to be so frequently shifted from class to class, as they often are, neither the class prospering with such vicissitudes, nor they themselves gaining any experience. Generally, pupil-teachers seem to work hard in the school, and from the third year upwards, some earlier, are of great use to the teacher. Their examinations are on the whole satisfactory, considering that only 1½ hour a day can be given to preparation for them. The composition seems to me the most defective point, to which I shall allude presently in speaking of the way in which grammar is taught. My summaries inform me that in the past year 440 pupil-teachers have been examined by me. I find that not less than 27 of these, through various causes, have ceased to belong to the number. Death has carried off one, illness has necessitated the removal of 12 others, the indentures of four have been cancelled on account of their bad examinations, of four also on account of misconduct, two girls have married, the parents removing from the neighbourhood have obtained the dismissal of three, and one ran away, having an unhappy home. Altogether the vacancies, 27 in 440, amount to slightly over 6 per cent.

Assistant teachers.

I have examined six assistant teachers during the year. I cannot say that these have acquitted themselves brilliantly, nor do I, as a rule, think this class of teachers, unless they are probationary and certificated, works very satisfactorily or harmoniously in a school. Their position is ill-defined, unless they have a night school to manage, and they themselves, generally selected either from among the lowest Queen's scholars or from those pupil-teachers who failed to obtain Queen's scholarships, exhibit often little energy and inferior capacity for teaching. It is to be hoped that probationary teachers will supplant them, whose aid will be needed in many large schools restricted since the Minute of May 4, 1859, to four pupil-teachers.

Candidates.

Of candidates, 132 have been examined, and though generally admitted, where other conditions allowed, their examination has not always seemed to me to warrant it, but the hope of their improvement under training and the desire of aiding the teacher has overruled other objections, unless the examination was indeed heinous. It would, however, save vexation to parents and disappointment to these young people themselves, if the teachers who present them for examination would first ascertain whether there is any probability of their passing. More than once it has been needful for me to reject some boy or girl represented as the *spes gregis*, and fetched for the occasion from some pretentious middle class school, but whose attainments, when tested, proved far behind those of many of the children they would have to instruct. Candidates, especially, fail in arithmetic and in the most elementary parts, numeration and notation.

IV.—Separate Branches of Instruction.

Descending now from generals to particulars, my impressions recorded last year as to the separate branches of elementary instruction are not materially altered.

Reading.

The reading is, with rare exceptions, at the best only fair; in many schools but moderate, in some bad. There is imperfect enunciation and articulation, slurring over of final syllables and letters, mispronunciation, little attention to stops, unheeded emphasis, mumbling, inaudibility. The ear of many teachers seems little sensitive to the miscalling of words, the elision of the aspirate or its wrongful insertion. At least they omit to check and correct the faults. The abuse of the simultaneous system tends also to prevent faults being properly checked. For, perhaps, when one scholar reads a sentence, six perceive one fault, and six another, and all twelve shouting simultaneously only bewilder instead of setting the reader right, while the teacher, acquiescing in the vicarious discharge of his duty, refrains from insisting on the correction of the error. It seems again to be an unnatural plan of reading, when each child in a class reads merely a sentence, and if they do this in the order in which they sit, most neglect the whole lesson and its connected parts for their own particular portion.

Poetry is comparatively little read, seldom with appreciative feeling, and never learnt by heart, though as an occasional home lesson short songs and lyric pieces from Wordsworth or Campbell, or verses of Mrs. Hemans, simple, natural, and touching, with which most reading books abound, might both be learnt and recited with pleasure, and with no small benefit to reading. I regret that the large size of my schools, and their increasing number, prevents me from devoting much time to the junior classes. Generally, I doubt if the lowest children are taught very perfectly how to read, and I have little doubt that the highest classes in infant schools contain better readers, as a lot, than the lowest in mixed schools.

Writing.

Writing is generally good and practical; in some schools excellent. In a few schools old fashioned copybooks still lurk, adapted, seemingly, to render a dull study duller. For of what use can it be to copy ten and twelve times over such crackjaw words as these—"Zumiologist," "Xenodochium," "Opinionist," "Tirconium," "Ichneumon," "Temperament," "Zany Zanying," "Vaccination," "Demonists"? Or such pompous moral phrases as these—"Study universal rectitude," "Wanton actions are very unseemly"? Or prophetic warnings—"Many sorrows shall be to the wicked," "Distraction follows inconsiderate deeds"? Or allegorical pagan ideas—"Bacchus has drowned more than Neptune"? Or hard scientific facts—"Azote and oxygen form atmospheric air"? Such words and phrases provoke only dull wonder and a stare, rendering the task more than ever mechanical, and still more perniciously cause inattention, careless blundering, inaccuracies, and bad spelling.

Dictation and spelling.

Dictation is worked in almost all schools generally well, but, whatever its other value, does not always promote good spelling. Words, indeed, seem often spelt rightly in a relative way, as having occurred in certain places in a certain reading lesson, than from unerring knowledge; for the same word, spelt rightly in dictation, and occurring subsequently in a piece of grammar to be parsed on slates, is often misspelt.

Arithmetic.

The groundwork of arithmetic is too much neglected. Numeration and notation, except in the best schools, are either imperfectly taught at first, or their knowledge is not sustained. Too little use is made of the blackboard to illustrate arithmetical principles and operations. There is, too, a good deal of mutual whispering and copying, which in some few schools seems, indeed, to be quite normal, nor to be thought dishonourable.

Additional subjects: History.

Of additional subjects, history is taught in fewest schools, in a desultory manner and unsatisfactorily, since the hair of Rufus and the legs of Edward I. seem still to be of as great historical importance as the Reformation and Rebellion. Were the existing manuals better, it would, perhaps, be taught better.

Geography.

Geography is taught dryly and in a rote fashion. The area of a country, its length and breadth, population per square mile; then a few isolated facts are added as to capes, towns, rivers, &c., the map being unrolled, and hanging down the blackboard. Physical geography is much neglected, and scarcely ever is the skeleton of a country drawn on the blackboard with its mountain ranges and river systems. Yet if the teacher drew this, and required the sketch to be reproduced on slate or paper as a home lesson, it would both convey accurate knowledge and employ the faculties of observation and attention.

Grammar.

In grammar the parts of speech are known, a simple sentence can be parsed correctly, and in some schools analysed. But though this can be done, boys answer often ungrammatically. Pupil-teachers use improper modes of speech, and even some teachers commit strange errors and solecisms of expression. Few boys in a school can answer a question properly by a sentence, and few pupil-teachers can write sentences in which there is not some fault of grammar or of punctuation or of expression. In revising papers worked for the Christmas examination both by candidates for Queen's scholarships and for certificates, this fact has especially struck me, no less than in papers worked by pupil-teachers at my own examinations.

Copious instances which could be selected would disclose not merely ill-formed sentences, misapplied, incomplete, or inexact expressions, bad punctuation, but far worse grammatical offences, namely, singular nouns agreeing with plural verbs, and the opposite, the faulty construction of prepositions, wrong use of adverbs, wrong and excessive use of both pronouns and conjunctions.

Industrial work.

Needlework is professedly taught in all the schools of my district except the very poorest, where it is difficult to raise the necessary funds, even with the help of the capitation grant. It is far better taught, as may be supposed, in separate girl schools than in mixed schools. Last year I had a few of the latter vividly before me, in which, no specimens or few being exhibited at inspection, I suspected that part of the time professedly set apart for this study, viz., either the whole afternoon or two hours daily, was wasted. I have now most carefully inquired into this subject, and with the utmost confidence re-assert my former statement, that an hour and a half, and in some schools, where the teachers are very expert and the organization good, even an hour daily will suffice for needlework. Deducting separate boys' departments and infants' departments, there are in my district 138 mixed schools and separate girls' departments. Selecting from these the oldest and best schools, besides my ordinary inquiries at inspection, I have begged the mistresses of more than 50 to be so good as to inform me by letter as to the time daily and weekly spent on needlework, whether or no that time was in their judgment sufficient, the chief results aimed at for a girl before leaving school, and various other points. Answers have been received from 47 schools. From one only have I received answer that the whole afternoon is devoted to sewing; from nine others that two hours daily, or what is equivalent to that in the week, is bestowed on it; from 37 others that one hour and a half daily, seven and a half weekly, though some give as little as one or one hour and a quarter daily, is bestowed. The testimony that such limited time is sufficient, the girl of course being supposed industrious and regular, is unhesitating, and immensely preponderates.

With all the time spent on needlework in some doubtless perfectly model schools, it does not seem much proficiency is secured. Else we should not lately have seen that clever squib, "The Ladies' Dilemma," reflecting on the gross ignorance displayed by school-girls in plain needlework, while taught crochet and embroidery; nor should I have heard from a lady that she, having selected a highly recommended girl from an elementary school to assist in household work, found her neither useful for making beds, scouring dishes, nor serviceable in any branch of plain needlework, but capable only, when pressed to disclose what then her attainments were, of "crocheying Moses."

Neither to "crochet Moses," nor to become mere milliners and dressmakers, are girls sent to elementary schools, but to have all their faculties awakened, to be made as good, as brisk, as neat, as lively, and as well instructed as a school in a given time can make them; and if geography and grammar can to some extent be dispensed with for girls, though highly useful, it will not make them worse wives, mothers, or servants, if they can read, write, and keep accounts as perfectly as possible.

Holmfirth school.

At Holmfirth Wesleyan school, where the girls read surprisingly well, being only equalled by those of the British school at Berwick, they are first sent to learn sewing at a ladies' school in the place, then go to the other school to be trained intellectually, a certain time being still given to needlework to keep up the knowledge. This is a good plan, but of course can rarely be adopted.

Girls' schools.

More instruction ought to be given in household matters and common things in girls' schools than appears now to be done.

Nafferton school.

At Nafferton Wesleyan school, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, is the only industrial department for boys. It consists of a small vegetable garden and plot set apart for corn growing, worked in different allotments by the boys (who are allowed to sell the produce of their separate portions), under the superintendence of the master, the son of a farmer, and himself a farmer before he became a teacher. It answers well, but as yet does not seem to have had a very perceptible effect in securing more regular attendance, as the following table shows:—

Year.	No. claiming Capitation Grant.		Average Attendance for Year.
	Boys.	Girls.	
1857	20	12	142
1858	32	16	149
1859	33	20	161
1860	38	13	172

The industrial department was commenced in 1859; the attendance appears to have risen in the previous year, probably owing to prizes being first distributed in that year.

Infant schools.

Infant schools are very well conducted in my district, but in a few children seem to be kept too long. The kindergarten exercises would be a valuable addition in many. Pupil-teachers in these schools do not generally do examinations equal to those of other female pupil-teachers.

Night schools.

I have inspected three night schools, one of which, however, received no pecuniary aid from Government. Two or three others were closed at the time of my visit. It is to be wished they were more frequent, but want of funds, and, in some large towns, jealousy lest they should interfere with the mechanics' institute, or some pet place of instruction, thwart those who would undertake them. In the low neighbourhoods of great towns, in populous localities, and in country districts, where temptations to leave school early are so strong, they are much needed.

Education after leaving school. I close this report with a word or two on education after leaving school. Do young people care to carry on their own education? Have they any zeal for improvement, any thirst for acquiring knowledge? I do not profess to answer this question, even approximately, but it may be observed, that with about two or three exceptions in my district, mechanics' institutes give little help to adult education. Classes are rare. Superficial lectures are common.

Messrs. Reckitts' library. In Hull, the Messrs. Reckitts, who have large starch works and biscuit manufactory, opened, rather more than a year since, a library for their work-people, who paid a penny weekly. The books selected were about 400 of all sorts, and at first were read with avidity. Soon enthusiasm evaporated, distaste was manifested, and the library was closed. The work-people are generally from 18 to 27 years old, and many of them females. Most were selected as having been to elementary schools.

I have the honor to be, &c.

To the Right Honorable E. H. BRODIE.
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1860, *by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools,* SCOTT NASMYTH STOKES, Esq., B.A., *on the* ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS *inspected by him in the Counties of* CHESTER, CUMBERLAND, DERBY, FLINT, LANCASTER, SALOP, *and* STAFFORD.

MY LORDS, Liverpool, January 1861.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.

Number of schools.

BETWEEN the 1st of September 1859 and the 1st of September 1860 I have within the limits of my own district examined a larger number of children than in any previous year. In boys' schools, or mixed schools taught by masters, I have examined 6,990 children, in girls' schools, or mixed schools under female teachers, 12,747, and in infants' schools, 6,647, making a total of 26,384 scholars, who occupied 240 departments of 103 separate institutions. My visits have been entirely confined to schools in receipt of your Lordships' annual grants. Indeed, pressure of engagements prevented the inspection of annual grant schools at Hurst Green, Garstang, and Douglas in the Isle of Man; so that it has been again impossible for me to pay any attention at all to cases of simple inspection.

Another report will treat of the three Roman Catholic Training schools, which it has been a part of my duty to inspect in 1860.

Industrial schools.

Two of the institutions visited are certified industrial schools, both for girls, and both situated in Liverpool. They have been founded with excellent intentions, and are conducted in an admirable spirit; but the premises in which they are held cannot be deemed worthy of praise. The accommodation afforded at the larger of the two, viz.: St. George's Lace school in Everton Crescent, is indeed so wholly incommensurate with the number of children charitably admitted, that, unless a removal to more roomy premises is at once effected, I cannot recommend your Lordships by the further payment of grants to sanction arrangements, which, if not absolutely injurious to health, can have but slight effect in training vagrant children to habits of order and decency. St. Elizabeth's Industrial school, in Soho Street, occupies a house large enough for the limited number received, but with larger accommodation the same careful pains would benefit a wider circle. The greatest difficulty is found in working the Industrial Schools Act, since the trouble imposed on magistrates and police indisposes them to commit children under it; and there is reason to believe that from the greater facility of committal, many children are sent to Reformatories at thrice the cost to the State, who would be more suitably placed in Industrial schools.

Night schools.

During the year I have visited 33 night schools; viz., 11 for young men and 22 for females. Those for young men are connected with the annual grant day schools at Manchester St. Chad's, Chorley, Liverpool Holy Cross, Burnley, Blackburn St. Anne's, Preston St. Wilfrid's, Stockport, Ashton-under-Lyne, Hyde, and Macclesfield. The aggregate attendance was 1,095 of all ages. At Hyde the evening classes are conducted by the certificated master of the day school, who has no pupil-teachers apprenticed to him; and at Stockport a certificated master of energy and ability is specially employed for the night school. The other night schools are managed with various success by untrained teachers, to 14 of whom your Lordships upon my report awarded grants amounting to 135*l.* 15*s.* An extraordinary amount of zeal was displayed at St. Anne's, Blackburn; but the evening classes there are not yet of long enough standing to have been thoroughly tested. At St. Wilfrid's, Preston, the attainments of many young men are very creditable, and their conduct such as to gratify the managers who, for many years, have bestowed unwearied personal pains upon their advancement in learning and virtue.

These, like most of the night schools inspected by me, are designed for factory operatives. At Liverpool Holy Cross is a large night school of street-sellers, whose irregular habits and precarious earnings produce formidable difficulties. A master of peculiar gifts has been selected, who effects much good amongst them, and exercises an astonishing control.

The inspected night schools of young women are situated at Wigan St. John's, Manchester St. Chad's, St. Patrick's, and St.

Wilfrid's, Liverpool St. Nicholas' and Holy Cross, Preston St. Wilfrid's, St. Austin's, and St. Ignatius', Chorley, Bolton, Burnley, Blackburn St. Anne's, Stockport, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Hyde. They had an attendance of 2,945. At Preston St. Austin's a probationer had been appointed for the evening classes. At Liverpool St. Nicholas', Chorley, and Hyde, they were under assistants, and at Bolton a certificated mistress was temporarily in charge. The untrained teachers, employed for the remainder, received amongst them 26 grants of the value of 203*l.* 1*s.* 3*d.* Many of these institutions possess great interest; but the most striking amongst them for numbers, regularity, and minuteness of organization is at Stockport. The attendance here was 672, under 40 teachers, now superintended by an experienced certificated mistress. Again and again, during the last eight years, in summer and winter, officially and unofficially, I have visited this school and never found the classes otherwise than crowded, with the appointed teachers regularly in attendance. It is superfluous to add, that success so extraordinary springs from the talent and devotion of the manager. His agents are of common mould.

Little direct religious instruction is imparted in night schools. In Preston, indeed, where a system of evening teaching has been carefully kept up for a long period, as well as in some other places, a class-room or other apartment is assigned to those whose youth or ignorance of religion calls for particular pains, and here the chief work is catechetical instruction. Into the night school proper, young persons are not admitted until they have received their first communion. Henceforward, they do not repeat the catechism, but school generally opens and invariably ends with hymns and prayer. In other places religious instruction is given on an extra night when attendance is not obligatory. The scholars, it must be observed, have arrived at years of discretion, and at all events are earning their own support. Their taste, therefore, and wishes must be consulted in selecting subjects of instruction. They hear sermons, they say, and frequent the sacraments in church; but they attend night school to acquire secular learning. Attempts based on a different view have often been made, but I have not observed any of them to succeed.

Within my experience a difference has been developed between night schools for males and those for females. The latter, I have observed, require only a cheerful, warm, well lighted room, with the pleasant face and kind word of a friendly teacher; and they will attempt regularly in large numbers to read and write and sing. They have no occupations at home. The conditions of their factory life induce fixed gregarious habits, and the night school comes to close their day as naturally as the mill opens it. Such schools are chiefly valuable for their moral effects and for the sound public opinions which they create in favour of an innocent virtuous life. The instruction is not barren or unsuitable; but I think that the practical arithmetic of buying and selling should always be taught in spite of the repugnance often expressed towards figures. Persons already in receipt of good wages and the future mothers of families ought for their own protection to know how to give and take change, and to make the common calculations of every day life.

For males something of a higher character is needed. I have seen many night schools begun with large promise; but where the instruction has not been carried beyond reading, writing, and arithmetic, the attendance soon dwindles, and the school fails. Hence it would appear that the first element of success in a night school for males is a master of better attainments than the common run of voluntary teachers. In a word, I believe that male night schools should be taught by certificated masters. If such probationers could be obtained as Mr. Harden of Stockport, their success would be assured.

New schools.

In connexion with inspected schools, new departments have been built at Chorley for infants; at Manchester St. Chad's for infants, in two rooms; and at Fleetwood for infants. The Accrington St. Oswald's school has been transferred to new premises, which are not, however, destined to serve permanently for school purposes. I have inspected entirely new school premises of good character at Oldham, South-hill, and Hassop. School-rooms, not altogether new, have for the first time been inspected as the condition of annual grants at Blackburn St. Anne's for girls, Patricroft, Southport, and Salford. New school-rooms, not yet visited, have been built at Warrington for girls and infants; Preston St. Austin's for girls and infants; Mawdesley, Newsham, and Great Crosby. Ten schools are known to be in course of erection in other places.

An example of progress, so peculiarly gratifying as to deserve especial notice, may be seen at Stockport. The description given by Her Majesty's Inspector in 1849, states that the teacher was "utterly incompetent," and that "under "his feeble direction the school had dwindled away to a state "which deserves to be called disgraceful." In fact, as the managers relate, it was your Lordships' grants which first enabled them to establish a school worthy of the name, and it does not appear that the teacher had gained a certificate of merit earlier than 1852. On my first visit in the following year there were assembled 110 boys and 68 girls, in a day school of the ordinary kind, and at night 302 young women were crowded into the stifling atmosphere of a low dilapidated shed. The contrast in 1860 was very striking. New and spacious premises had in the interval been raised, upon a site chosen with great judgment. The attendance by day and night numbered 1,338. There are five certificated teachers employed besides apprentices and 58 assistants, and the capitation grant allowed was 135*l.* 8*s.* The Catholic half-timers now attend the school in considerable numbers, and the Inspector of Factories has given substantial proofs of his approbation. This case also affords evidence of the tendency of education, truly promoted, to further the interests of religion, since a large church is about to be built upon land adjoining the school play-ground.

Building Grants.

And this may be a convenient opportunity to examine the application of your Lordships' building grants for Roman Catholic schools within the district. As representing a minority whose opinions are often misunderstood and misrepresented, and whose numbers are not accurately known to any one, I may be allowed to express my deep regret that the Government, yielding to the opposition of certain sections of the community, abandoned the intention of taking a religious census of the people. The results of such a census would have shown Roman Catholics how many new schools are imperatively required, and would have guided the Privy Council in meeting demands for grants. Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth sagaciously remarked in 1853, that large sums would have to be spent on the buildings of Roman Catholic schools. Since that time I am in a position to testify that school premises have been improved prodigiously; but aid from the Parliamentary grant, though beneficial and highly prized, has been far from excessive, either in number of cases or amount of money. To make this evident, it will be enough to set down the names of all the aided schools entered in the last minutes, together with the sums granted and the number of scholars actually seen by me at the last inspection :—

Names of aided Schools.	Amount of Government Grant. £	s.	d.	Number present at Examination.
Liverpool, Holy Cross	1,200	0	0	815
„ St. Mary's	1,017	0	0	671
„ St. Francis Xavier's	1,228	0	0	607
„ St. Anne's	826	15	5	275
Wigan, St. John's	144	13	4	629
„ St. Mary's	126	11	6	425
„ St. Patrick's	320	0	0	379
Manchester, St. Mary's	460	0	0	383
„ St. Chad's	620	0	0	685
Chorley	500	0	0	671
Bolton, SS. Peter's and Paul's	622	0	0	400
Oldham	1,451	0	0	834
Preston, Walker Street	320	0	0	295
„ St. Wilfrid's	80	0	0	497
St. Helen's, St. Joseph's	740	0	0	294
Sutton, St. Joseph's	754	0	0	197
Birkenhead, St. Mary's	1,101	0	0	279
Wolverhampton, St. Patrick's	160	0	0	487
Carlisle, St. Patrick's	64	0	10	279
South-hill	424	0	0	85
Stockport	1,689	0	0	1,338
Talacre	670	0	0	124
Great Haywood	270	0	0	47
Garstang (not inspected since 1859)	432	0	0	112
	£15,820	1	1	10,808

Thus it will be seen that the assistance given by the State has averaged 1*l.* 8*s.* 7½*d.* per child in actual attendance, although several of the schools are too recently established to have as yet attracted the numbers upon which they may fairly reckon. All of them, excepting St. Mary's Birkenhead, seek annual grants, and are conducted by certificated teachers. Nor is this all. For though the aided schools, as shown above, are attended by 10,808 scholars, yet these are far from being the whole number of children attending inspected schools in the district. That number stands at 26,384, while the whole amount contributed by the State towards providing schoolrooms for them is 15,820*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.* It must be added that many of the unaided school premises in design and execution rival the best of the aided schools ; for example, Lancaster, Great Harwood, Burnley, Alton, Hyde, Appleton, Ashton-le-Willows, Lowe House St. Helen's, the Talbot School Preston, Wigton, Wolverhampton St. Mary, and Liverpool St. Thomas, St. Helen, St. Oswald, and St. Thomas and William. The Liverpool Training College, the pride of my district, received no building grant.

The actual attendance of children in aided Roman Catholic schools out of this district cannot be given here; but, as the whole amount awarded in the other districts is 12,628*l.* 10*s.*, and the whole attendance in 1859 was 18,097, and as the grants are known to have been paid chiefly to large congregations in Sheffield, Hull, and Glasgow, together with one liberal award of 3,000*l.* to a thronged school in London, I feel myself justified in generalizing the conclusion that no class of aided schools has better used the building grants assigned to them, or yielded more incontrovertible evidence of the justice of their claim upon public assistance. No other sum of 28,000*l.* distributed by your Lordships, I believe, has gained an attendance of between 40,000 and 50,000 in inspected schools. Had the 1,000,000*l.* granted towards building schools been equally productive, returns would have shown three times the present attendance.

FINANCE.

Finance.

From the official returns for the past year, I learn with pleasure that the average salary of certificated schoolmasters continues to rise. Their pecuniary emoluments from all professional sources now amount to 80*l.* 3*s.* 7*d.* The number, however, of certificated masters seems to have fallen from 48 in 1859 to 39 in 1860. With certificated schoolmistresses the opposite process is taking place. While their numbers have risen in the year from 80 to 96, their emoluments have fallen from 62*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* for girls' teachers in 1859 to 58*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* in 1860, and from 57*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* for infants' teachers to 49*l.* 17*s.* 5*d.* At these rates, however, female labour is well remunerated.

Rates of school-pence rise slowly. This is a healthy symptom which I hope to trace for many years to come. There are now 45·26 per cent. of the scholars paying twopence a week or more, and during the past year the children included in the tables have contributed 4*s.* 10*d.* each towards the support of their respective schools.

Voluntary contributions, on the other hand, seem to decline. The average expenditure per scholar has been 12*s.* 11½*d.*, and the portion obtained from the subscriptions of the benevolent has been only 3*s.* 6*d.*; for some previous years it had been 4*s.*

In 1859, voluntary contributions yielded 3,583*l.* 0*s.* 9*d.*, and in 1860 only 3,087*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*

It is remarkable also that the income of endowments, which ought to show a fixed, if not an increasing, sum, has fallen from 301*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* in 1859 to 203*l.* 10*s.* in 1860. It stood at 359*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* in 1858. If there be no error in the returns, there has been a loss in two years of endowments producing 155*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* per annum, which must represent a capital of at least 4,000*l.* In the southern district also I remark that endowments are returned as yielding 497*l.* 10*s.* in 1857, but only 296*l.* 12*s.* in 1859, exhibiting a still larger decline of the same kind. As Roman Catholic charities have now at length passed under the jurisdiction of the Charity Commissioners, it may be hoped that further loss will be prevented.

The deficiency arising from comparative failure in endowments and voluntary contributions has been compensated by increase in school-fees, and also in capitation grants. Of 26,378 children inspected in 1859–60, the capitation grant has been earned by 2,854 boys and 6,401 girls and infants, or 9,255 children, forming 35 per cent. of those examined. The grants paid have amounted to 1,893*l.* 5*s.*, at the rate of 4*s.* 1*d.* for every child entitled to the grant, or 1*s.* 5*d.* for every child examined, whether earning capitation grant or not.

PREMISES AND FURNITURE.

Premises. The general condition of the school premises in the district is excellent. Satisfactory improvements have been effected at Macclesfield and Liverpool St. Nicholas', as well as in St. Helen's Green-bank, Ashton-under-Lyne, and Derby. The prospects of the Crewe school were deemed too precarious to warrant outlay upon the premises, and that case has been removed from the annual grant list. At Walsall, I am informed, that new schools are in course of erection. New rooms, to supersede schools more or less unsuitable or dilapidated, are required at Wigan St. Joseph's; Workington; Chesterfield; Bolton St. Mary's; and Warrington boys' school. Improved fittings are needed for Longton girls' school, Southport infants', Blackburn St. Anne's boys', and Brewood infants'. Larger accommodation would be desirable at Manchester St. Patrick's girls' and infants' schools.

Furniture. Nearly all the important schools are now appropriately furnished with parallel groups of desks upon graduated platforms. In a few, however, of the larger institutions, *e. g.*, St. Anthony's Liverpool, and St. Ignatius' Preston, desks of uniform height are placed four deep upon the floor. No teacher, without destroying his lungs, can do justice to a class seated at desks so arranged, and the schools in question must assuredly sacrifice their teachers' health or rest content with less than the highest standard of proficiency.

Schools now enjoy a large choice of reading-books. Constable's series, the Graduated reading-books, and Burns' and Lambert's new publications for Catholic schools have been freely adopted in many places, as substitutes for the books of the Irish National Board.

EFFICIENCY OF TEACHERS.

Teachers.

During the past year I have found at work in schools 37 certificated schoolmasters, and 110 certificated schoolmistresses.

Probationers, or student-teachers, receiving 20*l*. a year each from Parliamentary grant, have been placed in charge of a group of rural schools round Preston, as at Lea, Alstone Lane, Newsham, Brownedge, Fernyhalgh, and Cottam. School-managers in other parts of the district have not yet availed themselves of this valuable help.

Only one trained master has been introduced as student-teacher, to assist in the conduct of a large boys' school. He has been already mentioned as rendering efficient service at Stockport; and when his term of two years' "probation" is over, if not kept in the Stockport school, I hope he will obtain, as I am sure he will be well qualified to fill, the best place then vacant. It is to be regretted that other students of less ability and attainments have not had the discretion to accept similar posts when offered to them. At Christmas no Hammersmith student was willing to take the second master's place at Derby, with a salary of 60*l*. per annum, under a very respectable well-educated teacher, and a most amiable attentive manager. It is not with the object of restricting freedom of choice, to which I attach great value, but rather in the interests of the young men themselves that I would urge them eagerly to embrace such opportunities, as the best means of completing their qualifications for independent charge of large schools.

The difficulty of procuring trustworthy and capable masters has promoted the substitution of female for male teachers, which possesses also the powerful recommendation of economy. Illustrations of this change are seen in the schools of Macclesfield, Bilston, Garstang, Gillmoss, Cobridge, Cheadle, Creswell, Hurst Green, Prescot, Alton, Holywell, Liscard, and elsewhere.

Such changes, however advantageous in the main, are not unattended with some loss. In two of the cases named, I have witnessed in one place the disappearance of a small Latin class, and in the other of handwriting so excellent as to have secured clerks' situations for several lads who had acquired it. The older boys would here seem to be sacrificed to the larger number of little children.

But perhaps the process under review has been furthered more than anything else by the willingness of one or two female communities of religious teachers to undertake mixed schools of boys and girls, and even to place themselves with this object in the smaller towns and remote villages. So much has been eloquently and truly said of the valuable services of religious ladies in conducting the elementary education of poor children, that it will be interesting to examine the extent and scenes of their labours. For my own district I have done this with accuracy in the following tables, which exhibit under the name of each community so employed the locality of the primary schools taught by them, the number of departments in those schools, the children present at my examinations in 1859–60, the certificated teachers then engaged in their instruction, and the pupil-teachers appointed to them :—

Schools conducted by Sisters of Nôtre Dame.

(Girls' and Infants' Department.)

Name of School.	Number of			
	Departments.	Children.	Certificates.	Apprentices.
Liverpool, St. Nicholas' - - -	3	536	3	11
" St. Anthony's - -	3	589	1	13
" St. Peter's - - -	2	316	2	7
" St. Mary's - - -	2	427	2	9
" St. Anne's - - -	2	290	1	3
" St. Joseph's - - -	2	370	2	8
" Practising School - -	2	105	2	5
Wigan, St. John's (Day and Night) -	3	368	1	6
" St. Joseph's - - -	2	221	1	3
" St. Patrick's - - -	2	125	1	1
St. Helen's, Lowe House (Day and Night)	3	312	2	6
" St. Joseph's - - -	2	218	1	4
" Greenbank - - -	2	243	1	4
Manchester, St. Chad's (Day and Night)	4	381	1	4
Blackburn, St. Anne's - - -	3	308	1	4
Totals - -	38	4,809	22	88

The Liverpool Training College is conducted by members of this Community.

Conducted by Sisters of Mercy.

Name of School.	Number of			
	Departments.	Children.	Certificates.	Apprentices.
Liverpool, St. Thomas'	2	252	2	5
„ St. Francis'	4	455	1	8
„ St. Oswald's	2	172	1	4
„ Holy Cross	2	426	1	4
Lancaster	2	202	2	4
Burnley (Day and Night)	3	250	2	4
Wolverhampton, St. Patrick's	3	487	3	9
* „ St. Mary's	2	104	1	2
* Bilston (Day and Night)	3	248	2	3
* Alton	1	89	1	2
Totals	24	2,685	16	45

* Mixed schools of boys and girls.

Conducted by Sisters of St. Paul. (Mixed Boys and Girls.)

Name of School.	Departments.	Children.	Certificates.	Apprentices.
Prescot	2	242	1	2
Holywell	2	104	1	0
Walsall	2	183	1	2
Brewood	2	87	1	2
Appleton	2	170	1	1
Southport	2	61	1	1
Rainhill	1	62	1	1
Gillmoss	1	69	0	0
* Garstang	2	—	—	0
* Hurst Green	2	—	—	2
Totals	18	978	7	11

* Not visited in 1860.

Conducted by Sisters of the Holy Child.

Name of School.	Departments.	Children.	Certificates.	Apprentices.
Preston, St. Ignatius' (Day and Night)	6	720	2	10
„ St. Wilfrid's „ „	4	303	2	5
„ Talbot „ „	4	469	2	8
Totals	14	1,492	6	23

The St. Leonard's Training College is conducted by members of this community.

Name of School.	Number of			
	Departments.	Children.	Certificates.	Apprentices.
Conducted by Sisters of the Presentation.				
Manchester, St. Patrick's (Day and Night)	4	804	2	9
Conducted by Sisters of Loretto.				
Manchester, St. Wilfrid's (Day and Night)	2	320	2	4
" St. Alphonsus'	1	104	1	2
Totals	3	424	3	6
Conducted by Faithful Companions of Jesus.				
Birkenhead, St. Werburgh's (Day and Night)	3	248	2	4
" St. Mary's	2	153	0	0
Manchester, St. Mary's	1	108	1	1
Salford (Day and Night)	4	178	2	3
Chester, St. Werburgh's	2	161	0	0
Totals	12	848	5	8
Conducted by Sisters of the Holy Family.				
Sutton, St. Anne's	1	117	1	2
" St. Joseph's	2	120	0	0
Totals	3	237	1	2
SUMMARY.				
Sisters of Nôtre Dame	38	4,809	22	88
" Mercy	24	2,685	16	45
" St. Paul	18	978	7	11
" Holy Child	14	1,492	6	23
" Presentation	4	804	2	9
" Loretto	3	424	3	6
" Faithful Companions	12	848	5	8
" Holy Family	3	237	1	2
Totals	116	12,277	62	192

Schools not under inspection are conducted by—
Sisters of Mercy : St. Vincent's Liverpool ;
Sisters of Faithful Companions : St. Patrick's Liverpool ; St. Austin'
Manchester.

Such is the work of female religious teachers in the district. Out of 110 certificated schoolmistresses they claim 62, and they conduct 116 departments, attended by 12,277 children, as against 64 departments with 7,117 scholars under secular teachers.

To take another test of the services of these ladies, I find that of 148 apprenticed candidates, who in the examinations held before me in the six years 1855–60 have gained Queen's scholarships, 101 or 68 per cent. served as pupil-teachers in nuns' schools.

In willingly adding my superfluous testimony to that of so many better judges, I would venture to append a caution. Teachers of whatever character require certain essential qualifications. They must possess an aptitude and love for teaching, together with attainments and a cultivation of mind real and solid within its own limits. If, in rapidly extending themselves, teaching communities are induced to accept any subjects without these qualifications, care should be taken to find for them other occupation than school teaching. In a body, to which education may be accounted new, a large number of persons cannot be expected to arise all at once, both inspired with the desire of devoting themselves, from supernatural motives, entirely to the service of God and poor children, and also gifted with the needful health, strength, and attainments for a school-teacher's life. Time is requisite for the consolidation of good works already undertaken, and extension should not be rashly pressed or hastily attempted. Again, success in school-keeping mainly depends upon the exact and methodical observance of a few simple conditions. Where these are neglected, the result is inevitable failure. If, for example, in any school which opens at nine o'clock in the morning, the teacher should make a practice of absenting herself until* ten; if the mistress is often changed—if she does not herself teach, but leaves the school work to apprentices—I do not believe that her religious character will command success. On the contrary, my impression is that duties so neglected become a scandal to the children and their parents. And religious communities, when urged to undertake work beyond their strength, should in charity advert to this consideration, that in accepting charge of an institution hitherto under seculars, they probably deprive of bread two virtuous young women trained expressly as school teachers, and competent to discharge that class of duties well, but not prepared to adopt any other calling. When trained teachers conceive the wish to unite themselves to communities, they secure a provision for life, and strengthen the hands of those they join.

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* Such was lately alleged by an unsuccessful candidate for Queen's scholarship to be the custom of a school near Birmingham.

Pupil-teachers.

During the year I have examined 526 apprenticed pupil-teachers and candidates for apprenticeship. The greater number have attended collective examinations in central schools, and, though their journey to and fro has sometimes been attended with inconvenience, still the experience gained has been well worth a small sacrifice, and has proved a fitting preparation for the scholarship. I here place on record the times, places, and numbers of such collective examinations :—

APPRENTICES and CANDIDATES examined, 1859–60.

Time.	Place.	Numbers.
1859.	*Collective Examinations.*	
22 October	Wigan, St. John's	22
5 November	Manchester, St. Patrick's	44
19 "	Bolton, St. Peter's and St. Paul's	17
20–22 December	Liverpool Training College	50
1860.		
4 February	Liverpool, St. Francis Xavier's	43
18 "	Liverpool Practising School	43
10 March	Liverpool, St. Mary's	47
17 "	Liverpool, St. Austin's	27
11 May	Preston, St. Wilfrid's	50
14 "	Blackburn, St. Anne's	16
22 "	Kirkham	6
8 June	St. Helen's, Lowe House	39
22 "	Birkenhead, St. Werburg's	10
7 July	Wolverhampton, St. Patrick's	28
18 "	Stockport	16
25 "	St. Asaph's	6
28 August	Longton	8
		472
	Examined in their own schools at :— Southport, 1. Accrington, 4. Chester, 2. Cheadle, 1. Litherland, 1. Fernyhalgh, 1. Chorley, 10. Chesterfield, 3. Lancaster, 6. Alston Lane, 2. Carlisle, 8. Spinkhill, 3. Burnley, 7. Crewe, 2. Alton, 2. Great Haywood, 1.	54
	Total examined	526

In number of pupil-teachers there has been a very small increase. Sickness has prevailed to an unusual extent, and there seems reason to fear that many girls have been bound to what is really hard work, without the necessary stamina for carrying it through. The blood of so many families, indeed, is tainted with predisposition to scrofulous affections, peculiarly liable to be roused into activity by the confinement and vocal exertion of teaching in public schools, that the difficulty in securing young persons of robust constitution and active mind will excite no surprise. The medical examination and certificate required at the close of the third year's service are wise precautionary measures, and I think it would be well to take a further step in the same direction, by obliging every candidate for Queen's scholarship to produce a certificate of sound health, as a preliminary condition of seeking entrance into a training college. Managers of schools might save useful lives by attending to means of ventilation, and by providing seats for the young teachers. The subjoined tables show the number and standing of apprentices :—

NUMBER and STANDING of PUPIL-TEACHERS upon 1 September 1860.

—	Males.		Females.		Total.
	Remain.	Quit Service.	Remain.	Quit Service.	
Have completed :—					
Fifth Year - - -	5	12	12	32	61
Fourth „ - - -	20	2	52	6	80
Third „ - - -	15	1	35	3	54
Second „ - - -	20	0	56	4	80
First „ - - -	21	0	47	2	70
Newly admitted - -	22	0	60	0	82
	103	15	262	47	427
Assistants - - -	4	0	9	4	17
Total - -	107	15	271	51	444

The same re-distributed to show Period of Service.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
End their Apprenticeship on 31 December 1860	22	55	77
„ „ 1861	19	40	59
„ „ 1862	20	56	76
„ „ 1863	17	44	61
„ „ 1864	21	64	85
„ „ 1865	4	3	7
Total - -	103	262	365

SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Rank.

If, as I believe to be the case, the children attending Roman Catholic schools generally belong to a class earning lower wages than the parents of scholars at British and National schools, their education is not on that account of less moment to society or less deserving of public assistance. The best of them belong with rare exceptions to the ranks of manual labour; and in Liverpool, there are too many without a claim to that honourable distinction. It has indeed been reported to me that children of artizans are kept from the schools, because they bear the name of *poor* schools, and I have even heard of a case where a boy had a handsome bronze medal, which was awarded to him as a prize for proficiency in religious knowledge, thrown by his mother behind the fire, because it was inscribed, "Catholic Poor School Committee." Opposed as such a prejudice may be to good feeling and sound sense, still I see no reason why parents, who very properly contribute largely to the support of these institutions, should have ascribed to their children's schools a title which their neighbours' schools never bear, which they dislike as synonymous with pauper, and so regard as a mark of degradation. Such class jealousy promotes the interests of persons who, often without learning or manners, conduct "Private schools" at high fees for children heedlessly driven from the public institutions. It would seem the prudent course for English Catholics to follow in matters indifferent the language and customs of their fellow countrymen.

School age.

For children of the working classes, early labour is a benefit as it is a necessity, and no one can regret that lads of 12 and upwards should find honest remunerative work. All that the primary school professes to teach may be well learnt by that age. It is on the other hand most melancholy to see, as at Prescot, classes filled with stout youths and big girls condemned to involuntary idleness and its attendant ills. "I "have kept my daughter at school for 15 years, and what "can I do with her now?" Such, not long since was the demand made of me in the street by a labouring man. Upon asking a candidate of 14 how long she had attended her present school, I received for answer, "ever since I was two "years old." Four other candidates in reply to a similar inquiry, all said, "since the opening of the school," and it was found on other authority that this event happened in 1853, and that all four had been regular scholars for seven years. Irregularity and want of punctuality are the vices which obstruct the progress of learning. If these could by any means be overcome, the young might take to work at the proper age without loss. Some one has spoken of a school "qu'il traversa sans y rien apprendre, si ce n'est, comme "nous l'avons tous fait dans les collèges, l'art d'apprendre "plus tard et par soimême." And this no doubt is the most valuable lesson of all schools, and it may be learnt betimes.

Attainments.

The attainments of the children are, I trust, generally sound. Attempts are seldom made to give showy gallery lessons, but the scholars read and write, and spell and sum correctly. An increase of silent work would in many schools be advantageous, and a quiet quarter of an hour twice in a day might be usefully spent in transcription, or getting up a portion of Sullivan's spelling book, or in working sums, or looking over a map. In geography, too exclusive attention seems to have been devoted of late to physical outlines and map drawing in preference to all that gives human interest to the science. Two instances, extreme no doubt, of ignorance of topography have recently come under my notice. A candidate for apprenticeship in reply to a question on the boundaries of England wrote down, "England is bounded on the "north by the Northern ocean, on the east by the English "channel, on the west by the bay of Biscay, and on the south "by the South Pole." The following is the exact transcript of an answer produced by a first year's student in a Training College:—"The chief towns in Durham are Hudersfield, "wooller, northampton, Salsbury. In York: Dudley, Man-"chester, Leeds, Bradford, Bingley. In Lancashire: Bilston, "Southampton, Aldershot, Kennelworth. In Somerset: "Chobam, Dorchester, Cambridge, Wooster, Gloucester, "Dengby, Devizes. In Stafford: Pembroke, Stroudwater. "In Warwick: Belper and Mattock. Dudley is famous for "earthenware, Manchester for silk and lace, Leeds for cuttlery. "Bradford and Bengley are famous for hardware. Bilston, "Southampton and Aldershot famous for being naval stations. "Kennelworth is famous, because Queen Elizabeth rode into "it in Royal state. Stafford for the manufacture of carpets "and woollen goods. Pembroke famous for the manufacture "of *China."

The lower classes in many schools still require more attention than they receive, and especially in large boys' schools. I do not, indeed, expect that these departments will ever

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* It is fair to say that this answer was not given in England.

become satisfactory, while but one adult master is employed on numbers far beyond the strength of any man. In such schools as St. Mary's, St. Anthony's, and Holy Cross, Liverpool, I consider a second master's services indispensable to success.

SUGGESTIONS.

Suggestions. I beg leave to repeat a recommendation suggested in 1858, that the returns required annually from schools should be made up for the civil year, or for some other uniform period of 12 months. The present practice of calling for returns to cover 12 months immediately preceding the Inspector's visit appears to be intricate in the separate schools, and renders impossible the accurate compilation of aggregate statistics. If, instead of taking the census at the same time throughout the kingdom, the 52 counties were distributed among the weeks of the next year, the collected figures would lose a great part of the interest and importance they will now possess. When a school first applies for annual grants, a month is fixed for inspection, *e.g.* June. Then the manager is informed that one of Her Majesty's Inspectors will visit the school *before* the 1st of June next. If the promise thus officially made should be realized, the inspector will send notice of examination for some day in May, forwarding at the same time blank returns, which the manager is emphatically desired to fill before the day of inspection, and which indeed it is highly desirable for the inspector to have by him, properly filled, during the examination. But these returns profess on the face of them to be for the 12 months ended 1st June, and if by the use of estimates the manager should attempt to complete them before that day they must be inexact, and the Council Office will with propriety refuse to accept them. Thus the promise of inspection before 1st June will be necessarily broken; and since a whole group of other schools occupies exactly the same position, and inspection of none of them can be made before 1st June, it follows that June will be ended before all of them have been examined. Then, with allowance of time for completion of report, revision of exercises, transmission, and examination and verification in the office, July must be near its close before stipends due upon the 1st June are received by certain teachers and pupil-teachers, who, not less than others, attach a high value to prompt and regular payment. Delay practically lessens the worth of apprenticeship. Much of it would be obviated by requiring returns for the civil year last past, which could always be ready against the date of inspection. For the accuracy of the returns, indeed, the inspector is not responsible. They are made and attested by the managers. Still it is desirable that the inspector should have an opportunity of comparing the attendance with the registers, of looking at the school accounts before recommending payment of capitation grant, and of reading the managers' testimonials before making an entry on the master's certificate, or finally reporting upon the examination of pupil-teachers. I would further suggest that the schedules of income and expenditure printed for the managers' use should contain in each case a column for the balance brought from the last year or carried to the next, and that managers be recommended to enter from year to year copies of these financial returns in certain pages to be suitably ruled for the purpose in the Admission Book or School-Register, No. 1, as the most permanent record of the condition of the school. In regard to school funds, the managers are merely trustees, who, from respect to their own character, will certainly desire to establish before all contributors the wisdom and integrity of their administration.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

SCOTT NASMYTH STOKES.

To the Right Honorable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1860, *by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools*, E. WOODFORD, Esq., LL.D., *on the Schools connected with the* CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, *and on other* SCHOOLS, *inspected in the* MIDLAND DIVISION *of* SCOTLAND, *and in the* WESTERN ISLES.

MY LORDS, Edinburgh, 22 January 1861.

umber of chools in-pected.

IN the year ending on the 31st of August last, I had inspected 149 schools, embracing 210 distinct departments under separate teachers. Reports on 17 of these cases not having been transmitted to the office before the 1st of September do not appear in the issue of the Tabulated Reports for the year. 15,877 children were present; and the miles travelled to visit them were 3,681, the distances being now considerably diminished by the increasing number of schools under inspection and the consequent subdivision of district.

I proceed to submit a few remarks under the heads appointed in my letter of instructions.

MANAGEMENT.

Manage-ment.

A commencement, at least, is now made of acting on the principle that the school register is school property, and should not be taken away by the teacher who may be leaving, a common practice, which not only embarrasses the successor, but destroys the continuity of what might become a valuable record for reference in after years. I have suggested upon every occasion that managers should supply suitable books for registration, to be held *in retentis*, and handed over on each *new* appointment.

FINANCE.

Returns not correct.

I mentioned in last report my reasons for believing that, in many cases, the income from school-pence stated in the Manager's Schedule, Form IX., is not to be considered as actually realised by the teacher, and I have yet no reason to alter that belief.

PREMISES AND APPARATUS.

Premise

Premises continue to be improved on each occasion of renewal or extensive repairs.

Apparat

I have still, however, to complain that in a great many cases, especially in the Highlands and Islands, a piece of black-board fixed on the wall is thought sufficient for the very important article of apparatus which goes under that name, but which in these cases, being not generally convenient, is apt to fall into disuse, except for beginners in addition.

EFFICIENCY OF TEACHERS.

Pupil-teachers.

Error in employm of Pupil-teachers.

Studies layed.

Study of School m nagemen

Arithmet

I have often heard it alleged as an evil in the pupil-teacher system that teachers have a tendency to leave the whole burthen of the work upon them, and to move about as mere, and not always watchful, overseers, or to confine their own work almost entirely to the first class; and I have certainly seen cases affording some ground for each alternative of the charge. They were confined, however, to numerously attended schools with a proportionate staff of pupil-teachers, and only one master; and the recent limitation to four for each certificated teacher will prevent the recurrence of such cases. The chief error in the employment of pupil-teachers is to set entrants to conduct classes in letters and syllables, the right management of which requires much skill and tact. I have always recommended that they should begin their apprenticeship with the working of classes in easy narrative. From several indications I am inclined to believe that the studies of the pupil-teachers are in many cases not conducted with due regularity as stipulated, till near the time of the annual examination, when recourse is had to a mode of preparation which is well known by the designation of *cramming*, and which, though it may serve the immediate purpose, is followed by all the evils of that unhealthy process. They are often employed in keeping class and general school registers; but I am not aware that they receive any special and formal instruction in *school management* as a distinct branch of study, though it has for years formed the subject of a distinct paper in the examination for Queen's scholarship, and one to which it has been intimated that much importance is attached. The number of pupil-teachers examined in connection with the schools inspected is 245. There is a considerable improvement in their appearance in arithmetic as compared with that in 1859, which I noted as unsatisfactory. The following Table shows the per-centage of *"fair," "above fair,"* and *"below fair"* in the two years comparatively.

	1859.	1860.
Total Number examined	143	245
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Above Fair	27·16	45·7
Fair	17·34	16·34
Below Fair	55·5	37·96

It thus appears that the per-centage of those *below* "fair" has fallen from 55·5 to 37·9, while the per-centage of those *above* "fair" has risen from 27·16 to 45·7.

It is right, however, to remark that the *fifth year's* arithmetic of 1859 was somewhat more difficult than that of 1860, but no allowance for this portion would account for so great a difference upon the whole. The number of candidates for apprenticeship examined this year, 92, is smaller than that of last year, which was 124. The difference may be owing, in a considerable degree, to the limitation above mentionod. The number of pupil-teachers examined by Mr. Black was 203, and of candidates 94, making the totals in the district 448, pupil-teachers and 218 candidates from 351 schools in the district.

umber xamined.

CHARACTER OF SCHOLARS.

ttendance.

From the end of May till Christmas, no visit to a rural school is allowed to be well timed for what is given as the average attendance and stage of progress, and in fishing districts, owing to the double occupation by land and water, the complaints for a few months are greater. Altogether I have no hesitation in saying that the attendance of the great bulk of the children at such schools over the year, might be compressed into not more than four months steady, and that in a very considerable proportion of cases it would fall much short of that time. One very unnecessary cause of the small amount of actual attendance over the year is the general dilatoriness of returning to school after the harvest vacations in the country. In consequence of the thin attendance, class-work goes on very languidly for weeks, and the knowledge of this fact becomes an excuse for not attending sooner. I visited a parish school three weeks after it was nominally re-assembled, and found not one of the first class present, while the excuse for almost every alternate child's appearance was that he came only "last Monday," "yesterday," or "this morning," making it pretty clear that a considerable proportion of the attendance even at that time was due to the intimation of visit.

METHODS.

Religious instructio delayed.

Affixes and prefixes.

There is, except in infant schools, a very general omission of elementary religious instruction in the classes that cannot read the scriptures and the catechism, unless when the class books, like the Irish series, happen to contain early lessons from scripture history. To the question, "*Who was the first man?*" a very frequent answer, as I have formerly noticed, is "God," "Christ," "Noah," "Samuel," "Abraham," and, in one instance, "The Devil!" Many up to seven or eight years of age cannot repeat the Lord's prayer. It would seem very natural as well as advantageous to take up the meaning and use of each *affix* or *prefix*, like any other term, as it occurs in reading, eliciting other examples of it from the recollections of the children, instead of leaving them, as is generally done, to be learned in a column at the end of an advanced book, where they have no more natural connection than the words in a dictionary, and losing for some years the benefit of seeing the precise effect, in composition, of elements that are so incessantly recurring.

Meaning of words not explained.

Example.

Sufficient attention is not paid to the fact that words frequently occur in *reading* which are not used by the children in *speaking*, and that these require to be explained like the words of a foreign language, their answering questions from the context by the corresponding part of it being no proof that such words are understood. The following may be given as a striking instance of the entire ignorance of the meaning of a word after there seemed, according to common practice, to be every reason to assume that it must be quite well understood. The second highest class in a school of good name for diligence in the teacher, had read in MacCulloch's series (page 113), the lesson on "*The sagacity of insects in providing for their offspring.*" The class had been freely and extensively exercised in the usual way in the *meaning and scope*, as well as the spelling, and had done something also to the grammar of it; and it was thought by some intelligent visitors, to whom I had mentioned the point, that from the way in which the children answered it was manifest that they understood the words. I was inclined in this case to think so too, but was yet willing to try. The class was asked to say again what all this lesson was about. "The sagacity of insects" was shouted from almost every voice. *The sagacity of insects—in what?* "In providing for their offspring," was the equally ready reply. *Then what do you understand to be the meaning of this word "sagacity" itself?* No answer, except the repetition, by some, of "sagacity of *insects*." It was here suggested that *sagacity* is an abstract term, and cannot, therefore, be easily defined, though its meaning in a sentence may, as appeared in this case, be quite well understood. It was admitted that this might be the case to some extent, though it is safest to assume that what cannot be expressed or clearly indicated in some way, is not very clearly understood. The class was again asked to explain in some way what they understood by the "*sagacity* of insects;" *was it, for instance, their food, their colour, or their shape; or was it something altogether different from any of these things?* To this the *Dux* was pressed to give some answer or other, as a starting point for farther question, if necessary, and on the repetition of the same words to him, he said, "It was their *food*," and the rest of the class concurred! In case this should be an instance of failure from timidity, or some other temporary cause, the same lesson was selected, and the same questions put, in a number of schools, and generally with the same result, that is, there was either no answer or a nonsensical one. "*Food*" being the one most generally offered, affords the agreeable indication that some regard is paid to the sense of the context (*providing for their young*), but it shows, at the same time, how feeble is the aid from this source that the very young mind can draw for itself, and how much good might be done by aiding its efforts in this kind of exercise.

Arithmetic. Teachers often put classes or sections in arithmetic to serious disadvantage by professing for them an advanced subject to which they have been recently introduced, but on which they are yet wholly unfit to be examined, instead of restricting them to what they have gone through with intelligence, and kept fresh in their minds by occasional revision from the commencement.

language. In exercising classes in arithmetic there prevails generally the use of several traditional but inaccurate forms of expression, as if they were necessarily connected with the subject or afforded any convenience or facility; as "6 is into 54?—It will go 9 times." In this and in other subjects also much noise is made and time lost, with an appearance of much energy, by the incessant repetition of "Quite right!" "Very well!" and the like, which, moreover, in the hurry of the moment, are often given to *initiated guess answers*, and prevent a fair estimate of the class.

Latin.

In Latin, the extent of reading that has been gone over in some way or other is often preposterous for the very scanty progress that has been made in the knowledge of the inflections. In one case a pupil-teacher in the 4th year, who I understood had read a considerable portion of Horace, took the option of Latin for English grammar at the collective examination, and, as inflections of *mare*, wrote *mariabus*, and of *acies, acierum, aciebus;* and he declines *cursus difficilis* writing *curcus difficilis* for the masculine singular, *curcus difficile* for the neuter singular, *curcus difficiles* for the masculine plural, and *curcus difficilia* for the neuter plural! The rest of the few very elementary exercises were of similar merit.

NEEDLEWORK.

Needlework.

I visited 53 mixed schools in which there was no provision for needlework. The girls present were 1,476. In some of these cases the provision had been made, but was withdrawn in consequence of the suspension of the Capitation Grant to Scotland, in the anticipation of which it had been made. In some thinly peopled and poor districts the promoters urged that without more aid they are unable to provide a second teacher for the 10 or 15 girls that may attend. In other districts, where a mistress was provided, the parents, I am informed, refused to let their girls "waste" the school time in learning to sew. They wish them to go on with their other education first, saying that "they can get a while at "sewing afterwards when they are more able to profit by it." In one case a deputation of mothers waited upon the chief promoter of a department for needlework to inquire what was to be allowed to their daughters for their sewing, referring to what they got for hoeing, weeding, and gathering bait; and the only answer that could be given to this inquiry prevented attendance, and the undertaking was necessarily given up. Such extreme ignorance of the value of this part of a girl's education is rare, but its existence anywhere, with the underestimate of it in many places, shows that, for a time, it needs to be fostered in some way or other.

Ignorance of its value.

ORGANIZATION.

Organization.

In most of the large schools the organization is pretty good, as any serious defect in it would soon be apparent in the results, but in smaller schools it is often very defective, and causes much waste of time, which, though less apparent, is not the less a real loss of the effect which might otherwise be obtained. This defect often presents itself at the commencement of my inspection in the difficulty with which I can ascertain, for my tabular statistics, what children are in what classes.

DISCIPLINE.

Whispering and copying.

Whispering and copying in arithmetic are still very general in nine-tenths of the schools. Indeed the cases in which it is prevented are so few that I must in future notice them in the Tabulated Reports. I cannot help regarding this as a most important means of daily exercise in moral integrity, the neglect of which initiates a lax observance of principle. Teachers individually say that they are careful in this respect, and that their children may be relied upon, but to dissipate this belief it is necessary only to prescribe an exercise, and allow it to be worked without the feeling that they are under constant personal observation.

RAGGED AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Ragged and Industrial schools.

Of the eight ragged industrial schools on my list since the last subdivision of district, I have during the last year inspected seven, and Mr. Black the remaining one. The seven reports which I had to make were all satisfactory to me in one respect. The discipline and moral influence maintained in these schools appeared to be exceedingly well calculated to benefit the special class of scholars.

Religious knowledge.

Very naturally the Scriptures are more read in them all than in ordinary schools, and the progress of the children in Scripture knowledge is proportionally great for their time at school, and their attainments otherwise. In one of them it is scarcely possible to name a leading doctrine, a moral duty, or a prominent or remarkable fact, that the first class do not instantly turn up passages of Scripture for.

Intellectual attainments.

Their reading, from this cause, and as being otherwise primarily attended to, is generally very fair, and sometimes good; but they are not equally advanced in arithmetic and writing, and their grammar is always very elementary. Sometimes they make a good appearance in geography, and a limited portion of history.

Industrial work.

In several of them the boys are employed at some species of handicraft or skilled labour, as tailoring, shoemaking, joinery, and turning; and, in the country, field and kitchen or other garden work; and they go out as apprentices to tradesmen with higher wages than would otherwise be given at the outset, on account of the aptness they have already acquired. The best means, however, of training to future usefulness must, it appears, be more or less set aside for such work as will bring in money to assist in defraying the expenses of the establishment; as fastening ends of braces, making nets, paper bags, and light boxes for shops, &c. The girls, besides assisting in house cleaning, washing, and cooking, according to their age and strength, are kept very much at knitting and needlework; and, as this is also made to *pay*, the teachers have frequently stated to me that the amount of work required, and the number of hours daily that are necessary to obtain it from girls so young or so unpractised as many of them are when admitted, are so great, that with the other things to be done, and the time needful for recreation, they have too little time for their education otherwise.

Results.

It has been universally admitted that these schools have been doing a vast amount of good to the community. The disappearance of vagrant boys and girls from the streets, which they were the first means, and may still be the chief means of procuring, was a great and palpable relief, at least for the time being. Now there are reliable facts to show that a large number of the children that they have rescued, trained, and sent out, have proved good and productive members of society. About two years ago I had an opportunity of verifying, in manuscript, from personal knowledge of the parties responsible, and from my having for years seen many of the children, statements that are now published under the name of "The School-Home of Thornvale—A Female Reformatory." It sketches without any disguise from colouring, the actual experiences, discouraging as well as cheering, of such an institution for fourteen years. Of 136 girls, of whom 50 were still at the school, 50 were in respectable employment, six adopted by respectable relations, 12 dead, six had turned out ill, and 12 were doubtful or lost trace of. In another case I have had in my possession the list of all who have entered since the commencement in 1847, with a note of their character at school, their wages, if any, at leaving, and now, when ascertained, with their present address. It appears that 592 boys and 358 girls, or 950 in all, have left. Of these two or three were merely registered, others remained but for a very short time, 300 have not yet been traced, but the investigation is still in progress. The statistics of the others are not given as minutely accurate in every particular; but different parties have followed the references within their personal reach or means of inquiry; and I heard a hundred consecutive cases gone over and sufficiently verified to sustain the deduction made in the report of the acting committee, viz.: that two-thirds of the 950, for whose future there was, on admission, much more to fear than to hope, are earning by honest industry upwards of 11,500*l.* a year (without taking credit for the maintenance of those who are in domestic service, or the pay of those who went to the army or navy). And the report adds that this sum is nearly equal to all that has been contributed from every source to support the institution from its commencement till now. The committee have all along maintained as great a variety of skilled labour as they could, and encouraged the boys in such as they seemed to have a turn for; and a large proportion of them have become tradesmen accordingly. Among the medals of those who went to the army or navy, and were in the Crimea and India, one has a Victoria Cross for volunteering to return after the failure of an attack, and rescuing a wounded officer under a continued fire which killed or wounded other two that accompanied him. This fact I had an opportunity of verifying by the officer's brother. Thus in every respect these schools have been converting evil into good. Still their existence is the result of an evil which would not exist but for the misconduct of parents. The law provides for mere poverty through the parochial boards, and for criminals through the reformatories, of which a comparatively small number would suffice for the whole country. In all large towns, however, there are many children who, owing to the vagrant habits of their parents, have no domicile but the distant one of their birth, to which they will not return, and from which, if they are sent to it, they immediately come back. It is for the vagrant children of these, rapidly becoming criminals, that the ragged schools were the saving asylums, and seem still the only provision. But to these they should be confined, and their extension so as to occupy the field properly belonging to the parochial boards would be an evil and not a good, if these boards attend to the education as well as the maintenance of the poor. It is only the local parties who can form a right judgment of the extent to which ragged schools are necessary, and if for this necessity they have to subscribe they are not likely to provide thus for children that are provided for otherwise. Now the report referred to, alluding to the 50*s.* Capitation Grant of 1856, says, "It is a "circumstance of some significance that as the government "aid increased the private subscriptions diminished almost in "the same proportion;" and it, therefore, seems plain that if this amount of aid had been increased, or even continued, and

Their origin, and purposes.

Limit to their extension.

parochial poor admitted along with the only proper entrants, schools of this class would have been likely to become a permanent and increasing evil, instead of a provisional remedy for the accumulated consequences of long and great neglect, which may be greatly reduced in amount, and kept under for the future, though the source may never be entirely removed.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ED. WOODFORD.

To the Right Honorable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1860, *by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools*, JOHN GORDON, Esq., *on Schools connected with the* CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, *and on other Schools, inspected by him in the Counties of* AYR, DUMFRIES, KIRKCUDBRIGHT, LANARK, RENFREW, *and* WIGTON.

MY LORDS, December 1860.

THE last year's inspection extended to all schools benefited, in any manner, by the public aid, within these bounds; to 216 aided by annual grants; to 13 aided by building or by book grants only; and to 14 inspected simply on the manager's or patron's invitation.

Repeated inspection.

I.—The school managers are required to state in their annual return how often the *teacher* has been "inspected by "Her Majesty's Inspector since passing the examination for "certificate." How often the *school* itself has been inspected, is another particular of some interest, the knowledge of which is obtained in another manner. The following summary shows how often inspection has been given to all the schools inspected in the course of the year:—

	No. of aided schools.
Inspected for 1st time	34
,, 2nd ,,	43
,, 3rd ,,	27
,, 4th ,,	27
,, 5th ,,	21
,, 6th or oftener	91
Total	243

It farther appears, that of the schools now specified, 127 were admitted to annual aid within the last five years, they having been for the fifth time inspected; on the other hand, that within the same period, the number of schools that have disappeared from the list of those annually aided, is no less than 19. The occasions that deprived them of this benefit were various; the failure of a new master to obtain certificate; the preference of adjunct offices, the holding of which precludes any grant of aid; the insufficiency of the school income to retain certificated masters; decrease of the population; too high rates of the school fees; defects of the school accommodation. It is remarkable, however, that in no instance has a school been deprived of annual aid, from any failure of the counterpart subscription, though this is only voluntarily continued from year to year. It will be observed, then, that while the progress of the annual aid has been great upon the whole, it has been accompanied with a regress in particular instances.

It is matter, perhaps, of still more interest, to observe how often the "*teachers* were inspected" in the same schools in which they then appeared,—one of those points which the managers are expected to include in their annual return. The import of that fact is obvious; and it is enough to state, that of the 216 schools receiving annual aid, there were no fewer than 55 to which the teachers had been appointed in the course of the last twelve months.

To restrain the tendency too common among the younger teachers, to remove from one school to another, your Lordships have laid down certain rules,—such as, that two complete years of service in the same school must precede the grant of a parchment certificate, and that the whole year's gratuities are forfeited by the departure of a teacher before that year's service has been completed. Now, when a new teacher is placed in one of these schools, the occasion may have been, that he brings with him the certificate which his predecessor had wanted; or, that the latter had failed in some other point of qualification; but, more frequently, the change has been produced by the unceasing desire of many of the younger teachers for advancement, and their resignation of one charge for another more important. The consequent changes in the method, in the style, and sometimes even in the subjects of instruction, operate, of course, against the progress of the school; and there are instances, at the same time, in which the master's energies are not improved by his ambition, and in which the work that "his hand has found to do" is not done with his "might."

Treasury grants.

Another description of aid may be noticed in its application to the inspected schools,—that of the grants for building only. These were made, for the most part, at an early date,—and prior to the educational administration of the Committee of Council,—the more recent seeming to have been pretty generally followed by grants of the annual description. There are no instances among the schools aided for building only, of any flagrant neglect or abuse of the erections, or of any alienation of them to other than school purposes. But the teachers are generally inferior to those that have received the public aid in its more important forms; and the state of their schools, upon the whole, suggests very forcibly the advantage of extending to them a more frequent inspection. Nevertheless, the building grants have served the very important purposes of promoting the health and comfort of the children while in school; of increasing the resort to it; of inducing a better competition for the teacher's office; and, perhaps, of enabling the managers to add somewhat to the provision for the permanent support of the seminary.

The inspection of all these schools could not possibly have been accomplished in the course of one year, without the very able and much valued co-operation of Mr. Jack.

Labouring classes aided.

II.—Of the express limitations under which the public aid is administered, there are three which may be severally referred to in the few remarks that may now be offered upon the aided schools of the district. The first is, that the grants are intended "to promote the education of children belonging to the "classes who support themselves by manual labour," and it is very apparent, that this object has, in all cases, been steadily kept in view, and effectually secured. In particular, there are five ragged schools, attended by 712 children, whose parents commonly support themselves by manual labour or by menial service; if not, the children are only the more proper objects of the public care, and belong more surely to that class for which the public aid is intended. There are 34 schools erected for children of the mining population, and so well nigh serving them alone, that the average attendance, at each of twenty of their number, in the county of Lanark, is about 200 children of that class,—leaving little room for any other. There are seven schools as exclusively for the children of the people who work in printfields and factories. The parish and sessional schools in agricultural and town localities, have a larger mixture of children whose parents are not occupied with what may be termed manual labour; but that a sufficient number of their pupils belong to a sufficiently humble class, is shown by the rates of the school pence, by the charitable nature and the low neighbourhood of many of the town schools, and by information derived from other sources. An admixture of the better classes, while inevitable and customary in Scotland, is of no disadvantage to the humbler pupils; but the reverse. It shows, however, a tendency to decrease in the parish schools, from the improving opportunities of access to a higher class of schools in central places. Of the resort to the latter, from distant localities, something may be said in the sequel.

Voluntary local exertion.

III.—The grants being limited to the purpose of "aiding "voluntary local exertions," the two exertions by voluntary subscription, and by the payment of school pence, have never been both dispensed with in one and the same instance; but in some instances, either the one or the other has been dispensed with, under certain circumstances, which have been specially reported. Three-fourth parts, at least, of the master's income seemed to be derived from the two sources mentioned. It may be added, that the voluntary exertions have been greatest for the ragged schools, and for the schools at mining stations; of the latter, there are twenty in the county of Lanark, each of which has an average income for the masters, from school pence and subscriptions, of 138*l.* per annum. The "voluntary "local exertions," though too often quite insufficient, may be regarded as the most natural source of income to a school, while they have other very obvious recommendations; and it may be hoped that, under any other possible mode of contribution, they will not be discontinued or diminished; under the action of the minutes, they have been increased.

School management.

IV.—Your Lordships having directed inspectors "not to "interfere with the religious instruction, discipline, or ma-"nagement of the schools," the management remains with the local managers of the school. The parties who stand in that relation to the different classes of schools, were noticed in a former report. But it may be now added, that the Female Industrial School has not always the advantage of a managing committee of ladies, which, for the proper oversight of the work performances, if for nothing else, is indispensable. In general, the managers claim to determine the kind and course of the instruction to be given; but, in this matter, they commonly follow the custom of the country, the wishes of the parents, and the judgment of the teachers. It is remarkable, accordingly, how uniform, how very nearly identical, is the subject-matter of the instruction in all the schools now referred to, while yet in their constitution and connexions, there are the usual varieties amongst them.

Female schools.

V.—This uniformity, however, is not so great as to preclude certain variations upon the subject matter, and in the methods of instruction. In these respects, the sex, the age, the condition in life, and the intended occupation of the pupil, have given rise to adaptations, some of which may be noticed.

1. *Sex.*—The female schools, 56 in number, are of three distinct kinds. Of these (1) some are for needlework and knitting only; their number largely increased, and increasing under the late requirement,—insomuch that there is, perhaps, not an annually aided school in the district which, at the next inspection, will be found to be without the means of instruction in these branches; (2) there are a few in which the young of both sexes, under seven years, receive initiatory book-lessons, and the older girls sewing and knitting, religious knowledge, and book-lessons of domestic economy; and, (3) there are more, in which a full course of elementary instruction, with these industrial branches, is given to female pupils of any age, and to males under seven or eight years. In general, the female school is constituted in one or other of these ways, according as the male school with which it is usually connected, has or has not sufficient means for the in-

struction of all, both male and female, in the branches that are required for both; but this is not what determines the particular objects of the female school, in all cases. There is sometimes a preference of the female teacher, under any circumstances, for the whole work of female education; and this choice is supposed to be countenanced by the practice of the normal schools, in giving nearly the full curriculum of elementary study to female students, as it were to prepare them for the teaching of the same, at a future time.

In truth, it must be allowed that, *in some points*, the lessons of the schools for both sexes are less suited to the one sex than to the other. For example, are there not portions of some of the reading lesson books, which would have no place there, if the books were compiled exclusively for the formation and the information of the female mind,—while there would have been no need for any corresponding omissions, if the books were exclusively for males? " C'est une étrange chose " que la science dans une tête de fille." Such matters do not appear in the Syllabus of subjects in which female candidates are examined for certificate. The Rev. Canon Moseley, desiring something more specially adapted to the condition of the pupil in life, remarks as a prevailing error, that so much is taught to children in the lower classes, in common with those above them. " To our poorer brethren," he says, " we would " give greater or less fragments of the knowledge we ourselves " possess according to their standing, thus reproducing our- " selves, under different but inferior forms, in all below us." The same remark is, in some degree, applicable to part of the usual instruction of females; for their culture, this is sometimes not quite so well suited, nor perhaps so expressly intended, as for that of the other sex.*

The attempt to instruct female pupils practically in household work is still confined to the ragged schools and to the two other schools, formerly noticed, at the mining stations of Eglinton and Gartsherrie; and at neither of these stations, has it yet succeeded well, though the opportunities of such practice have, there, been well provided. Elsewhere, the like opportunities are wanting; and, it is said, they cannot be obtained. But there is not the same difficulty in the teaching of domestic economy by book-lessons; and unquestionably these should occupy much more attention in the female schools than they now do.

On the whole, the instruction of the females appears to admit of being, *in some respects*, a little more adapted to the character of the female mind, and to the demands of the female life and occupation; and in the discipline of manners, so faras this is affected by the mixed description of the school and the influence of the one sex upon the other, the advantage seems still to be somewhat upon the side of the males.

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* *Vide* the Irish Board's 'Reading Book for the use of Female Schools," purporting to convey " information more generally useful for girls, than that " contained in the Fifth book " of the series.

2. *Age.*—The two classes of schools which are intended for pupils either too young or too old to attend the common day school, are among those now referred to,—infant schools, for the young under seven years, and night schools, for adults who are occupied in work throughout the day.

Infant schools.

The infant schools, only five in number, are either distinct, or they are departments of seminaries having two or more teachers for pupils more advanced; and all of them are most fitly in the charge of female teachers. Nothing is taught in them, unsuited to the tender years of the children; and the religious instruction is often imparted better than to older pupils; for it is imparted in a great measure orally, and in the very simplest manner,—nothing, or very little in this kind being taught by mere rote, that is, in reliance on the power of the "infant" mind to understand the matter, without assistance,—a method which, in their case, would be too obviously fruitless.

Night schools.

The night schools are about 40 in number, nearly one-half, as formerly stated, taught under one or other of the provisions of the Minutes. Inspectors are instructed to report on the qualifications of teachers who claim the benefit of one of these provisions, with special reference to the requirements of the locality, *e. g.*, navigation in seaports, geology in mining districts, &c. The number of such assistant teachers is but five; and as yet they have not taught, nor been examined in, any special branch of knowledge—their pupils having yet to learn the simpler arts of reading, writing, and ciphering.

The higher subjects of instruction.

3. *Condition in Life.*—The reports on individual schools specify with what success each of the *elementary branches* has been taught: and in this respect, they are in strict accordance with the object of the public aid, in its direction to the children of those who support themselves by manual labour. But subjects above the elementarysare often taught—how often will appear from the following tatement in reference to all the aided schools of the district. Among them,

Latin is a subject of instruction, less or more, to 879 *pupils in* 147 *schools.*

Mathematics, less or more, to 546 *pupils in* 147 *schools.*

In some schools, as those of Airdrie, Gartsherrie, and two or three more, Latin is taught so well, and so far to a few, that they are prepared to commence their humanity studies at the University. But, in general, this branch is not so well taught as the elementary, in the same schools; and the disparity is sometimes striking. It is observed, farther, that Latin is the voluntary study of a large proportion of the pupil-teachers—of 279 in the total number 330; and this is the more remarkable, as in their subsequent examinations they commonly choose rather to profess the equivalent subject of mathematics. The fact now mentioned seems to point to the expediency of offering an examination in Latin to pupil-teachers in each of the *five* years of their apprenticeship, and also of allowing a range to the examination equal to the progress which any of them may have made, or may profess to have made.

The higher branches were first conjoined with the elementary in the parish schools, where they were provided not only for that portion of the scholars whose parents were not engaged in manual labour, but also for those "children of the "poor who should be found apt to learning and letters." And the same instruction is still maintained in the parish and other schools; but it is certain, that one part of it, the Latin language, receives much less attention now, than it formerly did. One cause of this change is, that the pupils of the class which is not occupied with manual labour, have become rather fewer at the schools in question; they have gone, as already said, to other places, where the higher instruction has been better provided—to academies or burgh schools. A few of these having been lately inspected, upon invitation, the following statement may be offered, showing the number of the pupils that each, in the course of the last year, had attracted from a distance. Of these,

Ayr Academy had	95
Irvine	91
Kilmarnock	42
Dumfries	36
Kirkcudbright	21
Total	285

Industrial instruction.

4. *Future Occupation.*—The schools have been distributed among different classes of the population pretty much as follows:—

	Number of Schools.
Town population	102
Agricultural	48
Manufacturing	10
Mining	38
Mixed	45

A great part of the children, of what are called the labouring classes, may be supposed likely to follow the occupation of their parents; but, as formerly noticed, there is very little of any special instruction given in the schools of this district. It is, indeed, well nigh confined to those of the ragged class. Among the latter, is the ragged school of Stranraer, where agriculture is the distinguishing and sole subject of industrial instruction and training for the boys. It is there taught with remarkable success, and this is owing to the two circumstance,—first, that the master, before commencing the occupation of a teacher, had acquired much experience as a farmer; and next, that the pupils, as in other schools of the same description, are at the disposal of the managers throughout the whole day, for any sort of instruction or training which they may think proper to provide.

A few years ago, I visited two schools in Skye, where the same kind of special instruction and industrial training was then in operation. They were schools supported by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, who sought, by these means, to improve the skill of the Highland people in the cultivation of their small possessions. The attempt was preceded by a careful instruction of the teachers in agricultural knowledge at the University of Edinburgh; and the local proprietors encouraged it, by giving ground for cultivation in the immediate neighbourhood of the schools. But the experiment did not succeed there, as it has succeeded at Stranraer; and it now languishes, for the teachers had not been farmers, and the pupils gave an irregular and somewhat reluctant attendance upon the lessons. This reference to former inspections is suggested by the certainty, that the same kind of special instruction will again be tried elsewhere, and by the chance of what is noticeable in the past experience, helping to better results in the future. If, then, practical experience be essential to the teacher of agriculture, this qualification will very rarely be found in the teacher of a common elementary school; another teacher and another school are requisite for this special purpose; and, if the pupils should be somewhat older than those that go to the common school, this will be of no disadvantage to them. The experiment in Skye was observed to have succeeded best in the book lessons, the book used being the Agricultural Class Book, compiled for the Irish National Schools. The principles of agriculture, as there or anywhere explained, belong in great part to natural science, that is, to subjects that serve for *general* instruction; and it was here seen, how suitably schools, though there is a considerable approach to equality the general or scientific kind could be combined with the special or technical.

These remarks accord, in a great measure, with a certain step that has recently been taken towards the special education of the mining population in the West of Scotland, though not in any of the aided schools. It was referred to in the last year's report as "principally designed for men who are practically engaged in underground works, and for raising the standard of underground overseers; for mechanics, such as wrights, blacksmiths, and engineers, and for young men desirous of obtaining a knowledge of mining, and not included in the class here mentioned." These lectures have, for the last twelve months, been attended daily and most assiduously by about 30 young men, studying to fit themselves for the better occupations about the coal and iron works. And it is deserving of remark, that this institution is exclusively for special instruction; that it is attended by young men who have passed the school age; that the instruction is given orally and from the book, without aid from actual practice; and yet, that the knowledge imparted in that manner only is proved to be to the individuals that receive it, of the greatest practical advantage.

It thus appears, that there is little difference in the subjects of instruction taught in the different descriptions of the aided schools. But there is more in the methods of instruction, and still more in the talents of the teachers.

VI. The elementary course in the aided schools consists, in general, of eight different branches. The same is the case in the normal school; and the same, in the programme of elementary subjects laid before the candidates for certificate. In the last mentioned instance, it is announced that "proficiency in a few subjects is valued more than mediocrity in many."* I have valued in like manner, and probably for the same reason, proficiency in a few subjects, nay in one subject, when this has been very apparent; and to show how greatly a proficiency, even when so limited, is desired, the teacher has been requested to choose that subject on which he deems his success to have been greatest, and so to conduct the examination upon it, as to bring to view the best examples of his skill,—other and further examination on the same subjects being reserved, when necessary, and the more usual methods of examination being then employed. It is thus seen, that all the subjects are not taught with equal success in the same in that respect. In religious knowledge (after reading) the proficiency appears from the tabulated summary to have been greatest in the greatest number of the schools, this branch being taught in the manner which is marked, "excellent, "good, or fair," in no less than 200 of 205 of those annually aided. Upon this and the other valuations on the table, I remark,

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* Circular, 22 January 1857.

1. That the proportion of the schools here included as showing "excellence" on any branch is small, not exceeding perhaps six per cent.; the rest are examples of the "good and fair" in nearly equal proportion.

2. When the progress in different branches is considerably unequal in the same school, this is to be attributed more to the teacher's own unequal knowledge of such branches, than to any other cause; for, if I mistake not, the same qualities of earnest industry, and the same efficiency in teaching which he employs in one branch will naturally be transferred to others, with only such abatements as his own unequal knowledge must occasion.

3. When the instruction in any branch is "excellent or good," the effect of it is, presumably, to form the mental habits and powers that shall be applicable to other tasks and exertions in the school or out of it—the best of all the benefits that the school affords. But this effect is, of course, less apparent when the instruction is only "fair."

4. May not the ability here spoken of, as distinct from mere acquirement, in so far as it is distinguishable, be acquired by exercise upon one subject or a few, although a looser exercise on others should fall short of that effect?

5. It is, however, by no means advisable that the subjects should be very few, or fewer than they commonly are, in a course of elementary instruction; for, as teachers know well, the variety at once enlivens and relieves attention. But it is not unadvisable, that one or a few should receive more attention, than the rest. The following suggestion to this purpose is not inapplicable to elementary teaching. "Take the chart of "human knowledge, fix your own mental observatory on any "part of it, which is most convenient to yourself, and there "draw your meridian. Whatever other plans on that chart "you may have occasion to inspect or visit, let that "meridian be the basis to which you refer them, and the line "by which you measure them. Your chart of knowledge will "then have, at least for yourself, a certain unity and con"sistency of plan."* Applied to elementary schools, the same

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* Sir James Stephen.

direction would import, simply, the advantage of a thorough teaching of at least one branch,—without excluding or neglecting others.

These remarks seem to have some bearing upon the import of the tabular statement. A single example of the "excellent" may be added.

Religious instruction.

Religious knowledge is prominent among the subjects taught at these schools; and it is taught to all of the proper age, by reading in the Holy Scriptures. But, in proportion to its importance is the difficulty of treating this branch well. When well treated, sacred history is taught by presenting, at the outset, a comprehensive outline of the whole: the great divisions are well marked, and always kept in view, while they are being gradually filled up with the facts that belong to each, in which process, there is a moral interest very carefully connected with the historical. Again, there are teachers among those referred to, that ably and most instructively connect the whole duty of man with the fear of God; they will say "a man never "denies obedience to his superiors, but he denies it first to "God;" they will show how "the first commandment runs "through all the rest." In such lessons, there is much exercise of the understanding; and from that exercise itself, much interest in the matter of the lessons, and, therefore, it may be presumed, some progress towards the attainment of their moral end It must be allowed, however, that there are too many of the schools in which the religious instruction is not so well managed.

Grammar.

VII.—Of the schools in which the teaching of different branches is reported as "excellent, good, or fair," the smallest proportion is so reported for English grammar; for which reason, certain faults that appear in the teaching of this branch may be noticed.

It is not, by any means, of very rare occurrence, that parents do not choose to have their children at all occupied with this subject; they think that the children must have enough to do with other more necessary things. And, even when there is no such unwillingness on their part, it is usually given among the latest of all the elementary school subjects. Thus it is, that the progress in this branch is often very limited; and all that has been learnt of it, when the pupil quits the school, is of very little account.

But in the method of teaching this branch, there is sometimes another hindrance to success; this is, when it is taught only as an exercise of memory, and not of understanding. The order of proceeding is then from the rule to the example, and the examples are only those which the text book supplies. But the whole matter of the lesson being given in the text-book, the lesson is very probably left to be taken up wholly by the pupil himself, as he best may, and so to be applied to the memory alone. But. when the method recedes from the example to the rule, and when the example is taken promiscuously from the reading lessons, there is then, of necessity, much oral teaching; and oral teaching naturally addresses itself more to the understanding. Now, with whichever of these methods the grammar lessons begin, they ought soon to be employed together; for, as in other instances of synthesis and analysis, the very nature of the two processes does not admit of their being long kept apart. Whereas, there are schools in which the regressive method is entirely wanting; and there, as might be expected, the grammar is taught to little purpose. Even when the rule is fairly reached by the last-mentioned methed, and when both methods proceed together, there is sometimes too little exercise in the seeking, and still less in the framing of examples,—a practice indispensable to much knowledge of the matter. . . . .

Talents of the teachers.

VIII.—Of the talents of the teacher, as distinct from the methods he employs, and as including, of course, the moral qualities which form the greater part of their power,—it shall now only be observed, that they appear to have been very favourably influenced by certain circumstances,—by the training which so many had received at the normal school,—the encouragements they derive from holding the Government certificate, from getting its advantages, and from the public inspection. The example, too, of others aided in the same manner operates to the same effect; for it is remarked, how often, in one neighbourhood, the aided schools occur in considerable number, while elsewhere, within large bounds, their number is very small; and how often able teachers are found in the same neighbourhood, the "man apparently sharpening "the countenance of his friend."

Some time ago, mention was made of several associations which the teachers had formed for mutual improvement; among these, the Glasgow Literary and Scientific Association of Teachers. It consists of 63 members, who meet once each alternate week from October to April, for the discussion of subjects, both of professional and general interest. Such associations managed, as in this instance, with care and prudence, cannot but conduce much to the ends they have in view.

Pupil-teachers.

IX.—The conduct of the teacher in the instruction of apprentices, is marked by much the same qualities which appear in his management of the school. None of the apprentices at their yearly examination failed to obtain the conditioned allowance, though occasionally there might be room for admonition. A very few, still, do not follow out the calling, on the preparation for which they had entered; but it is well to remember, that the apprenticeship, commencing at an early age, is of a somewhat tentative nature, as respects the talents and character of the apprentice; and it is certain, that it sometimes discovers on their part inability, as well as disinclination.

The case is not so simple, when the disinclination appears and is expressed, before the apprenticeship ends. But this has sometimes been removed by a few words of explanation or encouragement.

The tentative purpose of the apprenticeship almost ceases, when it commences after sixteen years of age; and of such commencement there were eight or ten cases, in the course of the last year.

It may be added, that the employment of pupil-teachers is seen to have certain incidental advantages of much importance. The master, in supplying their instruction in its later stages, finds an opportunity of improving his own knowledge. Having to instruct them, to a certain extent, in certain subjects for each year, he carries the same practice of defining the scope and time of his lessons to the work of his school at large. And, from the increase of teaching power, the school-room has an appearance of improved order, industry, and discipline,—though this might be as well mentioned among the designed and chief uses of the pupil-teacher system.

I have the honor to be, &c.
JOHN GORDON.

To the Right Honorable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1860, *by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools*, D. MIDDLETON, Esq., M.A., *on the* SCHOOLS *connected with the* CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, *and other Schools, inspected in the* NORTH *of* SCOTLAND *and in the* ORKNEY *and* SHETLAND ISLANDS.

MY LORDS,

Aberdeen, 19 January 1861.

Arrears.

THE report which I have now the honor to lay before you does not include, in every respect, the whole schools liable to inspection. The arrears alluded to last year were further increased by an immediate illness, which kept me on the sick list for three months. In a large number of cases, therefore, annual grants had to be paid exceptionally, without visit. In Forfarshire the schools were visited afterwards.

Appointment of Assistant Inspector.

Shortly after being able to resume work I was joined by John Kerr, Esq., M.A., H.M. Assistant Inspector.

It is a fortunate thing for this district, and gratifying to me, that your Lordships have given me a fellow-worker who is so variously eminent in his qualifications for the office of Inspector, and so zealously efficient in the discharge of its duties. Next year we hope to report on most of the schools under our inspection.

I.—NUMBER AND PROGRESS OF SCHOOLS INSPECTED.

Number of schools inspected.

In the course of the official year I have been able to visit only 110 schools, embracing 130 departments. The number of children present was 10,013, the number of miles travelled 2,779.

Mr. Kerr, who began his separate inspection on the 5th May, visited 57 schools (62 departments), found 2,889 children present, and travelled 2,458 miles.

In the autumn of 1859 Dr. Woodford visited for me 10 schools, or 14 departments. In these, 1,085 children were present.

The general character of the instruction.

The general character of the instruction given in these schools may be thus summarized:—

	Departments.
Excellent in - - - -	4
Very good in - - - -	36
Good in - - - -	85
Very fair in - - - -	54
Fair or pretty fair in - -	24
Moderate or bad in - - -	3
	206

The number of pupil-teachers is for the year stationary; the new apprenticeships and those terminated being about equal. In a few large schools the number of apprentices has been reduced in terms of Minute 6 May 1859, which allows *not more than four pupil-teachers to the same master or mistress.* The increase of certificated teachers in aided schools is from twenty to thirty. During the year 1860, twenty-four schools, of which fifteen are parochial schools, have been added to my list. This is only about one-third of the number added in 1859, when the capitation grants were expected. The suspension of these grants (pending the report of the Royal Commissioners) has disappointed many intending candidates for certificate of merit or registration; and has also, in some cases (as in Marykirk parochial school), involved people in pecuniary responsibilities, undertaken in obedience to your Lordships' decision that girls in mixed schools should be taught needlework, and in the full faith of receiving the promised aid from capitation. Thus, those who have been promptest to carry out a needed improvement complain, that they are the only persons who suffer present loss.

New schools.

Suspension of capitation grants.

Other causes unfavourable to the spread of inspection.

Other causes are now evidently exercising on the minds of teachers an influence not favourable to their coming in for examination.

In your report to Her Majesty, your Lordships mention the necessity of retrenchment, and have introduced it in the Minutes, 4 May 1859, and 21 January 1860.

Two Chancellors of the Exchequer have directed the serious attention of Parliament to the great amount and rapid increase of the educational grant, and have stated, that the time is probably fast coming when it will be necessary to consider, whether the expense of the present system of aid (which, it seems, reaches yet only about one-third of the children of the labouring classes that ought to be at school,) can be longer borne by the public purse.

Various bills have been introduced in Parliament for national education in Scotland, and the last one is understood to have made great progress towards passing.

The subject is still under active public discussion, and there can be no doubt that a considerable portion of the Scottish people look for a system of education less denominational than the present.

Viewing these various signs of the times, teachers are naturally led to reflect on the probable permanence of the Privy Council grants, and to ask themselves (as they now frequently ask me) what advantage they would derive from a certificate of merit in the new state of things to which so many public indices point.

As immediately affecting the interests of so large and deserving a body as the certificated teachers of Scotland, it is to be regretted that no bill yet proposed contained any recognition of their certificates, or attached any money value to them.

When the Royal Commissioners' report on education is published, it will probably (though not directly affecting Scotland) afford hints that may be useful to all who are interested in Scottish education.

Condition of schools inspected.

Of the schools inspected I can speak generally in very favourable terms. The number beneath *fair* is very small, and in these cases the situation is invariably poor, and the teacher untrained and imperfectly educated. The number *good* and upwards is very large. In the great majority satisfactory progress has been made during the year.

It is evident to me, and I believe to most, that elementary education has risen of late years, and continues to rise, in methods, zeal, and efficiency; but the results are sadly affected by the children's short and irregular school-attendance.

In the higher education that fits young men to enter the university and distinguish themselves there, the central part of this district maintains (so far as parish schools are concerned) its known pre-eminence over all the rest of Scotland.

Female schools.

As a class, female schools are doing remarkably well, and I am glad to say they are on the increase in the south half of the district; I wish they were in the north. Their salutary effects are not always deferred till the children enter on the work of their lives, but are oftener felt immediately, and acknowledged at the family fireside. In many of these schools the discipline and training are all that can be desired, and scarcely any can be set down as deficient in these essential respects. The industrial work, confined mostly to the making and mending of necessary garments, is generally good, frequently excellent. It is sometimes necessary to caution the girls against wasting their time in the useless vanity of working fancy *gewgaws*, while they are unable to make a shirt or mend a stocking, but a second caution is seldom required.

All these schools are due to the voluntary exertion, sometimes of a number of persons, sometimes of one. In the last case exclusively, and in the first case generally, the nobility and gentry have been great public benefactors in the cause of female education.

The money expended is only part of the benefit. It is most gratifying to see the increasing number of ladies of rank and wealth who take now quite a personal interest in the education of the daughters of the poor. This *personal* interest on the part of the upper classes (supposing it not to assume the form of capricious and ill-judged interference in the schoolroom, which in this district it almost never does,) is life and soul to a girls' school.

Judging from the inefficiency of the old dame teacher, who had neither education nor professional training, and not from the efficiency of the modern certificated schoolmistress, who has both, there are educated men who still entertain, *à priori*, a prejudice against the general efficiency of female schools. My experience does not go to justify this prejudice. The only perceptible differences between male and female teachers, *in ordinary school work*, seem to me to be, that masters on the whole teach *arithmetic* better (a branch apparently uncongenial to the female mind), and that mistresses on the whole teach *reading* better, pay more attention to the order and tidiness of their pupils, and are by an ordinance of nature better fitted to train infants and their own sex.

Old Mill Reformatory.

For the first time I have visited the Old Mill Reformatory school, which is in the vicinity of Aberdeen, and which differs from all others of the same denomination on my list in this, that its inmates have all been *convicted* of crime. The property is the gift of the late Dr. Watt, of Old Deer, is vested in trustees, and extends to 54 acres, chiefly cultivated as farm land, and partly (some acres) laid out in garden and ornamental ground. Excellent buildings have been erected at an outlay of nearly 1,600*l*.

On the day of my visit, a bright summer day, I found 41 boys present. They were, when I arrived, all busy in a variety of healthy active employments,—some excavating an ornamental pond to which the feeding brook will bring a race of merry trout,—some forming a terrace with *navvy* skill and *navvy* tools,—some hoeing potatoes,—some at turnip sowing, spreading the manure along the *drills*,—some at the farmstead carting the manure,—and one little fellow, who seemed to be the *valet de place* of the domestic establishment, was flitting about the house with a smiling face and a white apron. It was to me a sincere pleasure, which I hope to repeat, to see the heart and vigour of the boys' work, the industry and taste with which their special garden plots are kept, and the very visible interest they take in their pleasant rural home.

After the boys' dinner I had an opportunity of testing their literary education, to which two hours a day are devoted. I found their *religious knowledge* very good generally, and their *reading* very fair, and made some suggestions on the mode of teaching *writing* and *ciphering*.

On the whole, the establishment seems to me to be serving its main purpose remarkably well. Mr. and Mrs. Aitken, the superintendents, have evidently gained the confidence and affection of the boys, and this is more than half the battle of reformatory, as of all other, education. When their time is out, a large portion of the boys go to farm service.

Reformatory action in Aberdeen.

With this institution for the restoration of youthful criminals to an honest life, and the many other institutions designed to save the young verging on crime from falling into it, Aberdeen has well earned the fame of reformatory exertion. Indeed, juvenile beggars seem to be extinct here. It is not certain, I believe, that any other city in the empire is so distinguished and successful in its reformatory action on the young.

It is not for me in this report to enter on the difficult question of the amount of State aid that should be given to reformatory schools. My experience leaves me in no doubt as to their public usefulness, or the public necessity for their proper maintenance and further increase.

Reformatory teachers.

In the teachers of this most useful class of schools it is manifestly difficult to obtain at once the peculiar qualifications for their missionary calling, and those other qualifications that are required in common elementary schools. If a reformatory teacher really succeeds in reforming his pupils to habits of industry and honesty, he has gained his chief end, and we must not be too curious to inquire as to the extent of his erudition or his knowledge of methods, which are more essential in other schools than in his.

II.—MANAGEMENT AND SUPERINTENDENCE.

School not an almshouse.

In a few schools, erected with grant in aid but not in receipt of annual grants, I have found useless incompetent teachers, retained, I believe, by the managers from a kindly feeling of *charity*. But such kindness to the teacher is cruel injustice to the children of the school district, and perverts the school into an almshouse.

III.—CONDITION OF PREMISES AND FURNITURE, INCLUDING BOOKS.

Improvement of premises and furnishings.

I have to report the continued improvement of school premises and furnishings: the erection of 13 new buildings and the enlargement of 4 old ones.

Now that the old standards are superseded by your Lordships' building plans, and the public are becoming daily better informed on the subject of popular education and its material appliances, there is good ground for hope that the improvement of school premises will be progressive, even in the presence of an imperfect statute and the frequent difficulty of raising funds.

Monster galleries.

In 8 schools there still remain the large unwieldy galleries so much in vogue 20 years ago, and it is remarkable that 7 of these schools were built with government aid. Monster galleries are relics of the time when the simultaneous method was considered the perfection of teaching, and are passing away with the system that produced them. They are a great bar to the organization of schools, to class teaching, and to the employment of pupil-teachers. It is to be hoped they will soon disappear entirely, giving place to groups of parallel desks and galleries of moderate size.

Improved reading-books.

I observe with pleasure that the school reading-books now publishing are greatly superior to most of their predecessors, simpler and clearer in style, more interesting and less pedantic. This is true, both of the prose and verse, now offered for school-reading. These greatly improved books are naturally and beneficially taking their place in our best conducted schools, and as the demand increases,—and it will increase,—the supply and variety will keep pace with it.

Books frequently too difficult.

I still frequently find the books too difficult for the children. Strange to say, it has generally been assumed by teachers that the highest reading-book in any *series* is the proper book for the highest class, the next book for the next class, in *every school*,—or, in other words, that *all schools* ARE *or can be made* TO SEEM *equal in standard of attainments!* Now, so far is this from being the case, that the highest class in some schools is not equal in standard of reading and intelligence to the third from the highest in others. There may be a *seeming progress* in children holding mysteriously difficult books in their hands, but it is not the way to make them either good readers or intelligent scholars. To this essential end, they must use books suited to their capacity, and *real progress* will be their reward, accompanied, it may be hoped, with a taste for reading which will not utterly forsake them when they leave school and enter on labour.

IV.—EFFICIENCY OF TEACHERS.

Christmas examination, 1859.

Forty-one teachers sat here for certificate at Christmas 1859; but two falling ill and one being found not entitled to attend, the number holding good was reduced to 38, of whom one-half were successful, as detailed below.

TEACHERS.	Class.			Registration.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	
A. Masters above 35 years of age, who passed on 1st year's papers.	1	–	2	–
B. Masters under 35 years of age, who passed on 1st year's papers.	4	5	2	–
C. Mistress above 35 years of age, who passed on 1st year's papers.	–	–	1	–
D. Mistress under 35 years of age, who passed on 1st year's papers.	–	–	1	–
E. Masters above 35 years of age, who passed for Registration.	–	–	–	3
Totals - - - - - - -	5	5	6	3
Sum of successful candidates, of whom one in the 1st class and two in the 3rd class were from Free Church Schools	19			

Comparing this with the result of the previous examination, it is no less than 34 per cent. lower. In 1858 the per-centage of successful candidates was 84, in 1859 only 50, nearer, no doubt, to the average rate, and perhaps rather above than below it. In respect of masters, the comparison of their *class* with that of masters attending at the other five seats of examination in Scotland is even more significant than it was in 1858, as seen in the following view,—

Masters passed in Scotland in 1859.	Class.			Totals.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	
At Aberdeen - - - - - -	5	5	4	14
At the other five examinations - - - -	1	11	19	31

Parish schools.

Your Lordships have justly described the parochial schools of Scotland as "the type of national education in that part of "the United Kingdom," and nothing can affect these schools without bearing directly on Scottish education from the alphabet to the University. They have been main *feeders* to the Universities, and, therefore, not more national in their distribution than in their educational scope, which embraced (and still embraces theoretically) both an elementary educa-

Their relation to the Universities.

tion, and Latin, Greek, and mathematics. Boys of all ranks had thus the colleges and the learned professions open to them.

Decline of classical learning in the parish schools.

This has been a great national benefit, and Scotland is at once most unwilling to lose it, and most backward to take the only way to preserve it. For it is clear that, while the quality of elementary instruction has been improving in various respects, the number of parochial teachers qualified to instruct boys soundly in Greek and Latin has been decreasing from year to year.

Mistaken cause.

Some persons, seeing this going on during the operation of Privy Council grants, take the latter, which has become of late years a contemporaneous event, as the cause of the former, tacitly assuming that classical learning flourished in all our parochial schools with undiminished vigour up to 1846.

Real cause.

These schools have earned a solid title to national gratitude. Indeed it is probable that, in proportion to their cost, no national institutions whatever have conferred on any community more signal benefits than Scotland has derived from this one. But valuable as this institution was (and still is), it could and can claim no exemption from an inexorable law, that regulates human labour with the force of fate.

The last Act "for making better provision for the parochial "schoolmasters" (43 George 3.) was far from being a liberal one, and its scanty provisions have become less and less adequate during the whole succeeding lapse of 58 years, a period unexampled in our history for the development of national resources and the accumulation of private wealth.

But while this national prosperity enriched others, its effect on the parochial teacher, with his small fixed salary, was, that he found himself continually growing poorer as others grew richer, and sinking further and further below the position he had once occupied among the educated classes of the country. His income bore a less and less ratio to the rental of the land in his parish, to the income of his neighbours, and to the supply of his own necessities. The number of teachers obliged eventually, from financial reasons, to live single is quite remarkable.

In old times, the schoolmaster frequently, if not generally, was a student of divinity or a preacher. Gradually this practice became less common, at least south of the Grampians, till it almost entirely ceased, and a *view to the church* came to be looked upon as a positive disqualification. Permanence of tenure, though occasionally resulting in abuse, was yet on the whole very favourable to the standard of teachers, as affording the sole compensation for inadequate income. Schools with fair revenues still frequently obtained teachers of University education and physical energy. But an increasing number of schools had only toil, penury, and neglect to offer, as their recommendations to the notice of such young men as were educationally able and physically active, while vastly more fruitful fields of exertion were fast opening at home and abroad.

At last, in the absence and despair of any adequate (or indeed any) re-adjustment of schoolmasters' salaries, it was found necessary to *eke* them out, by the addition of such *unprofessional offices* as *heritors' clerkship, collectorship of poor's rate, inspectorship of poor, village postmastership*, &c. &c.

In this state of matters the Minute of 1846 came into operation, not less seasonably for parochial than for other schools. Probably not more than one-fifth of the parochial schools are yet in connexion with your Lordships' plan of aid. The connexion hitherto has been undoubtedly favourable to the schools in all respects. This is so well known, that I believe the General Assembly's Education Committee now desire to see all these schools avail themselves of annual grants.

Real remedy.

It is to another quarter, however, that we must look for the *classical regeneration* of our parochial schools. If Parliament shall ever be permitted to raise the salaries to a sufficiently liberal extent, the schools will, as a natural consequence, resume their old relation to the Universities, and by sending up better qualified students, will become the harbingers and essential instruments of a higher standard of education in the Universities themselves, and each will then have the power of stimulating the other.

But if the salaries remain as they are, or be augmented with only a niggardly hand, classical decadence cannot, I fear, be arrested in the schools, nor scholarship raised in the Universities. While Scotland permits this, she has herself to blame, for neglecting some of the doctrines of John Knox and Adam Smith.

Dick bequest schools. Their intimate University relation. Bursary examinations.

At present, no considerable body of parochial schools are so well endowed, bear so close a relation to the University, or receive so healthy a stimulus from it as the schools in the Dick bequest counties, Aberdeen, Banff, and Moray. The teachers are mostly University men. The large number of *bursaries* competed for annually, and held on condition of annual examination at the Aberdeen University, gives such a stimulus to these schools in Greek and Latin as is unknown elsewhere in Scotland. The *presentation bursars* are also examined on entry, and may be rejected. All *bursaries* subject their holders to pass a satisfactory examination annually. At the beginning of this session, no less than 256 *candidates* were examined in all, besides 159 *bursars* on entering their second, third, or fourth year's study, making a total of 415. There are at present in the Aberdeen University 220 students in the arts curriculum that hold bursaries. The results of all this are, of course, abundantly evident both in school and University. A few days ago the *Senatus Academicus* published a statute of great school *momentum*. It provides an *entrance examination* in Greek, Latin, English grammar, and arithmetic for all *presentation bursars, candidates for competition bursaries, and all candidates for a degree in arts.*

Drawbacks.

But great and manifest as the advantage is of having such a body of good classical teachers, as the Dick bequest schoolmasters are, it is not obtained without some drawbacks.

Imperfect knowledge of school methods.

A young man fresh from the University may be a good scholar and a good teacher of scholarly branches, and may yet have little knowledge how to organize an elementary school, and how best to teach elementary subjects. In this latter respect, the man from a normal training college starts with evident advantage. I have already stated, in a former report, that a model school is needed in Aberdeen for the benefit of University students that are to become teachers.

Teachers leaving their schools to attend the Divinity Hall.

Although the Dick bequest schools are the best endowed of their class in Scotland, yet they do not very generally obtain masters whose ultimate object in life is teaching; and the most serious drawback occurs when they leave their schools to attend the Divinity Hall. The present time of the Divinity session is unfortunately the precise season of the year when rural schools are most numerously attended and by the oldest scholars, when the teacher has most need to be at his post, and when he has the greatest difficulty in getting even a fairly qualified substitute.

This serious and much complained of evil would be remedied as far as possible, reduced, indeed, to a harmless *minimum*, were the Divinity session changed to August, September, and October. Half this period is occupied by harvest vacation in the schools; and during the other half,—partly before, partly after harvest,—the attendance is uniformly thin, consisting mostly of infants; while at this season also, there would be no difficulty in getting substitutes qualified for the work, now so much lighter than during the winter months.

With very many interested in the education of the north I have conversed on this proposed change, and from all I have seen and heard, I am fully convinced, that the adoption of it would give great public satisfaction, and be a great public benefit.

Teachers looking to another profession.

Among teachers looking to another profession as the desired object in life, it is natural to expect, that some will always be found who do less justice to their present employment than to their ulterior prospects, "overlooking the *school* to get a view "of the *steeple.*"

Normal training colleges. As they were.

Prejudice, believing without knowledge or inquiry, still exists in some minds against the general competence of teachers sent out by the normal training colleges. This prejudice had its origin in a bygone time, when these institutions were in their infancy; when they had an imperfect staff of teachers; when there was no entry examination; when there was no certificate of merit examination; when the attendance might be only for a few weeks; and when the entrants (they could then scarcely be called students) left as to scholarship much as they had entered, with a certification that they had attended such and such number of weeks, had become acquainted with school methods as they were then known, and were accordingly qualified to teach whatever they knew, and that too frequently was very little.

As they are.

How much all this is changed now, and has been for at least a dozen of years, any one entitled to hold an opinion on the subject must know.

The revenues, that is the very existence of the training colleges, are now, under your Lordships' Minutes, made immediately dependent on the attainments of the entrant and outgoing students, in both cases rigidly ascertained by written examinations before Her Majesty's Inspectors, among whom the papers are distributed for revisal; and after passing a second revisal by Her Majesty's examiners in the Council Office, receive *there* the final award on their merit. To meet this unprecedented test of scholarship and condition of existence, the training colleges have found it to be their interest to secure the ablest lecturers and teachers in the different departments of their curriculum of study, which, besides elementary branches, comprises Latin, English literature, mechanics, physical science, mathematics, history, and drawing. The students have, moreover, the advantage of a model school for the study and practice of school methods.

The shortest attendance is 10 months for a 3rd class certificate; 20 months for a 2nd class certificate; 30 months for a 1st class certificate. But these periods of attendance confer no pecuniary benefit on the college or the student, unless the written exercises are up to the mark.

No such imperative necessity for uniformly efficient teaching and uniformly faithful study exists yet elsewhere in Britain, and its want *elsewhere* is now publicly regretted by men who have had the highest educational advantages of their time.

In fine, there are no other institutions in the country that afford, or indeed profess to offer, so many and varied guarantees for the production of competent and skilful school teachers as the normal training colleges at present do.

Queen's scholarships.

At the four Presbyterian colleges in Edinburgh and Glasgow there sat at the recent examination 462 candidates for Queen's scholarships, namely :—

Male pupil-teachers	167
Other male candidates	80
Female pupil-teachers	90
Other female candidates	125
	462

Pupil-teachers leaving the profession.

Although it were possible in law, as some desire, and some even seem to believe, it would be disastrous in practice, to compel all pupil-teachers to become teachers for life. The young people's public services during their apprenticeship are held to be equivalent to the public money they receive. At the expiration of their indentures they are free to choose their own walk in life. Those who then leave the profession feel no vocation or love for it. Their leaving it is certainly not a public loss. Their remaining in it would certainly be both a public and a private disaster. But the number leaving is more than equalled by the number of "other candidates" for Queen's scholarships, who may fairly be presumed to feel a vocation for teaching, as they at mature age deliberately elect it as their life-work. The large preponderance of female candidates of this class is an interesting fact in social science.

Their place filled by "other candidates."

The average age of "other candidates" (the males especially) is greater than that of "pupil-teacher candidates." A number of them have been teachers or assistant-teachers. As a body, they may be considered the *élite* of those young persons in the country who desire the same normal college training, and expect to be employed in the same class of schools as the "pupil-teacher candidates."

Comparative analysis of the literary attainments of the two kinds of candidates.

As the two kinds of candidates are now so nearly equal in numbers, (257 "pupil-teachers," 205 "others,") a comparative analysis of their literary attainments, as ascertained at the recent examination, will not be without interest, and may help to dispel some vague doubts, and to correct not a little random assertion on the subject.

The following tables give a comparative view of the success of the different kinds of candidates.

Kind of Candidates.	Number of Candidates.	1st Class Queen's Scholarships.	2nd Class Queen's Scholarships.	Failures.
Male pupil-teachers - -	167	80	74	13
Other male candidates - -	80	9	28	43
Female pupil-teachers - -	90	56	22	12
Other female candidates - -	125	47	35	43

The results may be clearer as represented in per-centages, thus:—

Kind of Candidates.	Per-centage		
	Of 1st Class Scholarships.	Of 2nd Class Scholarships.	Of Failures.
Male pupil-teachers - - -	48	44	8
Other male candidates - - -	11	35	54
Female pupil-teachers - - -	62	25	13
Other female candidates - -	37	28	35

These figures establish the vast superiority of the *pupil-teacher* candidates, with an eloquence that needs no comment.

I have the honor to be, &c.

D. MIDDLETON.

To the Right Honorable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX.

I REQUESTED Mr. Kerr to give me any suggestions that his experience prompted. He has sent me the following, which will appear best in his own words.

Pupil-teachers' training.

" While I am on the whole satisfied with the efficiency and usefulness of " pupil-teachers, I think it right to remark, that in many cases the best use " is not made of them. What I mean is, that many teachers, instead of " regarding their pupil-teachers as boys and girls whom they are, if possible, " to mould into effective teachers, regard them as part of the mechanical " appointments of the school, by which the teacher is to be saved a great " deal of trouble. This idea ought to be thoroughly upset, as being pro- " ductive at once of injustice to the pupil-teacher, and injury to the school, " and as every day causing to the teachers themselves a great amount of " annoyance and dissatisfaction, which could be effectually prevented by a " little well-timed supervision.

"The pupil-teacher is an *apprentice*, who is to be trained to be an *efficient* " *workman;* not simply a boy or girl who is to stand before a class as a make- " believe, while the teacher is otherwise engaged. There is no ordinary " school in which the pupil-teacher cannot be *trained to teach* for a certain " time every day under the teacher's superintendence. This ought to be " done for at least two years, or till such time as the teacher is satisfied that " his apprentice has acquired (so far as he can acquire it from another) a " good method, and the power of securing attention. I do not mean that, " during any part of the apprenticeship, the supervision should cease, but I " believe, that after two years' careful training, a class may be entrusted to " a pupil-teacher with considerable confidence. Without this training " they may be worse than useless. I have seen a few such cases.

Training in classics.

"It is to be regretted that a greater number of teachers, competent to " teach classics, neglect this part of an apprentice's training. I know it is " urged that the subjects in the broad sheet supply hard enough work, but " I know also that there are schools in which the pupil-teachers are satis- " factorily trained in classics, while there is no deficiency in the specified " subjects. On apprentices who have an opportunity of learning classics, " I would urge the great importance of doing so. If the foundation is not " laid at school, there is small chance of even tolerable attainments after- " wards. In Scotland there are comparatively few schools in which a know- " ledge of classics is not a recommendation, and many in which it is indis- " pensable.

Copying.

"I have many times had occasion to regret the tolerance granted to " children in copying from each other while working sums in arithmetic. " This is a custom which deserves the severest censure, and to prevent " which, teachers cannot be too vigilant. It lays the foundation of habitual " unfairness, and undermines self-reliance. I know some schools in which " it is treated as an offence against honesty, which it really is.

Discipline.

"It is not a rare thing to find a school in which the discipline is good, " that is, in which the whistle of the master, or the call for silence, is " obeyed, and where the whole management is orderly; but I think it is " a rare thing to find that union of kindness, firmness, and discretion " which constitutes the perfection of discipline. In many cases the aim is " to keep children quiet, and make them obedient. More than this is " necessary. Quietness ought to be united with cheerfulness, and obedience " should spring from respect and affection, as well as from fear, if children " are to do their best, and if we are to have more from them than com- " pulsory work. Many teachers, I am convinced, err from a fear of un- " bending before their pupils, from a belief that by being humorous, and " showing sympathy with them, they would lose the power of control. In " general this is a mistake. It is only partially true that familiarity breeds " contempt. In some circumstances it is perfectly untrue. Familiarity, " united with considerate kindness and discretion, will never do so. Many " teachers may not have the power of unbending with safety, may have no " choice between austerity and loss of authority, but more have the power " than choose to use it.

"I have always seen the best discipline, and the most effective work, in " schools where the teacher and pupils were on terms which might almost " be called familiar."

General Report, *for the Year* 1860, *by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools*, James Cumming, Esq., LL.D., *on the* Schools *connected with the* Free Church *inspected in the* North *and* East *of* Scotland, *and in the* Orkney *and* Shetland Islands.

My Lords,

The past year has presented few features, in regard to inspection, to distinguish it from preceding annual periods. From the uninterrupted good health which, I am thankful to say, has been enjoyed by myself and Mr. Scougall, my colleague, we have been enabled more completely than in any former year to overtake the annual-grant cases. A number of those schools which are liable to simple inspection have still been unvisited, but on the whole I look back with satisfaction on the extent to which the work of inspection has been carried in my district.

Number and Progress of Schools.

Number of schools inspected;

Besides duties connected with the Normal College, and the examinations for certificates of merit, I have myself examined 151 elementary schools comprised in 125 different institutions, and my colleague has inspected 184 schools forming 155 institutions. The number of pupils in attendance on the days of inspection amounted in all to 29,146. Of the 335 schools thus visited 18 have been inspected for the first time. Strictly speaking, the schools which I saw in Wester Ross in September 1859 come within the limits of the period to which this report relates, but as they were accidentally left over from the preceding year and particularly noticed in my last year's report, I have not included them here. The simple inspection cases amounted only to 18, and as the number of teachers who are merely registered for the instruction of pupil-teachers is very small, it follows that almost all the other institutions are under the charge of certificated teachers. This, however, does not indicate the whole number of such teachers, for several of the schools have certificated assistants, male or female, besides the principal teachers.

The enumeration which I have now made somewhat exceeds the numbers in the Tabulated Reports, although the schools of Wester Ross are included in the latter. The difference arises from the omission in these reports; 1, of the Reformatory Schools in Stirling, Perth, and Kirkcaldy; 2, of a number of schools visited for simple inspection; and 3, of the Model School connected with the Edinburgh Normal College, which contains about 700 pupils and six or seven certificated teachers.

and of pupil-teachers.

In these schools there were 530 pupil-teachers, of whom 77 were in the fifth year of their apprenticeship. For collective examinations of these and of the candidates who appeared along with them, I devoted 8 days, and Mr. Scougall 19½ days. But dispersed as many of the schools are, it is still necessary from time to time to examine the pupil-teachers in their respective schools on the same day in which the school is inspected. This is an inconvenient arrangement as the apprentice must either be set to work his papers while the inspection of the school goes on, and thus the regular order and organization of the school are altered, or a period of three, four, or five hours must be occupied out of school time for the working of one or two papers. The fraction that appears above in the number of Mr. Scougall's examinations is accounted for by the plan which has been sometimes adopted of conducting a collective examination of the pupil-teachers from two or three schools on the day appointed for the inspection of the smallest school, in cases when not more than that number of schools were within a reasonable distance.

MANAGEMENT AND SUPERINTENDENCE.

Management of schools.

The management of the schools is generally of a mild but efficient nature. The conversations which I have held with managers have shown on their part an interest in the school, and a desire to promote its efficiency. It avoids two evils of an opposite kind, neglect on the one hand and officious interference on the other. When a master is well qualified and faithful, he may be the better for the counsel and encouragement of those who are most interested in the school; but his arrangements and plans of daily work are best left to be regulated by himself, with such suggestions as an inspector may convey. If he be of a different character, it is well that some local superintendence is at hand to secure the school from danger or decay. And the presence of a local board may be of service not only for the supervision but for the protection of the master. I had lately a communication charging a particular teacher with cruelty towards one of his pupils. I referred the communication to the managers, with a request to be informed whether they were acquainted with the circumstances of the case, whether the statement was substantially correct, and whether any steps had been taken in consequence; I received an answer signed by the clergyman and other managers, stating that they were perfectly acquainted

Benefits derived from it.

with the management of the school generally, and with the facts of the case referred to in particular, but indignantly denying the statement made in regard to it, and vindicating the character of the master. From such an instance I think it may be perceived that the management and inspection of the school may be sometimes found to contribute to the comfort and support of the teacher. On the other hand there are cases in which the managers will find it expedient to pay considerable deference to the judgment of the teacher. I refer at present particularly to the choice of pupil-teachers. The managers have an important part to perform in this matter in ascertaining and certifying the moral character of the candidate. But in considering the probability of his success it will be unsafe to disregard the judgment of the master. I have met with one case during the last year in which a candidate for pupil-teachership was proposed contrary to the advice of the master, and was found quite unqualified, and as the managers declined proposing another till the previous case was decided, the place was consequently not filled up. It was one of the schools which were inspected for the first time, and the managers had, of course, little experience. In another case a candidate whom the managers were ready to propose was withdrawn on my recommendation, in consequence of the opposition of the master. In such cases the teacher and the managers ought to go hand in hand; if the interest of the school is steadily kept in view they can hardly fail to agree; if either party takes a special interest in an unsuitable candidate the welfare of the school is in some degree sacrificed, and the ultimate advantage to the favoured youth is very doubtful indeed.

Province of the managers.

PREMISES AND FURNITURE.

The increase of schools under inspection is chiefly due to the increased number of certificated teachers employed in them. There has, however, been some addition to the school-houses themselves; I may specify in particular the handsome erection at Maryburgh, in Ross-shire; the neat female school at Arradoul, in Banffshire; and the new or at least renovated school at Roslin. That at Macduff is not inferior to any of the others, and at Fraserburgh a large school has been erected, which I have only recently seen. In other places great or decided improvements have been made in the desks and furnishings of the schools; I may refer especially to the West Townend of Forfar, to Helmsdale, and Stonehaven. In such instances the indirect influence of the Minutes of Council procures as much benefit to the public as the direct aid of the

New school houses,

and improvements.

Committee. The standard of convenience and comfort has been raised, and an idea of what is becoming and proper has grown up, which existed in a comparatively feeble degree before. Much has still to be done in the improvement of offices and play-grounds. and it may be hoped that the continuous inquiries respecting such adjuncts of the school and the regular reporting on the deficiencies that exist may create or promote the feeling of their desirableness.

EFFICIENCY OF TEACHERS.

Character and efficiency of teachers.

I can still speak confidently of the general good character and efficiency of our teachers as a body, and express my conviction that the system of the Committee of Council has tended to promote their efficiency and elevate their general character. I think it the more necessary to bear this testimony, because in the meeting of the Association for Social Science lately held in Glasgow, it was asserted that the operation of the Privy Council system had been to lower the character of our Scottish schoolmasters. The argument was, that according to our old parochial system, the teacher was often brought from the university to the common school, and had the prospect of rising, through the burgh school and the high school, to the professor's chair; but that at present he was only trained in the normal college to be the master of a common school, and could never hope and was not qualified to rise higher. The teacher, under the present system, it was intimated, is a man of inferior education and humbler prospects, and consequently degraded to a meaner status.

The argument may be easily met at every point. The minister and heritors who elect the parochial schoolmaster have never been restricted in their choice to university men; and so far as the supply was drawn from the university, the source is as open as before, and the chance—always a very slender one—of the parish schoolmaster becoming a professor, has not been impaired by the Minutes of the Committee of Council. There are at this moment in all Scotland two gentlemen who hold the rank of professors, and who were, in early life, teachers of elementary schools.* In looking into the almanack of 1838 I cannot recognize one such professor.

Relation of the Privy Council system to previously existing schools.

The operation of the Privy Council scheme, in its relation to previously existing schools, has been to furnish a supply of trained teachers, from whom the electors could make a choice. If they prefer an uncertificated teacher from the university they have the same power which they ever had to appoint him. But they never were bound to select such an individual. The heritor's gardener or the minister's "man" might be appointed, if the presbytery found him qualified to teach the branches required in the school. But when abundance of trained and certified teachers are to be found, it is not natural nor creditable to appoint one who is altogether strange to the duties of a schoolmaster. It is thus not the highest but the lowest class of teachers whom the present system tends to exclude. But the old system and the new may be easily made to co-operate in producing a schoolmaster of higher standing than ever existed before. Not a few of our normal college students have, before taking charge of a school, attended for a time the classes of a university, and have shown, by their success there, the soundness of their previous training. Some have, I believe, given up the school for a season, to attend the university, in the hope of resuming school duties with higher qualifications. But this is not the only way in which the benefits of the university may be combined with those of the Privy Council system. The teacher who has been brought directly from the university may, after discharging his duties, as of old, for a year or two, present himself as a candidate for a certificate of merit, and earn a right to the Government augmentation to his emoluments. I have no doubt that there are schoolmasters in the North, though they do not come under my inspection, who are not merely graduates of a university, but beneficiaries of the Dick bequest, and participants in the grants of the Privy Council; and to say that in their case the condition of the schoolmaster has been lowered seems particularly unreasonable.

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* This was written before the death of the late Professor Pyper, of St. Andrew's.

I am satisfied that our schoolmasters are as highly qualified as they formerly were; or rather, I should say that as a body they are more highly qualified. At the same time there is probably less individuality than there was when no professional training was in existence. When a man of talent happened to be appointed in former times to the charge of a parochial school, and was cast almost entirely on his own resources to devise methods of teaching and organization, he might impart something of his own character to his school, and make it all the more conspicuous from the want of method observable in the schools around him. But since school management has become the subject of study and discussion, and of instruction in our normal colleges, the teacher of average talent is brought more nearly to a level with the man of genius. Still there is sufficient room for distinction. There is nothing in the changes that have occurred to diminish the efficiency of the more talented teacher, although much has been done to afford aid and guidance to a master of ordinary qualifications, and so to increase his usefulness and comfort.

Probationers.

I have only further to observe under this head that in several instances managers have availed themselves of the recent arrangement for the employment of probationers, and the scheme seems likely to work with excellent effect, especially in rural districts.

Teachers' tenure of office.

A considerable agitation has taken place during the past year in regard to the schoolmasters' tenure of office, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the questions connected with this subject may be settled in a calm and reasonable way, with a view both to the comfort of the teacher and to the benefit of the public, so far as that is connected with the efficiency of the school. Your Lordships' Minutes are formed to discourage an unsettled disposition and desire to change on the part of the schoolmaster, and it is desirable that there should be a corresponding wish on the part of school managers to avoid unnecessary changes. There has been a pretty general feeling among the teachers whom it is my duty to visit that a power is vested in managers, which they have been sometimes, and may be at any time, disposed to use capriciously, and they have expressed a desire to be put on the footing of the parochial schoolmaster who is appointed, as the phrase is, *ad vitam aut culpam*, the fact of the *culpa* having to be established in the court of the Presbytery. With a strong disposition to sympathise with the schoolmaster, and to discountenance arbitrary and capricious conduct in managers, I earnestly hope that the tenure of office will never be what is thus craved. The great object, after all, to be kept in view is the usefulness of the school, and it is notorious that the effect of the existing law has been to keep teachers in office when they could be of no service, and to make their deposition uncertain and expensive even in the case of well-known immorality. I have no doubt that if any alteration were made by the Legislature in the parochial system of education in Scotland, the existing law regarding the tenure of the schoolmaster would be changed, and if the schoolmaster requires protection it must be sought in some other way. I must state at the same time that the changes with which a school is troubled arise much more frequently from the voluntary removal of the teacher than from any act of dismissal on the part of managers, and that if some of them have been arbitrary others have shown an indulgent reluctance to change. I have even known a case in which the managers retained a teacher when the Presbytery would have removed him, and when that body in fact refused the certificate which was required to enable him to draw the allowance derived from the Free Church Education fund.

SCHOLARS AND INSTRUCTION.

Character and extent of instruction.

It may be truly affirmed that in our schools generally a sound practical education is given at a moderate expense. The power of reading, writing, and cyphering is imparted, along with a considerable amount of geographical, historical, and general knowledge. I am sorry to say, however, that the reading is still frequently deficient in taste, and the writing in elegance. The small number, comparatively, of schools to which this remark is inapplicable make the deficiency more conspicuous in the others. I fear that the writing is often left without due superintendence, while the master is occupied with other branches. In arithmetic, on the other hand, I believe that there has been an improvement, and the instruction is very generally deserving of approbation. As to the amount of general information given, I should hardly have thought that in the present day it would be censured on the ground of excess. I remember, indeed, being told many years ago, on the best authority, that a gentleman of the highest judicial rank in Scotland having with characteristic benevolence visited the Sessional school, which was then at the height of its fame, put the question, "What have *these* children to do with geography?" One would willingly regard this as the expression of a prejudice now extinct. But there is reason to fear that it is not so. The most excusable form of it occurs in the case of those who having been ill-educated themselves cannot appreciate the value of education for their children, although it must be observed that these unfortunate circumstances have often the opposite effect, and make the parent desirous to secure for his child the advantages which he himself had not enjoyed. The prejudice is more unjustifiable in those who have themselves been better educated, but who think that because the mass of the pupils in our schools must subsist by manual labour, they should be trained merely for such labour, and forbidden to seek anything above and beyond it. I have on a former occasion asserted the truism that the common school cannot be made to serve the purpose of an apprenticeship to a trade. I believe it is necessary now to say that it cannot be expected to turn out skilful cooks or accomplished housemaids. I am far from discouraging or making light of elementary instruction in domestic economy, using that phrase in its widest sense. But it is one thing to train a girl to lay out limited means to the best advantage on the food and clothing of her own home. It is a very different thing to prepare her for the duties of a servant in a mansion. These duties must be learned by actual service, and there is little reason to fear that they will be ill-discharged, because her mind has been informed and her intellect and her morals cultivated at school. I trust, therefore, that the effort to depress the standard of the education of the working classes will be discountenanced, and that while every endeavour is made to give their instruction a practical character, geography and history will still be tolerated, and that even music and drawing will not be entirely forbidden.

I have the honor to be, &c.
JAMES CUMMING.

To the Right Honorable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1860, *by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools*, CHARLES E. WILSON, Esq., M.A., *on the* SCHOOLS *connected with the* FREE CHURCH, *and on other Schools, inspected by him in the* WEST *of* SCOTLAND *and in the* WESTERN ISLES.

MY LORDS, January 1861.

Number of schools inspected, &c.

I HAVE the honor to present to your Lordships a report on the schools under inspection in the counties of Lanark, Renfrew, Ayr, Bute, Dumbarton, Argyll, and the Western Isles. Circumstances (the inspection of a large number of schools in the Western Isles, to allow the teachers to attend the Christmas examination) prevented me from visiting the schools in the counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown, and payments were therefore made on the certificate of the managers. I may mention, although belonging, strictly speaking, to my report for next year, that, on my recent visit to this part of my district, I found all the schools in a satisfactory condition as regards discipline, order, and instruction. Between the 31st of January, when the actual work of inspection began, and the 31st of August 1860, I inspected and reported on 134 entire establishments, comprising 207 departments under separate teachers. The number of children present on the days of inspection will be found in the general summaries (Appendix No. 1, Table No. 1), with the other statistics, &c. connected with the schools. Within the same period I held collective examinations of pupil-teachers and candidates for apprenticeship at Glasgow, Hamilton, Greenock, Ayr, Kilmarnock, Dumbarton, and Campbeltown, and revised and reported on the written exercises. But in the county of Argyll, and in the Western Isles extending from Islay to the Lewis, the schools are so scattered, that I am obliged to conduct the examination of the pupil-teachers on the same day that has been fixed for the inspection of the school. In this way more time is required for this part of my district, than either the number or size of the schools would, at first sight, seem to warrant.

Collective examinations of pupil-teachers, &c.

Progress of education in Western district.

During the past year 12 schools have been added to my list, and new and very commodious premises have been erected at Bowmore (Islay). Old buildings have been enlarged and much improved at Bothwell, Dundonald, and Ardtun (Mull). In the last case, by the kindness and liberality of his Grace the Duke of Argyll, the managers have been enabled to board the floor, and otherwise add very materially to the comfort and convenience of the children. While thus recording the increase of annual grant cases, &c., in my district, I may refer to a very general and growing disposition on the part of the managers and promoters of schools, not aided by public grants, to place them under inspection. As a matter of course annual grant cases claim my first and principal attention, but I avail myself of every suitable opportunity for visiting these smaller, but not the less important and useful institutions. In them, as in the schools scattered over the Western Isles, to which I referred in my report for last year, there is a prevailing want of many of those things generally considered necessary for efficient school-keeping. The school-rooms are often too small for the ordinary attendance, the playgrounds are either the unclosed common, or are so confined as to be practically useless, and the offices, where such exist, are ill-kept and insufficient. An occasional visit from one, to whose judgment and experience in such matters managers are always ready to defer, does much to remove prejudices, and to prepare the way for extending to these localities the substantial advantages offered in your Lordships' Minutes. In support of my statement I might refer to many cases, but, for the present, I only name Portree, Skye, and Weaver Street Missionary School, Newton-on-Ayr.

GENERAL CONDITION OF SCHOOLS INSPECTED.

General condition of schools inspected.

Upon reviewing the state of the schools which I have inspected during the past year, and contrasting it with my recollections of former visits, the improvement is very marked indeed. The premises are, with few exceptions, and these a yearly decreasing quantity, comfortable, commodious, conveniently arranged, and well supplied with the usual furniture and apparatus of an elementary school. The masters, as a body, are intelligent, conscientious, and well fitted for the efficient discharge of their important duties as trainers of the young; while parents and guardians seem now more alive to the importance of regular attendance. But the early withdrawal of children, I regret to say, still remains, and this barrier to any advance beyond the attained educational level appears, for the present at least, altogether insurmountable.

MANAGEMENT AND SUPERINTENDENCE.

Management and superintendence.

The schools in my district are, generally speaking, connected with a church, and under the management of the minister and deacons' court, the former acting as correspondent on behalf of the managers, and as occasional visitor of the school. This system would seem to work well, as I have rarely heard of any serious misunderstanding resulting from over management, or any very marked deficiency, which could be fairly traced to under-management.

The registers in most schools are now kept in a more uniform and systematic manner, and the entries made in Form IX. are thus a more truthful index of the general school attendance. Much of this is, no doubt, owing to the expectation of a capitation grant, which all knew would only be extended to such schools as could produce satisfactory evidence from the registers of the regular attendance of the children for whom it was claimed. In none of the aided schools are the registers defective, while in not a few they are models of neatness and accuracy.

ATTAINMENTS OF CHILDREN.

Though there is much to commend in the general condition of the aided schools, there is still not a little that may be fairly classed under the head *defects.*

Reading.

While the mechanical part of reading has been mastered in almost every school, the æsthetical is still a rare attainment. This I am inclined to attribute to a desire on the part of many teachers, laudable when kept within due bounds, to make the reading lesson of the highest class a vehicle for conveying to the mind of the pupil as large an amount as possible of miscellaneous information on natural history, science, &c., rather than a part of a graduated and systematic course of instruction on the art of modulating the voice, so as to be able to convey sentiment and feeling by its varied tones and natural inflections. The reading lesson should be on the art and practice of reading, and instruction in common things left to another and more fitting opportunity. The attempt to combine the two has resulted in dwarfing both. It is not enough that the pupil be carefully instructed in the art of modulating the voice, materials must also be furnished for its exercise; and these will be found most readily in selections from our best poets. From time to time portions should be committed to memory, and repeated in school with due regard to the proper modulation of the voice, and that observance of stops and pauses necessary to bring out the full import and meaning of the passage.

Writing.

One of the questions set at the recent examination for Queen's scholarships had reference to the slow progress of many children in acquiring a free and easy style of writing. In revising the papers I was very much struck with the variety of answers given; some attributing it to the posture of the writer, some to the method of holding the pen, and only a few to the want of proper superintendence on the part of the master, which really includes the whole. Writing is an imitative art, and should, from the outset, be conducted strictly on this principle. But it is foreign to the object of this report to enter into a minute analysis of the mode of instruction to be observed; suffice it to say, that after the child has been placed in the proper position at the writing desk, and shown the method of holding his pen, the first lesson should be minutely explained on the black-board. If some such method were carefully and systematically followed at subsequent lessons, the complaint, now so often heard, would gradually cease.

Geography. In listening to the examination of a class, it has frequently occurred to me, that the system generally pursued is susceptible of considerable improvement. Instead of hurrying from map to map without thoroughly mastering one of them, it seems to me, that the end would be attained more securely by teaching one country well; giving not merely its outlines, and political divisions with their rivers and chief towns, but also its physical features, the character and industrial occupations of its inhabitants, and the forms of its animal and vegetable life. In this way geography, no longer a mere list of names, a *rudis indigestaque moles*, thrown together into the child's mind without any distinct or definite principle of association, assumes its proper place in the educational system. Great Britain and her colonial empire thus mastered, with a knowledge of the general geography of Europe and the other continents, would be a lasting acquisition to all, and to many might prove an incentive to prosecute the study after they had left school, and entered on the active duties of life. It is but fair to state that this system is followed in several schools in my district, and that the hope of seeing it more generally introduced has led to the preceding remarks.

History. As in geography, so in history, the method of instruction pursued might be altered and modified with much advantage. In some schools the teaching of history is confined to a few questions on the passage read from the text-book as the reading lesson of the highest class; in others, to the committing to memory the names of the sovereigns of England or Scotland, with the dates of their accession, and sometimes a few of the chief battles, such as Bannockburn, Cressy; while in a third class, the course begins with a minute account of the earliest periods of British history, which is not unfrequently all that many of the pupils ever obtain. Dismissing the first method as radically bad, I would recommend a union of the other two. Along with a chronological outline, embracing the names of the sovereigns, with the dynasties to which they belong, and the dates of their accession, &c., one or two periods of modern history should be thoroughly mastered, and, when time and opportunity permit, the thread of the narrative brought down to the present day more fully than was done in the preliminary sketch. In this way a general acquaintance with the land-marks of British history, coupled with a more minute knowledge of one or two of the modern, and therefore more interesting, periods might be acquired during the ordinary school course in Scotland.

Arithmetic.

I regret that I have again to call attention to the defective system pursued in many rural schools. The black-board is rarely used, and children are thus left to grope their uncertain way through the intricacies of a science so capable of explanation. I omit no opportunity of bringing the matter under the notice of masters and school managers, and I do not despair of ultimately attaining my object. In justice, however, to many schools in my district, it should be stated that no subject is better taught in them than arithmetic. In these schools I have often listened with great pleasure to a gallery lesson on one of the simple rules. The look of intelligence pervading the class, so different from the perplexed air of the poor child poring hopelessly over his slate, showed clearly how well the black-board, when judiciously employed, had done its work.

PUPIL-TEACHERS.

Pupil-teachers.

It is my pleasing duty again to speak, generally, in favourable terms of the apprentices in my district. The written exercises, with the exception of map-drawing, have been, upon the whole, creditable to their own diligence and the faithfulness of the masters, who directed their studies during the year. I had intended to refer at some length to the subject of map-drawing, but the case has been so clearly stated by my colleague, Dr. Cumming, in his report for last year, pp. 264, 265, that I beg to refer to the passage. In class teaching there is still room for improvement. In many of the schools in my district the apprentices are, from time to time, superintended by the master, who can thus, by taking the class himself, point out their error in the most delicate and effectual manner, by simply showing them how the thing should be done. But in not a few the pupil-teacher is left very much to his own resources, and the result is not to be wondered at.

DISCIPLINE.

Discipline.

Of late years I have not met with a single case of positively bad discipline. As schools have advanced, so has discipline improved, and the trained and intelligent teacher has so many ways, unknown to the master of former times, of interesting the child, and enlisting his sympathies in the cause of order, that the most perfect discipline can now be maintained without having daily recourse to those methods, of which few have not the most lively recollections from their own school days.

NIGHT SCHOOLS.

Night schools.

In Glasgow and the mining district of the county of Lanark, the amount of adult ignorance is great, and can only be effectually removed, so far as I see, by means of the night school. During the past year I inspected four of these important institutions in connexion with the schools of St. John's, East Gorbals, Bridegate, and St. Matthew's, Glasgow. The attendance was large, and composed chiefly of adults. Many of these had, in early life, spent only a very short time at school, and the little then acquired was now almost forgotten, or so imperfectly remembered as to be practically useless. The instruction consisted of reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the progress of the pupils showed how anxious all were to avail themselves of every opportunity of improvement. These schools have a great work to do, and, if properly organized and vigorously conducted, will advance not a little the benevolent work of the age, the moral and intellectual elevation of the masses.

I have the honor to be, &c.
CHARLES E. WILSON.

To the Right Honorable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1860, *by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, the* REV. THOMAS WILKINSON, A.M., &c., *on the* EPISCOPAL CHURCH SCHOOLS *inspected by him in* SCOTLAND.

MY LORDS,

District.

DURING the past year, my inspection of Scottish Episcopal schools has ranged over all the counties of Scotland, except Sutherland, Caithness, Kinross, Berwick, and Haddington.

Statistics.

The number of schools which I have inspected, held by separate teachers, is 122. The number of pupil-teachers whom I have had under examination is 170, besides new candidates. The number of the children present at the whole of the inspections has been 9,778, and the number of certificated and uncertificated teachers has been, of the former 90, of the latter 32.

Progress of schools.

There has been a steady increase of applications for assistance from the Parliamentary grant; and I am glad to record several features of progress which present themselves on a general view of the period to which the report relates. In a few cases old and ill-furnished school-rooms have either been replaced by new and suitable ones, or very important improvements have been made in the general accommodation by the introduction of boarded floors, and by a better arrangement of desks, &c., &c. This has been very markedly the case at Fraserburgh, Aberdeen, Buckie, Forres, Highfield, Helensburgh, Hawick, Galashiels, Alloa, Alyth, Coatbridge, and Airdrie, giving indications that the condition of education in my district is of a decidedly progressive character.

Finances.

On the whole the financial state of the schools is satisfactory; the number of schools in debt, and that debt itself insignificant, is but small, and I cannot recal any serious embarrassment from this cause. The ordinary rate of school payments is 2*d*. per week, a small number pay 1½*d*. and 1*d*. per week, and a still smaller proportion receive gratuitous instruction.

Teachers.

The teachers continue generally to work with energy and ability, especially those who are certificated; of the uncertificated teachers the number of inefficient ones is happily very small. Of the former I have to record, that in every case where their certificates have become due for revision I have been able to recommend an elevation in the character of these credentials. In all cases of revision much interest is felt, and the premium offered by your Lordships on persevering efforts through a course of years in the same sphere will, I have reason to believe, be attended with the best results.

Pupil-teachers.

The pupil-teachers have also, generally speaking, been working satisfactorily. During the past year I am not aware of more than two dismissals for misconduct. I observe with pleasure that teachers are exercising greater care than formerly in selecting candidates for the office of apprentices, looking more to the special qualifications of these young persons for their future work, and less to influential representation, or to consideration for parents, or to the mere want of school assistance.

Necessity of supervision by managers.

There is still, however, room for improvement in the exercise, on the part of managers, of a more careful personal supervision of their schools. To this point I drew your Lordships' attention in my last report, and I feel it my duty again to refer to the subject. The necessity of this vigilance cannot be too prominently brought forward. In ordinary cases no school can thrive without this superintendence, and the absence of it, especially where there are pupil-teachers, is liable to be attended with such serious consequences that no managers, under a due sense of their responsibility, would venture to neglect so plain a duty, or run the risk of bringing an amount of evil to a school that no subsequent vigilance could undo. Though I believe that school managers do exercise a general supervision over their apprentices, I cannot but feel that there is a deficiency in various parts of my district in that close and personal intercourse which ought to exist between them; there need be, and there will be, no clashing of the interests of teachers, pupil-teachers, and scholars, or any of those occasional disturbances and misunderstandings of which we hear, if due vigilance be exercised, as your Lordships' Minutes contemplate, by those whose duty it is to apply it.

Progress of instruction.

There has been some fluctuation in the efficiency of individual schools in my district during the past year; upon the whole, however, I believe that progress has been made toward securing solid fundamental teaching, and managers and teachers are now more than formerly becoming alive to the importance of this. The fluctuations in the attainments of particular schools, and the unevenness of the instruction therein given, arise from the great irregularity of the children's attendance at school. How this irregularity is to be obviated is a problem which I have not been able to solve; it is an evil extensively prevailing through the whole of my district.

Attendance at school.

Infant schools.

The infant schools on my list are not increasing in number; they continue to maintain their efficiency, and are superintended by able teachers; they constitute about one-fourteenth of the whole number inspected during the past year. The number of evening schools also remains stationary; there is a prospect, however, of an increase in the number of these. Hitherto it has been found, in several localities, impracticable to make arrangements conformable to your Lordships' requirements, in order that such institutions may become recipients of your Lordships' grants. The evening schools under my inspection are in good order.

Evening schools.

Subjects and character of instruction.

I now notice the various elementary subjects in the order in which they are found in our official forms.

Scriptural knowledge.

It is my pleasing duty to record that this important branch of education continues to be conducted most satisfactorily. The work of the day is always commenced with prayer and praise, and is generally succeeded by the Scripture and catechism lessons, which in the large majority of cases are given with great intelligence, propriety, and seriousness.

Reading.

No secular subject comprised in the time table is of greater importance than reading; this will be generally admitted. When I look at the practical working of many of the schools in my district, I fear that this belief is not as universally shared by the teachers and the apprentices. In many of my schools the reading is not taught at all in any real or sufficient sense. In some of the schools the reading is fairly intelligent, yet in many instances the enunciation and articulation are indistinct and imperfect, and the pronunciation objectionable. During the past year I have often had to complain of the inaudible mumbling, particularly among the lower classes of my schools, which frequently passes current for reading. I shall be glad next year that this important branch shall have been better attended to.

Writing and dictation.

With these exercises greater pains seems to have been taken, and the progress is satisfactory.

Arithmetic and mathematics.

In a majority of my schools no subject is better taught than arithmetic. Both in the simple and advanced rules the appearance of not a few of the schools was very good, many of the scholars showing skill in method and rapidity of operation, and presenting, on the whole, very favourable specimens of intelligent and judicious training. In some of the better class of schools some attention has been paid to mental arithmetic. The number of scholars studying mathematics is but small.

Grammar, history, and geography.

These are professedly taught more or less, in almost all my schools, and a very moderate knowledge of these,—of the latter two especially,—is displayed. It would be much better that the first of these, with its kindred subjects of dictation and punctuation, were thoroughly pursued, than the giving a smattering of all the three. Grammar properly taught would be by far the most useful; the other two might with great advantage be postponed, or dispensed with entirely. Composition I find generally very indifferent; in many schools there is a marked ignorance of the first principles of grammar and of punctuation, and an utter incapacity to frame a sentence.

Nee dle-work.

This important element in the instruction of female schools continues to receive the attention it deserves; and I report with pleasure, that in the schools in which the intellectual character is most satisfactory, skill in needlework is always most conspicuous.

Drawing.

This study is not cultivated among the schools of my district.

Other subjects.

The remaining subjects may be dismissed with a few words. In some schools it is professed to teach Latin and Greek; but it appears to me that this should be limited to a special class, and not included in the work of the regular school-hours. What has been hitherto done in this particular is not worth speaking of, except in individual instances, which do not belong to the genuine operations of the school in which they are found.

Music.

Increasing demand for teachers knowing music.

The condition of my schools in this branch of instruction is satisfactory. The demand for teachers possessing a knowledge of vocal and instrumental music is greatly on the increase. Not only in Episcopalian schools, chiefly in the north of Scotland, is the study of music much cultivated, and in many of them with no small amount of success, but I am informed on high authority, that so deeply are the Dick Bequest trustees impressed with the importance of this to the children of the poor, that by a recent edict they have directed its introduction into nine-tenths of the schools in the counties to which that charity extends, and with the most satisfactory results.

More comprehensive study of music desirable.

I have a strong conviction of the dersirableness of calling into existence some more express and uniform recognition of the value of a more comprehensive study of this subject in the training colleges than has hitherto prevailed.

If it were possible, without unduly interfering with other arrangements, to stamp a higher importance on this really valuable, and I conceive, much neglected subject, the result, I cannot doubt, would be eminently satisfactory.

I have the honor to be, &c.

T. Wilkinson.

To the Right Honorable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX No. 2.

REPORTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INSPECTORS (WITH TABLES), ON TRAINING COLLEGES.

Appendix No. 2.

TRAINING COLLEGES.

TABLES.

(No. 1.)

Statement of Grants awarded to Training Colleges (with Amount subscribed by Promoters, and Total Cost) on account of—(1.) Building, Enlargement, or Improvement (see Table No. II., Note*). (2.) Books, Maps, and Diagrams, and Scientific Apparatus (3.) Students examined and passed; Queen's Scholars; Certificated Assistants; Lecturers; and General Expenses;—between Years 1839 and 1860, inclusive.

Training College.			Building, Enlargement, or Improvement.			Books, Maps, Diagrams, and Scientific Apparatus.			Amounts granted on account of					Total Amount granted.
			Amount granted.	Amount subscribed.	Total Cost.	Amount granted.	Amount subscribed.*	Total Cost.	Students.	Queen's Scholars.	Certificated Assistants.	Lecturers.	General Expenses (under arrangements antecedent to 1846, and not extended to other classes of schools).	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Church of England.		Cheltenham, *Male*	4,900 0 0	12,497 9 6	17,397 9 6	146 17 4¾	376 7 4¼	523 4 9	12,259 10 0	15,273 0 0	343 15 0	625 0 0	-	45,318 10 8¾
		,, *Female*							4,981 6 8	6,521 1 8	268 0 0			
		Highbury (Metropolitan), *Male*	4,860 15 0	14,919 6 5	19,780 1 5	187 17 7¼ †14 0 0	422 0 9½ 7 13 5	609 18 4¾ 21 13 5	6,640 0 0	10,381 5 0	330 18 4	75 0 0	-	22,489 15 11¼
		Peterborough, *Male*	-	-	-	20 0 0¼	41 2 5¾	61 2 6	204 0 0	1,039 0 0	15 0 0	-	-	1,278 0 0¼
	National Society's, at	Battersea, *Male*	3,790 0 0	4,194 13 6	7,984 13 6	165 7 8½ †100 0 0	332 1 9 54 6 10	497 9 5½ 154 6 10	14,641 0 0	17,462 5 0	351 5 0	375 0 0	-	36,884 17 8½
		Chelsea, St. Mark's, *Male*	8,192 15 5	26,362 1 7	34,554 17 0	59 18 5¾ †100 0 0	119 17 1 55 14 0	179 15 6¾ 155 14 0	12,560 0 0	12,922 10 0	189 0 0	550 0 0	-	34,574 3 10¾
		Whitelands, *Female*	4,770 0 0	5,661 7 5	10,431 7 5	40 10 1¼	96 14 2	137 4 3¼	10,567 6 8	11,979 18 4	316 10 0	175 0 0	-	27,849 5 1¼
		Caermarthen, *Male*	3,000 0 0	7,053 0 0	10,053 0 0	14 10 9 †83 6 8	28 17 5 41 13 4	43 8 2 125 0 0	3,028 0 0 ‡759 0 0	2,891 0 0	70 16 8	275 0 0	-	10,121 14 1
	Diocesan, at	Bishop's Stortford (Rochester), *Female*	3,224 0 0	8,393 7 8	11,617 7 8	26 15 11	53 11 11	80 7 10	2,836 0 0	4,040 8 4	259 13 4	-	-	10,386 17 7
		Brighton (Chichester), *Female*	2,000 0 0	6,368 3 8	8,368 3 8	7 10 0	25 0 0	32 10 0	1,340 13 4	2,074 8 4	249 0 0	-	-	5,671 11 8
		Bristol (Gloucester and Bristol, and Oxford), *Female*	5,275 0 0	10,728 19 5	16,003 19 5	56 1 0¼	119 17 9	175 18 9¼	2,115 6 8	3,680 15 0	135 0 0	-	-	11,262 2 8¼
		Caernarvon, *Male*	2,150 0 0	3,257 19 10	5,407 19 10	70 12 3	154 9 9	225 2 0	1,953 13 4	1,599 10 0	33 15 0	75 0 0	-	5,882 10 7
		Chester, *Male*	3,762 6 8	7,276 1 10	11,038 8 6	30 11 2½	85 18 4	116 9 6½	5,246 0 0	6,065 15 0	140 18 4	450 0 0	-	15,695 11 2½
		Chichester, *Male*	1,171 0 0	3,760 1 10	4,931 1 10	52 13 1½	27 16 7	80 9 8½	1,341 0 0	2,376 0 0	-	-	-	4,940 13 1½
		Culham (Oxford), *Male*	6,000 0 0	13,233 4 0	19,233 4 0	65 17 5 †23 11 8	131 14 10 11 15 11	197 12 3 35 7 7	3,866 0 0	5,889 15 0	207 5 0	275 0 0	-	16,327 9 1
		Derby (Lichfield), *Female*	2,000 0 0	4,680 5 0	6,680 5 10	78 14 6¾	165 1 11	243 16 5¾	2,120 0 0	2,854 6 8	266 0 0	-	-	7,319 1 2¾
		Durham, *Male*	2,930 15 0	4,022 10 11¾	6,953 5 11¾	46 1 3¾ †19 16 8	160 3 3¾ 9 18 4	206 4 7½ 29 15 0	4,350 0 0	5,828 0 0	-	-	-	13,174 12 11¾
		,, *Female*	2,645 0 0	3,859 15 0	6,504 15 0	7 5 9½	14 11 7	21 17 4½	363 6 8	1,014 15 0	14 3 4	-	-	4,044 10 9½
		Exeter, *Male*	2,000 0 0	7,657 5 9	9,657 5 9	25 13 4¾	52 4 8	77 18 0¾	3,712 0 0	4,949 10 0	-	-	-	10,687 3 4¾
		Norwich, *Female*	1,304 10 0	2,422 12 5	3,727 2 5	4 2 5¾	8 4 11	12 7 4¾	1,520 0 0	2,633 5 0	104 3 4	-	-	5,566 0 9¾
		Salisbury, *Female*	2,500 0 0	6,372 16 10	8,872 16 10	28 0 0	76 5 9	104 5 9	3,788 13 4	4,246 10 0	167 0 0	175 0 0	-	10,905 3 4
		Saltley (Worcester), *Male*	6,313 8 2	10,044 15 5	16,358 3 7	133 18 9¼	269 9 5	403 8 2¼	3,660 10 0	6,784 15 0	156 5 0	75 0 0	-	17,123 16 11¼
		Truro (Exeter), *Female*	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	3,000 0 0	-	-	-	314 13 4	574 10 0	55 0 0	-	-	2,444 3 4
		Warrington (Chester), *Female*	3,890 0 0	2,240 19 0	6,130 19 0	5 6 8	10 13 4	16 0 0	4,977 6 8	6,693 5 0	135 0 0	-	-	15,700 18 4
		Winchester, *Male*	-	-	-	39 15 6	79 11 0	119 6 6	2,175 0 0	3,091 10 0	-	-	-	5,306 5 6
		York (York and Ripon), *Male*	4,975 0 0	7,708 15 5	12,683 15 5	123 10 9¼	247 1 8	370 12 5¼	6,931 10 0	8,862 10 0	370 12 6	475 0 0	-	25,977 18 3¼
		,, ,, *Female*							1,946 13 4	2,229 1 8	64 0 0	-		
British and Foreign School Society's, in Borough Road, Southwark, *Male*			5,103 7 6	16,536 15 3	21,640 2 9	6 6 8 †100 0 0	12 13 5 49 1 5	19 0 1 149 1 5	6,981 16 8	9,195 18 4	181 5 0	250 0 0	-	30,013 1 7
,, ,, ,, ,, *Female*									3,381 9 11	4,748 17 6	64 0 0	-		
,, ,, at Bangor, *Male*			-	-	-	5 17 2¾	11 14 6	17 11 8¾	439 0 0	943 5 0	-	-	-	1,388 2 2¾
Wesleyan, in Horseferry Road, Westminster, *Male*			5,049 10 0	33,101 9 3	38,150 19 3	190 12 7 †100 0 0	748 13 6 50 0 0	939 6 1 150 0 0	6,079 0 0	8,804 0 0	123 0 0	850 0 0	-	26,342 19 3
,, ,, ,, *Female*									2,092 0 0	3,054 16 8	-	-		
Home and Colonial School Society's, in Gray's Inn Road, Holborn, *Female*			6,000 0 0	1,600 0 0	7,600 0 0	11 0 0½ †10 0 0	29 18 3 6 16 9	40 18 3½ 16 16 9	9,870 6 8	10,853 18 4	328 0 0	-	-	27,073 5 0½
Roman Catholic, at		Hammersmith, *Male*	3,900 0 0	9,630 0 8	13,530 0 8	9 1 8	26 12 4	35 14 0	1,632 0 0	2,745 0 0	184 0 0	-	-	8,470 1 8
		St. Leonard's-on-Sea, *Female*	-	-	-	-	-	-	935 0 0	1,984 5 0	153 0 0	-	-	3,072 5 0
		Liverpool, Mount Pleasant, *Female*	-	-	-	40 8 8½ †13 4 0	89 18 8 6 12 1	130 7 4½ 19 16 1	1,765 6 8	3,308 3 4	78 0 0	-	-	5,205 2 8½
Established Church of Scotland, at		Edinburgh, *Male*	4,255 0 0	4,799 4 7½	9,054 4 7½	16 18 7½ †92 18 10	33 17 4 58 2 9	50 15 11½ 151 1 7	5,765 0 0	8,397 15 0	-	375 0 0	-	26,743 14 1½
		,, *Female*							3,564 6 8	4,276 15 0	-	-		
		Glasgow, *Male*	7,592 8 0	9,900 3 3	17,492 11 3	4 19 5 †100 0 0	4 19 5 53 6 4	9 18 10 153 6 4	5,015 10 0	5,920 17 6	158 2 6	75 0 0	-	23,072 0 9
		,, *Female*							2,213 6 8	1,991 16 8	-	-		
Free Church in Scotland, at		Edinburgh, *Male*	4,492 10 0	7,369 11 0	11,862 1 0	111 5 6¾ †100 0 0	281 16 9 54 15 6	393 2 3¾ 154 15 6	10,520 6 8	11,878 5 0	47 10 0	950 0 0	-	36,867 13 4¾
		,, *Female*							4,441 17 10	4,325 18 4	-	-		
		Glasgow, *Male*	3,000 0 0	7,098 7 6	10,098 7 6	58 5 10½ †86 16 0	106 11 10 43 8 1	164 17 8½ 130 4 1	6,066 0 0	6,942 15 0	20 12 6	775 0 0	-	23,540 8 8½
		,, *Female*							4,101 17 8	2,489 1 8	-	-		
Episcopal Church in Scotland, at Edinburgh (Minto House), *Male*			-	-	-	6 17 1¾	13 14 4	20 11 5¾	944 4 0	1,028 5 0	25 0 0	-	-	2,004 6 1¾
National School Society			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17,000 0 0	17,000 0 0
British and Foreign School Society			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12,750 0 0	12,750 0 0
Established Church of Scotland			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,250 0 0	10,250 0 0
Total			122,547 5 9	264,251 4 0¼	386,798 9 9¼	2,842 19 7¼	4,962 12 10¼	7,805 12 5½	196,006 19 5	246,848 3 4	5,605 10 10	6,875 0 0	40,000 0 0	620,725 18 11¼

* Only such subscriptions appear here as have been raised to meet Government Grants. A much larger sum has been expended upon items under this head to which the Government Grants have *not* extended.

† Grants for Scientific Apparatus.

‡ Grants on account of Scholars holding Exhibitions.

(No. 2.)

TABLE showing COMPARATIVE NUMBER OF STUDENTS passed, and QUEEN'S SCHOLARS admitted, at Examinations of TRAINING COLLEGES, from 1847 to 1860; with STATEMENT of GRANTS for Year 1861 (current).

TRAINING COLLEGE.	1847.		1848.		1849.		1850.		1851.		1852.		1853.		1854.		1855.		1856.		1857.		1858.		1859.		1860.					Amount to be paid on account of those Scholars during Year 1861.		
	Students passed.	Queen's Scholars admitted.	Students passed.	Queen's Scholars admitted.	Students passed.	Queen's Scholars admitted.	Students passed.	Queen's Scholars admitted.	Students passed.	Queen's Scholars admitted.	Students passed.	Queen's Scholars admitted.	Students passed.	Queen's Scholars admitted.	Students passed.	Queen's Scholars admitted.	Students passed.	Queen's Scholars admitted.	Students passed.	Queen's Scholars admitted.	Students passed.	Queen's Scholars admitted.	Students passed.	Queen's Scholars admitted.	Students passed.	Queen's Scholars admitted.	Students passed.	Amount paid.			Queen's Scholars admitted.			
																												£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
CHURCH OF ENGLAND. Cheltenham, *Male*	–	–	6	–	17	–	15	6	18	12	46	19	44	74	76	85	93	71	79	77	80	97	93	103	98	99	98	1,717	0	0	98	2,254	0	0
„ *Female*	–	–	–	–	5	–	15	2	15	5	18	11	31	34	45	50	56	45	–	52	55	58	58	59	62	58	57	706	13	4	58	986	0	0
Highbury (Metropolitan), *Male*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	9	14	12	22	30	40	38	44	46	51	60	57	72	72	80	80	84	80	1,351	0	0	79	1,817	0	0
Peterborough, *Male*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	14	40	38	592	0	0	40	920	0	0
NATIONAL SOCIETY'S, at Battersea, *Male*	17	–	20	–	11	–	17	2	16	14	45	21	65	68	87	87	88	99	103	107	105	106	104	103	102	103	100	1,783	0	0	104	2,392	0	0
Chelsea, St. Mark's, *Male*	20	–	22	–	23	–	23	10	45	15	51	18	42	31	49	31	57	60	69	78	86	93	92	98	99	98	101	1,753	0	0	98	2,254	0	0
Whitelands, *Female*	21	–	26	–	24	–	31	4	22	16	29	22	64	68	85	76	84	85	105	103	102	105	102	109	105	108	108	1,483	0	0	108	1,836	0	0
Caermarthen, *Male*	–	–	–	–	5	*11	13	*12	10	*11 4	9	*7 11	18	*10 15	17	*8 7	20	10	21	19	23	14	18	18	28	36	33	494	0	0	39	897	0	0
DIOCESAN, at Bishop's Stortford (Rochester), *Female*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	12	26	34	25	39	12	29	20	30	47	52	51	51	57	52	637	6	8	56	952	0	0
Brighton (Chichester), *Female*	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	4	–	3	5	6	6	8	3	14	8	14	28	34	32	36	43	43	450	13	4	46	782	0	0
Bristol (Gloucester and Bristol, and Oxford), *Female*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	6	8	9	4	12	17	36	41	59	66	77	79	78	961	6	8	80	1,360	0	0
Caernarvon, *Male*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	8	–	18	3	17	6	19	11	17	20	21	14	19	19	26	400	0	0	17	391	0	0
Chester, *Male*	7	–	11	–	17	–	14	3	9	9	13	11	18	14	20	16	22	24	33	34	33	40	45	57	46	57	56	944	0	0	51	1,173	0	0
Chichester, *Male*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	6	7	4	8	12	9	10	12	8	4	5	6	10	11	26	22	28	26	405	0	0	25	575	0	0
Culham (Oxford), *Male*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25	33	36	37	19	29	9	20	20	23	31	36	56	57	72	76	1,139	0	0	58	1,334	0	0
Derby (Lichfield), *Female*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	8	13	13	18	20	21	11	23	17	31	31	37	33	37	38	41	480	13	4	37	629	0	0
Durham, *Male*	–	–	1	–	2	–	5	–	8	–	16	6	16	16	20	18	18	20	26	37	37	46	47	50	46	50	47	839	0	0	49	1,127	0	0
„ *Female*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	34	42	43	537	6	8	38	646	0	0
Exeter, *Male*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	10	21	22	23	26	27	13	20	20	24	34	41	43	48	50	46	770	0	0	35	805	0	0
Norwich, *Female*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	9	5	9	5	7	7	10	15	15	35	34	39	41	39	41	502	0	0	40	680	0	0
Salisbury, *Female*	8	–	6	–	6	–	5	2	10	4	13	6	15	22	32	18	34	8	36	29	41	51	55	55	57	57	62	743	6	8	66	1,122	0	0
Saltley (Worcester), *Male*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	18	27	29	20	22	18	18	30	31	39	37	62	68	87	83	1,313	0	0	75	1,725	0	0
Truro (Exeter), *Female*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	11	15	20	14	20	207	6	8	24	408	0	0
Warrington (Chester), *Female*	–	–	2	–	5	–	14	–	13	3	13	6	18	15	35	27	38	33	53	61	70	65	77	94	90	86	96	1,147	6	8	99	1,683	0	0
Winchester, *Male*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	5	12	16	10	12	12	15	12	13	23	23	32	31	13	14	22	20	300	0	0	21	483	0	0
York (York and Ripon), *Male*	10	–	7	–	14	–	10	3	19	11	23	11	22	37	40	33	35	23	31	44	44	75	73	77	75	75	69	1,151	0	0	78	1,794	0	0
„ „ *Female*	–	–	4	–	7	–	8	1	9	–	7	4	10	9	11	11	14	11	16	13	18	25	31	31	30	31	30	358	13	4	30	510	0	0
BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY'S, in Borough Road, Southwark, *Male*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	11	10	31	10	24	33	32	38	41	47	59	57	60	66	65	66	65	64	62	1,077	0	0	74	1,702	0	0
„ „ „ „ *Female*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	14	5	17	18	24	28	37	37	53	37	52	50	56	53	58	53	55	606	13	4	63	1,071	0	0
„ „ at Bangor, *Male*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	18	20	17	19	288	0	0	20	460	0	0
WESLEYAN, in Horseferry Road, Westminster, *Male*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15	8	18	26	35	43	51	47	55	57	57	57	60	68	65	71	66	1,180	0	0	68	1,564	0	0
„ „ „ *Female*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	6	8	17	18	27	23	28	25	33	29	39	40	44	43	42	478	0	0	46	782	0	0
HOME AND COLONIAL SCHOOL SOCIETY'S, in Gray's Inn Road, Holborn, *Female*	–	–	–	–	8	–	29	4	37	14	32	23	53	29	54	47	87	44	72	99	109	130	154	121	133	124	136	1,731	0	0	137	2,329	0	0
ROMAN CATHOLIC, at Hammersmith, *Male*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	4	6	10	7	7	18	20	25	26	28	30	42	37	567	0	0	30	690	0	0
St. Leonard's-on-Sea, *Female*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12	21	19	22	21	28	28	32	32	409	0	0	30	510	0	0
Liverpool, Mount Pleasant, *Female*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	19	20	29	32	39	39	49	52	54	61	727	6	8	62	1,054	0	0
ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, at Edinburgh, *Male*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	4	16	8	26	18	24	28	45	51	52	81	62	73	70	69	71	1,196	0	0	85	1,955	0	0
„ *Female*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	–	4	4	15	9	18	8	31	26	48	64	79	58	61	51	70	798	0	0	60	1,020	0	0
Glasgow, *Male*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	3	18	6	22	12	23	11	31	30	36	66	69	59	61	48	57	1,030	0	0	61	1,403	0	0
„ *Female*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9	–	10	–	8	2	9	5	38	12	27	20	30	37	47	36	55	622	0	0	35	595	0	0
FREE CHURCH IN SCOTLAND, at Edinburgh, *Male*	–	–	19	–	13	–	14	3	14	–	21	10	30	19	43	35	52	42	58	42	60	102	105	106	108	104	104	1,776	0	0	101	2,323	0	0
„ *Female*	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	3	5	–	13	6	16	5	25	5	31	14	46	24	46	56	73	60	66	55	65	734	0	0	62	1,054	0	0
Glasgow, *Male*	–	–	11	–	6	–	17	–	13	–	4	4	19	9	25	17	31	28	47	34	34	48	53	65	71	83	80	1,294	0	0	77	1,771	0	0
„ *Female*	–	–	–	–	2	–	11	–	13	–	6	1	13	3	21	5	20	5	35	13	37	23	73	43	62	46	59	658	0	0	31	527	0	0
EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND, at Edinburgh (Minto House), *Male*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	7	–	5	11	20	14	17	15	14	231	0	0	13	299	0	0
Total	83	–	135	–	167	11	246	57	298	149	519	328	772	772	1,109	942	1,275	1,015	1,449	1,475	1,728	2,090	2,304	2,408	2,514	2,571	2,655	38,569	13	4	2,604	52,644	0	0

* These were Exhibitioners under a temporary arrangement

REPORTS ON TRAINING COLLEGES

REPORT, *for the Year* 1860, *by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, the* Rev. B. M. COWIE, B.D., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, *on the* CHURCH OF ENGLAND TRAINING COLLEGES *for* SCHOOLMASTERS.

MY LORDS,

March 1861.

THE inspection of the Church of England Training Colleges for male students occupied the greater part of the year 1860, from May to November. My colleagues in the different districts generally joined me at the colleges within their districts. We found resident in fifteen training colleges, 402 students in their third or second year of training, and 540 in the first year, or 942 in all,—most of them being Queen's scholars. All the 402 students were orally examined in "teaching" and "reading," and the 540 in "reading." There were also 37 preparatory students, making the whole number of residents 979.

The number of persons employed as principals, vice-principals, lecturers, &c., in the work of tuition and supervision is 105.

The total expenditure for the year 1860 has been 47,720*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.*, of which 3,897*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* is returned as "extraordinary expenditure."

The total income of these training colleges for the same period was 45,396*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* Of this the students themselves contributed 1,001*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*; and the income from all other sources, exclusive of your Lordships' grants, was 10,632*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*

The remaining sum of 33,762*l.* 9*s.* was paid out of the Parliamentary grant. To arrive at the whole sum which your Lordships have paid for the education of these 942 students, there must be added,—the augmentations of salary paid to lecturers and certificated teachers, 2,062*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, and the grant to the National Society for its training colleges, 1,000*l.*

There is due to the training colleges a sum of 14,951*l.* on account of the Christmas examination just concluded, which will be paid in the first quarter of 1861. The sum paid on the same account in 1860 was 13,310*l.*, which is included in the 33,762*l.* 9*s.*, which I have already mentioned.

The whole number of students who left these training colleges at Christmas 1860 was 499. Of these more than three-fourths were provided with schools before the end of January in this year; one-third of the remainder were in treaty for schools; and of the rest I was informed that either no information could be given, or that they were waiting for appointments.

In former years the demand for trained masters was so very much greater than the supply that some persons are alarmed at the fact that our supply now reaches the demand. There is no doubt that the schools which can pay the highest salaries, such as those in large towns, may probably be nearly supplied with masters, and the young men leaving the training colleges must not expect to get the most lucrative situations at once. I am informed that in some instances those who were without immediate employment were waiting from choice, and because they wished for better situations than those which were offered to them. Considering the large number of schoolmasters thrown upon the market at Christmas, it is rather matter of surprise that they get placed so quickly.

At the same time, men of this class generally cannot afford to wait long; there is danger lest they take to some other calling, because of their inability to maintain themselves during a period of suspense.

Your Lordships have already made provision to facilitate changes at Christmas; "Code, Art. 82. Proportionate pay-
" ments (of augmentation and gratuity) are made for parts
" of years ending at Christmas, when the successor is a
" student coming direct from a normal school, immediately
" after passing the second year's examination."*

Vacancies occurring at other times must often be filled up in an unsatisfactory manner. The regulation of Art. 82 enables school managers to make arrangements for changes at Christmas, without inflicting heavy loss on the master who is leaving, or on the funds of the school. I do not know whether this regulation has been acted upon to any considerable extent.

It has been proposed that there should be two examinations a year, half the training colleges being examined at Midsummer, and the other half at Christmas; by this means the supply would be somewhat equalized, and we should not have a commercial glut followed by a commercial famine.

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* See Secretary's Letter, 14 August 1856; Minutes, 1856–7, p. 36.

Such a plan would entail a great deal of additional trouble and expense, and is therefore, I suppose, not likely to receive your Lordships' sanction. Whether we are increasing the number of certificated masters at too great a rate, is another question. If the large towns and larger schools are nearly supplied, the rural schools remain, and they are a much larger number.

The number of certificated masters and assistant teachers at work in Church of England schools and receiving Government aid was, at the end of 1859, only 2,651; 499 have been certificated in 1860, making 3,150. The number of schools in connexion with the Church of England is 19,549. Supposing them equally divided between masters and mistresses, they ought eventually to occupy 9,000 male teachers. Of these schools, it is alleged, that a large proportion cannot pay a certificated master, and there is still probably a hostile feeling to the Government plans in some quarters, yet there must be a large field left to be occupied.

If the supply gains too fast on the demand, there is a remedy in your Lordships' hands; the number of Queen's scholars may be diminished. I have had several remonstrances on the too great facility with which Queen's scholars get into the list. This diminution would not, in some cases, operate unfavourably on the training colleges. I have been told of candidates for Queen's scholarships, who have failed to gain their scholarships, who have been received into training schools, their friends paying for them the full annual fee.

Another remark which is suggested by the returns of Christmas 1860, is this:—Out of 499 students leaving the training colleges, 95 had only had one year's training. As these men filled up situations which would otherwise have been filled by students who have been two years in training, it is worth considering whether the pecuniary inducements to remain for two years' training are sufficient. Might not the period of probation before the issue of the certificate be made three years instead of two years, for students who leave the training college after one year's training? They now gain their certificates one year before the students who have been trained for two years. If your Lordships wish to encourage training for the two years,* it seems that a greater difference should be established between the augmentation paid in the respective cases; and it has been also suggested that pupil-teachers should not be apprenticed to masters who come directly from training colleges, unless, being under 25 years of age, they are certificated at least in the middle degree.

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* "Their Lordships would be glad to see the training of all students, without "exception, extended to two years in Normal Colleges" Mr. Lingen's Letter, 28 February 1857, Minutes, 1856-7, p. 6.

In gathering information on this subject of the supply of trained teachers, it seems that the Diocesan Training Colleges, with small numbers have, on the whole, been more successful in placing their men than the larger colleges. This points to the fact that the situations now most abundant are of inferior value, as school-managers may imagine that the masters trained in the larger colleges consider themselves as candidates for the better paid situations; and the managers consequently apply to the training colleges of less wide reputation, and with which often they are locally connected.

If a struggle for existence should arise between the colleges, the principle of "natural selection" may perhaps determine in favour of those which draw their support from a limited area, and so have their friends at their own doors. The cry for an inferior kind of master generally means a desire for a cheaper article. It is a great mistake to imagine that the masters who leave our training schools are of very high attainments. The great majority of them are men fairly competent to take charge of an elementary school of a humble kind; they are not at all too good for this work; and when they are competent to take higher schools, they must now get accustomed to this notion—that they must *begin* by giving their services in the smaller and less lucrative posts; they must not expect, like their predecessors, to find at once good salaries. Tnere are also other difficulties in the way of immediate appointments. In a large proportion of schools in the country it is requisite that the master should be a married man, or have some female relative who can assist him in a mixed school, and generally, in Church schools he ought to be able to teach singing. I have had several complaints that masters who had been examined in music, and gained credit for their theoretical knowledge, were quite incompetent to teach children to sing. Of this I shall have to say a few words more. The object of these remarks is to assure your Lordships that our training colleges now produce a sufficient number of men, whose proper position is the village school; the few who, by natural ability or superior advantages, attain to superior knowledge, are not samples of the whole body. In fact, I believe the training colleges are turning out the men who are wanted, and not men who are above their work; the excessive demand of past years has produced an impression that they were specially suited for what they then could easily obtain, large town schools, or well-paid situations in large villages, where benevolent landlord or clergyman gave a handsome salary. The complaints (not always well founded) that the certificated schoolmaster was over-trained, have been very few in absolute number; and, compared with the immense majority of cases where managers have been well satisfied with them, they are hardly worth considering. In cases of failure complaints are quickly and loudly made; in cases of success we hear nothing.

I wish to record my opinion that the work of the training colleges is good, and the men who leave them are very fairly entitled to be described as schoolmasters suited for elementary schools for children of the labouring poor; and I hope your Lordships will not sanction any scheme for producing an inferior set of masters. Surely it is not advisable to parody still further the "imperishable adage," and resolve that, "Whoever teaches dunces should himself be a dunce." Granted that all they have to teach is reading, writing, and arithmetic, and the elements of religious knowledge: this cannot be done properly without securing that they can read, write, and calculate well themselves,—that they have some general historical and geographical information,—so as to be able to explain what the boys read,—that they understand something of the principles of grammar and composition so as to be able to teach a child to write a decent letter,—and that they know the theory of arithmetic, and general reasoning. They must also have acquired a knowledge of "method," that they may make their own knowledge available as teachers; when to this is added religious knowledge, a fair acquaintance with the Bible and prayer-book, can any one say that they can be competent with less preparation?

There is a great deal to be done in the training college to secure *this* result, and I think it cannot be effectually done in less than two years.

The subjects on which I wish now to make a few more remarks, in connexion with the work of the training colleges, are,—1. Reading; 2. Music.

READING.

Your Lordships directed that in 1860 the power of all the students in training to read aloud should be tested at the inspection, and not at the annual examination. In former years, the students of the second year only went through this exercise at the inspection; the first year students were heard at Christmas. In the present system there are these advantages

(1) that the training college inspector hears *all* read, and therefore the standard according to which they are marked is more nearly uniform; (2) the district inspector hears a good many of the pupil-teachers of his own district. The importance of this will be seen presently.

The universal complaint that reading aloud is not nearly so good as it ought to be in our schools (*vide* Reports of Inspectors in Minutes 1859–60, *passim*), makes it more than ever necessary to insist on the importance of teaching the future masters to read well. In many of the large training schools much greater attention has been paid to teaching the art of reading in the last year or two; but it is clear that the work ought to begin before;—the pupil-teachers should be well exercised in reading, and should come into the training school properly prepared. I fear that this is not so much the case as your Lordships would justly expect. In the greater number of training colleges I distinctly put to the assembled students this question, "How many of you have had specific "instruction in 'the art of reading as a part of elocution' "during the period of your apprenticeship from the master to "whom you were apprenticed?" I took care to explain the question carefully before the answer was given, and the result was that a very small number acknowledged that they had had any.

On further inquiry of those who responded, as to the nature and frequency of such instruction, it was too often found that it was very insufficient both in quality and quantity. The natural consequence is that many of the reading lessons given as exercises in teaching consist of explanations of words and subject-matter, rather than teaching to read out loud intelligently. Both kinds of reading lesson ought to be given, and after the children have been taught the full meaning of all the words of a paragraph, and also its general meaning, it should be a separate and subsequent part of their instruction, that they should learn how to read out loud the passage which they now understand.

Reading so as to understand, and understanding how to read, are not accomplishments which can be taught by a single process; "reading lessons" given by students in training have been hitherto chiefly devoted to the former object, and the latter has been either omitted or passed over lightly as if it were an easy thing to read well aloud. In testing the power of children to understand the subject-matter, I should select a piece for them to read which was new to them; but to test their power of reading aloud, I would prefer taking some passage which had been already well explained and was thoroughly understood. In teaching children so as to enable them to pass through such a trial with credit, all the master's information and knowledge is required for the first object: for the second, a peculiar skill in modulation of the voice, in emphasizing, in detecting indistinctness, in appreciating quickly the full meaning; he must also have fixed notions about the method of rendering by the voice the different emotions which are suggested by the matter, and not trust to hap-hazard for it. He ought to be able to read much better than his pupil-teachers; I fear this is not always the case, and till it is so, the subject must continue to be urgently pressed on the notice of training school instructors.

I found that in several colleges great pains had been taken to secure distinct articulation, and in many cases very successfully. This—the first element of good reading—should be acquired during apprenticeship; the instruction at the training college should rather be directed to correct emphasis, accent, and intonation. The necessity, however, for devoting a great deal of time and attention to secure correct articulation, which must be done by individual teaching, shows that the students do not come to the colleges as carefully taught as they ought to be in this essential primary element of education. I hope it is not impossible to secure better results. Masters in charge of pupil-teachers will find that it is necessary to pay more attention to reading out loud, as your Lordships have required that all candidates for Queen's scholarships shall now be marked for reading at the Christmas examination. In order to give due weight to this requisition, no reading should be called good, which may be found at subsequent examinations very indifferent.

I thought it an advantage that the inspector of the district should have the opportunity of hearing those students read who had been in his district, and especially of ascertaining from them, when they had ceased to be apprentices, what instruction they had received in this particular: he would thus be able to notice the school from which the bad readers came, and to urge upon the masters of those schools that they should bestow more care upon their apprentices. The size of the district now prevents the chief inspector from having that minute knowledge of each school, which he had in former times when the number under inspection was smaller.

MUSIC.

Your Lordships' instructions to inspectors of training colleges for 1861 direct us to inquire particularly into the method adopted in each college to carry out the proviso about the examination paper in music:—" This paper will not be given " to any candidate who does not produce a certificate, signed " by the principal of the training school, that he can sing or " play on some instrument."

What school-managers require is a master who can teach singing in his school; I doubt whether our present arrangements secure this desirable qualification. There are many men who obtain high marks for answers to written questions on music, who, on their own admission, cannot teach singing at all.

In the case of rural schools, where the salary is small, there is a natural tendency to eke it out by sundry small payments, made for other useful qualifications, such as being able to play the organ.

The results of the musical instruction are unsatisfactory:— (1.) If the proviso "that he can sing" is construed with any less stringent meaning than this, that he can sing in such a way as to make this vocal proficiency available for teaching the children of the labouring poor; (2.) If the alternative proviso, "or play on some instrument," is understood to mean anything less than such skill as will be a really useful qualification for the vocation of a schoolmaster.

The spirit of your Lordships' directions is not observed in cases where candidates for certificates of merit are allowed to take the music paper by the certificate of the principal, if such candidates cannot *teach* music, either vocal or instrumental.

I have the honor to be, &c.

B. M. Cowie.

To the Right Honorable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX A.

TABLE No. 1.—Showing the Income of the several Church of England Training Colleges for Schoolmasters, for 1860.

—	Battersea (102.)	Carmarthen (44.)	Carnarvon. (46.)	Cheltenham. (99.)	Chelsea. (105.)	Chester. (56.)	Chichester. (29.)	Durham. (50.)	Exeter. (48.)	Highbury. (82.)	Oxford. (39.)	Peterborough. (41.)	Winchester. (23.)	Worcester. (89.)	York and Ripon. (76.)
	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Endowment - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	18 0 0	100 0 0	–	–	–	–	–	–
Amount of annual subscriptions or donations, specially for the use of the Training School -	362 7 6	121 12 0	96 8 0	92 18 0	245 8 0	–	289 6 5	378 18 6	438 16 0	1,435 6 0	–	153 11 0	407 3 9	398 16 0	–
Grants from Diocesan Boards of Education, or other public bodies; not including fees of Students - - - -	800 0 0	645 0 0	550 0 0	–	1,700 0 0	647 12 9	–	25 0 0	37 10 0	–	–	100 0 0	–	20 0 0	246 18 0
Fees of Students, paid by themselves or their relatives - - - -	–	76 7 0	145 10 0	79 15 6	50 0 0	–	16 10 0	5 15 0	11 16 0	–	323 0 0	59 0 0	25 0 0	61 11 8	22 10 0
Fees of Students, paid by private patrons - -	–			–	–	–	–	–	–	75 0 0		–	25 0 0	–	25 0 0
Government Exhibitions for Queen's Scholars -	2,357 10 0	810 15 0	396 15 0	2,288 5 0	2,218 5 0	1,270 15 0	626 15 0	1,138 10 0	1,086 15 0	1,840 0 0	1,558 5 0	885 10 0	486 10 0	1,989 10 0	1,667 10 0
Government Grants in respect of Students examined at Christmas 1860 - - - -	1,828 0 0	383 0 0	299 19 0	1,624 0 0	1,699 0 0	717 0 0	313 0 0	777 0 0	772 0 0	1,217 0 0	851 0 0	204 0 0	232 0 0	1,009 0 0	1,185 0 0
By Exhibitions, founded by Diocesan Boards, or other public bodies: not including those paid out of the Funds of the Training School - -	–	53 2 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10 0 0	55 0 0	–	–	–	18 0 0
By Exhibitions founded by private patrons -	–	–	–	–	–	12 10 0	–	4 0 0	–	–	25 0 0	–	–	–	–
By collections made in churches for the general purposes of the School -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20 11 7	–	–	–	–	–
By fees of the model or practising school - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3 9 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	20 9 8
By income arising from other sources - -	13 10 0	–	–	47 15 2	12 0 0	25 13 1	–	32 12 1	62 8 11	851 1 11	–	10 1 6	1 1 0	–	44 10 0
TOTAL INCOME -	5,362 7 6	2,089 16 6	1,188 12 0	4,132 13 8	5,954 13 0	2,673 10 10	1,245 11 5	2,383 5 5	2,509 5 11	5,448 19 6	2,810 5 0	1,412 2 0	1,176 14 9	3,478 17 8	3,929 17 8

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the Expenditure of the several Church of England Training Colleges for Schoolmasters, for 1860.

—	Battersea. (102.)	Carmarthen. (41.)	Carnarvon. (46.)	Cheltenham. (99.)	Chelsea, St. Mark's. (105.)	Chester. (56.)	Chichester. (29.)	Durham. (50.)	Exeter. (48.)	Highbury. (82.)	Oxford. (89.)	Peterborough. (41.)	Winchester. (23.)	Worcester.	York and Ripon. (76.)
	£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tuition - - -	1,409 7 11	527 10 0	477 6 0	1,095 16 0	1,601 13 4	748 12 0	412 16 4	672 12 7	468 11 0	1,270 10 0	572 10 0	523 0 0	455 0 0	999 15 3	926 10 4
Cost of supporting Model or Practising Schools	60 0 0	72 0 10	40 0 0	117 7 9	6 3 11	9 2 2	- -	- -	29 18 7	99 11 0	77 19 2	17 18 6	- -	41 8 6	
Board of Masters -	153 14 9	732 10 7										112 9 0	50 0 0	1549 19 4	1,450 14 6
Board of Students and servants - - -	2,037 2 11		572 5 2	1,829 6 2	2,066 4 7	1,231 15 4	345 10 2½	748 12 10	851 9 7	1,465 11 4	2,086 8 0	843 7 4	501 5 8		
Washing of Students -	314 19 11	48 6 5	55 3 6	145 11 6	257 7 8		62 3 11	141 0 4	84 19 7	118 10 8		53 10 10	54 3 8	160 19 2	207 3 6
Wages of servants -	185 18 7	76 5 3	77 9 6	63 6 0	170 7 6		50 0 0	59 12 4	70 0 0	153 18 4		107 1 8	73 14 0	145 4 3	159 7 2
Fuel and lights - -	217 0 6	112 1 1	81 3 9	167 3 0	405 14 0		60 13 11	64 9 4	72 18 6	228 15 0		100 4 4	37 7 0	145 6 2	
Other housekeeping expenses - - -	56 8 6	35 0 4	13 0 1	- -	60 6 3	- -	45 14 5½	88 18 1	19 13 5	98 1 11		92 15 9	10 14 4	55 2 1	—
Medical attendance for Students - - -	50 0 0	30 5 0	20 0 0	12 10 0	70 4 9	12 11 0	16 0 0	39 9 6	3 18 9	33 5 0		5 7 6	10 0 0	43 15 0	39 2 6
Books, apparatus, printing, stationery, postages, and other office charges - - -	67 5 6	46 16 8	61 4 2	90 3 6	231 1 7	59 12 11	29 5 9	181 7 0	118 7 9	67 15 7	128 17 0	63 9 7	37 1 6	142 1 7	84 13 5
Rent, rates, taxes, and insurance - - -	430 4 8	38 9 9	33 1 7	125 4 9	345 6 3	53 17 2	40 7 0	84 1 2	119 12 5	45 9 7	38 16 0	172 18 9	118 11 11	92 12 10	110 6 2
Replacement of furniture and repairs to buildings - - -	291 6 8	70 15 11	31 17 4	206 3 2	295 8 3	196 16 4	49 9 7	101 8 9	80 17 11	369 18 1	209 9 0	- -	36 7 0	239 3 9	147 6 1
Garden, farm, &c. -	133 0 9	- -	- -	26 11 1	66 16 10	58 13 8	11 18 9	34 3 6	44 1 3	12 16 3	- -	10 10 9	9 17 9	19 6 1	84 4 4
Other current expenses not included in the above - - -	31 12 1	40 0 0	4 9 8	92 8 6	47 10 8	- -	- -	-	22 10 0	- -	47 13 4	51 16 5	10 10 4	64 10 7	
Total current expenditure - - -	5,438 2 9	1,830 1 5	1,467 1 3	3,971 11 6	5,624 5 7	2,376 0 7	1,324 0 5	2,215 15 5	1,986 18 9	3,964 2 9	3,156 12 6	2,154 10 5	1,404 13 2	3,699 4 7	3,209 8 0
Expenditure for additional buildings, or for the enlargement of existing buildings -	- -		50 0 0	- -	15 0 0	297 10 3		208 1 7	158 3 0	1,409 11 0		450 18 0		32 9 0	—
Other expenses, not being ordinary current expenses - -	210 0 0		25 5 10	70 19 3	156 13 0			32 10 0	- -	- -		676 1 9		- -	104 15 2
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	5,648 2 9		1,542 7 1	4,042 10 9	5,795 18 7	2,673 10 10		2,456 7 0	2,145 1 9	5,373 13 9		3,281 10 2		3,751 13 7	3,314 3 2

Showing how much of the Cost of a Student in each Training College was owing to Tuition, Keep, and General Expenses, in 1860.

NAME of TRAINING COLLEGE.	Number of Students.	Actual Amount of Expenditure under Three Heads, and in the Aggregate.				Amount of Annual Cost *per Student* under each Head, and in the Aggregate.				Per-centage of Total Expense under each of the Three Heads.		
		Tuition and other Expenses of Instruction. I.	Board, Fuel, and other Expenses of Keep. II.	Permanent Establishment Charges, &c. III.	Total.	I.	II.	III.	Total.	I.	II.	III.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.			
Battersea - - - -	102	1,536 13 5	3,015 5 2	886 4 2	5,438 2 9	15 1 4	29 11 3	8 13 9	53 6 4	29	55	16
Carmarthen - - -	44	646 7 1	1,034 8 8	149 5 8	1,830 1 5	14 13 9	23 10 3	3 7 10	41 11 10	35	57	8
Carnarvon - - - -	46	578 10 8	819 2 0	69 8 7	1,467 1 3	12 11 6	17 16 2	1 10 2	31 17 10	39	56	5
Chelsea, St. Mark's - -	105	1,838 18 10	3,030 4 9	755 2 0	5,624 5 7	17 10 3	28 17 2	7 3 10	53 11 3	33	54	13
Cheltenham - - - -	99	1,303 7 3	2,217 16 9	450 7 6	3,971 11 6	13 3 3	22 8 0	4 11 0	40 2 3	33	56	11
Chester - - - -	56	817 7 1	1,244 6 4	314 7 2	2,376 0 7*	14 12 0	22 4 5	5 12 3	42 8 8	34	52	14
Chichester - - - -	29	442 2 1	780 2 6	101 15 10	1,324 0 5	15 5 0	26 19 0	3 10 0	45 14 0	34	59	7
Durham - - - -	50	853 19 7	1,142 2 5	219 13 5	2,215 15 5	17 1 7	22 16 10	4 7 10	44 6 4	39	51	10
Exeter - - - - -	48	616 17 4	1,102 19 10	267 1 7	1,986 18 9	12 16 10	22 19 7	5 11 5	41 7 10	31	55	14
Highbury - - - -	82	1,437 16 7	2,098 2 3	428 3 11	3,964 2 9	17 10 8	25 11 9	5 4 7	48 7 0	36	53	11
Oxford - - - - -	89	774 6 2	2,086 8 0	295 13 4	3,156 12 6	8 14 0	23 8 8	3 6 7	35 9 3	25	66	9
Peterborough - - -	41	604 8 1	1,314 16 5	235 5 11	2,154 10 5	14 14 10	32 1 4	5 14 10	52 11 0	28	61	11
Winchester - - - -	23	492 1 6	737 4 8	175 7 0	1,404 13 2	21 8 0	32 1 1	7 12 5	61 1 6	34	54	12
Worcester - - - -	89	1,183 5 4	2,100 6 0	415 13 3	3,699 4 7	13 5 11	23 11 11	4 12 2	41 9 0	32	57	11
York and Ripon - - -	76	1,011 3 9	1,856 7 8	341 16 7	3,209 8 0	13 6 0	24 8 6	4 10 0	42 4 6	32	58	11
	979				43,822 9 1			Average -	44 15 3			

APPENDIX B.

TABULATED RESULTS of EXAMINATION, Christmas 1860.

Per-centage in each Subject of Candidates examined who obtained Marks Excellent, Good, or Fair.

Students of the First Year.

, The letter (L) under any subject denotes that a Lecturer at the public expense is retained i College. Where the number taking the subject is not specially stated it does not differ from total number of students.

Name of College.	Total Number of Students.	Religious Knowledge.				Catechism.				English Grammar.		
		Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.
Battersea - -	55	None.	56·36	38·18	94·54	None.	38·18	60·00	98·18	1·81	80·91	49·09
Carmarthen - -	23		7·69	34·61	42·30		34·61	34·61	69·23	—	—	26·92
Carnarvon - -	23		17·39	47·82	65·21		34·78	52·17	86·95	—	—	17·39
Chelsea - -	49		42·86	36·73	79·59		34·69	40·82	75·51	—	6·12	61·22
Cheltenham - -	54		40·74	50·00	90·74		37·04	57·40	94·44	—	9·26	55·55
Chester - -	33		39·39	48·48	87·87		18·18	57·57	75·75	—	15·15	18·18
Chichester - -	12		16·67	33·33	50·00		16·67	50·00	66·67	—	—	41·67
Culham - -	54		5·55	42·59	48·14		9·26	61·11	70·37	—	3·70	33·33
Durham - -	23		39·13	56·52	95·65		23·08	56·52	82·60	—	13·04	52·17
Exeter - -	23		4·35	52·17	56·52		30·43	52·17	82·60	—	4·35	26·08
Highbury - -	46		30·43	52·17	82·60		23·91	67·39	91·30	2·17	6·52	45·65
Peterborough - -	25		—	20·00	20·00		32·00	64·00	96·00	—	—	—
Saltley - -	46		4·34	36·95	41·30		10·87	54·34	65·21	—	—	21·74
Winchester - -	16		18·75	56·25	75·00		6·25	75·00	81·25	—	—	25·00
York - - -	44		40·91	52·27	93·18		38·63	45·45	84·09	—	—	31·81
Average - -	—	—	27·40	43·86	71·26	—	27·03	55·20	82·23	0·38	7·37	34·67

Name of College.	Total Number of Students.	Geography.				English History.		
		Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.
Battersea - -	55	—	9·09	81·81	90·90 L	None.	—	32 72
Carmarthen - -	26	—	3·84	73·08	76·92		—	3·84
Carnarvon - -	23	—	17·39	69·56	86·95		—	8·69
Chelsea - -	49	—	16·33	69·38	85·71		—	28·57
Cheltenham - -	54	—	18·52	72·22	90·74 L		1·85	29·63
Chester - -	33	—	18·18	81·82	100·00		—	3·03
Chichester - -	12	—	8·33	50·00	58·33		—	—
Culham - -	54	—	1·85	74·07	75·92		—	7·40
Durham - -	23	—	47·83	52·17	100·00		—	13·04
Exeter - -	23	—	—	86·95	86·95		—	4·35
Highbury - -	46	4·34	41·30	47·83	93·47		4·34	19·56
Peterborough -	25	—	8·00	56·00	64·00		—	8·00
Saltley - -	46	—	10·87	76·09	86·96 L		—	6·52
Winchester - -	16	—	6·25	68·75	75·00		—	—
York - - -	44	—	31·81	61·36	93·18 L		—	4·54
Average - -	—	0·38	16·64	69·38	86·40	—	0·57	14·37

Tabulated Results of Examination, Christmas 1860—*continued.*

Students of the First Year—continued.

Name of College.	Total Number of Students.	Arithmetic.				Euclid.			
		Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
sea	55	None.	5·45	54·55	60·00	3·64	65·45	29·09	98·18
rthen	26		3·84	26·92	30·76	—	11·53	69·23	80·76
rvon	23		4·35	60·86	65·21	4·35	39·13	39·13	82·61
a	49		14·28	51·02	65·30	—	42·85	40·82	83·67
nham	54		11·11	68·51	79·62	3·70	53·70	33·34	90·74
r	33		9·09	51·51	60·60	—	33·33	57·57	90·90
ster	12		—	66·67	66·67	—	33·33	58·33	91·66
n	54		—	37·03	37·03	—	20·37	40·74	61·11
m	23		—	69·56	69·56	4·35	56·52	21·73	82·60
	23		4·35	56·52	60·87	—	39·13	47·82	86·95
ry	46		—	56·52	56·52	8·69	39·13	36·95	84·78
rough	25		—	40·00	40·00	—	12·00	56·00	68·00
	46		2·17	39·13	41·30	4·34	32·61	47·83	84·78
ster	16		6·25	68·75	75·00	25·00	37·50	25·00	87·50
	44		18·18	59·09	77·27	—	47·72	40·91	88·63
verage	—	—	6·05	52·55	58·60	3·02	39·50	41·60	84·12

Name of College.	Total Number of Students.	Algebra.					Latin.				
		Number taking the Subject.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.	Number taking the Subject.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
ea	55	55	None.	18·18	47·27	65·45	—	None.	—	—	—
then	26	24		—	12·50	12·50	1		—	100·00	100·00
on	23	23		—	—	—	—		—	—	—
	49	27		—	22·22	22·22	22		18·18	68·18	86·36
ham	54	54		1·85	14·81	16·66	—		—	—	—
	33	32		—	—	—	1		—	100·00	100·00
ter	12	12		—	8·33	8·33	—		—	—	—
	54	53		—	1·88	1·88	1		—	—	—
a	23	13		—	23·07	23·07	10		20·00	40·00	60·00
	23	23		—	4·35	4·35	—		—	—	—
ry	46	46		2·17	23·91	26·08	—		—	—	—
rough	25	25		—	8·00	8·00	—		—	—	—
	46	28		—	3·57	3·57	18		11·11	88·89	100·00
ster	16	15		13·33	13·33	26·66	—		—	—	—
	44	35		—	8·57	8·57	9		22·22	33·33	55·55
verage	—	—	—	3·01	14·62	17·63	—	—	16·13	64·52	80·65

Tabulated Results of Examination, Christmas 1860—*continued.*

Students of the First Year—continued.

Name of College.	Total Number of Students.	Music. Number taking the Subject.	Music. Excellent.	Music. Good.	Music. Fair.	Music. Total.	School Management. Excellent.	School Management. Good.	School Management. Fair.
Battersea	55	55	—	12·73	27·27	40·00	None.	—	87·27
Carmarthen	26	25	—	4·00	16·00	20·00		—	23·07
Carnarvon	23	23	—	8·69	26·09	34·78		—	21·73
Chelsea	49	49	2·04	20·40	26·53	48·97		2·04	65·30
Cheltenham	54	54	—	18·52	31·48	50·00		—	75·92
Chester	33	33	3·03	15·15	57·57	75·75		—	69·69
Chichester	12	12	—	—	—	—		—	33·33
Culham	54	54	—	9·26	25·92	35·18		1·85	29·63
Durham	23	21	—	14·28	23·81	38·09		—	82·60
Exeter	23	23	—	8·70	30·43	39·13		—	82·60
Highbury	46	46	—	8·69	21·74	30·43		2·17	50·00
Peterborough	25	25	—	12·00	60·00	72·00		—	48·00
Saltley	46	46	—	2·17	17·39	19·56		—	63·04
Winchester	16	16	—	12·50	6·25	18·75		—	37·50
York	44	42	4·76	21·42	38·09	64·28		—	81·81
Average	—	—	0·76	12·21	28·63	41·60	—	0·57	60·30

Name of College.	Total Number of Students.	Reading. Excellent.	Reading. Good.	Reading. Fair.	Reading. Total.	Spelling. Excellent.	Spelling. Good.	Spelling. Fair.
Battersea	55	None.	7·27	49·09	56·36	None.	94·55	5·45
Carmarthen	26		34·61	46·15	80·76		84·61	7·69
Carnarvon	23		8·69	39·13	47·82		91·30	—
Chelsea	49		6·12	61·22	67·34		97·95	—
Cheltenham	54		11·11	81·48	92·59		98·14	—
Chester	33		3·03	60·60	63·63		93·93	—
Chichester	12		—	58·33	58·33		100·00	—
Culham	54		1·85	66·66	68·51		92·59	3·70
Durham	23		4·35	52·17	56·52		95·65	—
Exeter	23		13·04	69·56	82·60		95·65	—
Highbury	46		4·34	78·26	82·60		95·65	2·17
Peterborough	25		32·00	48·00	80·00		84·00	—
Saltley	46		8·69	73·91	82·60		73·91	—
Winchester	16		6·25	50·00	56·25		87·50	—
York	44		13·63	68·18	81·81		97·72	2·27
Average	—	—	9·64	62·96	72·60	—	92·44	1·70

Tabulated Results of Examination, Christmas 1860—*continued.*

Students of the First Year—continued.

Name of College.	Total Number of Students.	Penmanship. Excellent.	Penmanship. Good.	Penmanship. Fair.	Penmanship. Total.	Welsh. Number taking the Subject.	Welsh. Excellent.	Welsh. Good.	Welsh. Fair.	Welsh. Total.
– - -	55	None.	47·27	41·82	89·09	1	—	100·00	—	100·00
hen - -	26		15·38	57·69	73·07	1	—	—	100·00	100·00
on - - -	23		17·39	47·82	65·21	8	12·50	12·50	50·00	75·00
- - -	49		38·78	44·89	83·67	1	—	—	100·00	100·00
am - -	54		40·74	51·85	92·59	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	33		12·12	78·78	90·90	—	—	—	—	—
er - - -	12		58·33	25·00	83·33	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	54		18·52	40·74	59·26	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	23		43·48	52·17	95·65	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	23		34·78	60·87	95·65	—	—	—	—	—
y - - -	46		26·08	65·22	91·30	—	—	—	—	—
ough - -	25		76·00	24·00	100·00	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	46		19·56	69·56	89·13	—	—	—	—	—
ter - -	16		31·25	68·75	100·00	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	44		22·72	70·45	93·18	—	—	—	—	—
erage - -	—	—	31·95	54·06	86·01	—	9·09	18·18	54·55	81·82

Students of the Second Year.

me f ege.	Total Number of Students	Religious Knowledge. Excellent.	Religious Knowledge. Good.	Religious Knowledge. Fair.	Religious Knowledge. Total.	Liturgy. Excellent.	Liturgy. Good.	Liturgy. Fair.	Liturgy. Total.	Grammar. Excellent.	Grammar. Good.	Grammar. Fair.	Grammar. Total.
ea -	46	8·69	30·43	58·69	97·82	None.	26·08	65·21	91·30	None.	2·17	34·78	36·95
then -	11	—	9·09	54·54	63·63		—	27·27	27·27		—	36·36	36·36
on -	5	20·00	—	60·00	80·00		—	20·00	20·00		40·00	40·00	80·00
-	51	3·92	27·45	56·86	88·23		11·76	66·67	78·43		—	33·33	33·33 L.
ham -	45	6·67	28·89	55·55	91·11		8·89	55·55	64·44		—	22·22	22·22
-	23	—	30·43	60·87	91·30		—	52·17	52·17		—	52·17	52·17
ter -	15	—	26·66	46·66	73·33		6·66	20·00	26·66		—	13·33	13·33
-	24	—	12·50	58·33	70·83		4·16	58·33	62·50		4·16	25·00	29·16
-	24	8·33	33·33	58·33	100·00		41·66	50·00	91·66		29·16	41·67	70·83
- -	22	—	45·45	31·82	77·27		9·09	36·36	45·45		—	40·90	40·90
ry -	35	2·85	31·42	57·14	91·42		17·14	65·71	82·85		2·85	40·00	42·85
rough -	13	—	7·69	69·23	76·92		—	15·38	15·38		—	7·69	7·69
- -	41	4·87	26·83	58·66	85·36		—	56·09	56·09		—	17·07	17·07
ster -	5	—	20·00	60·00	80·00		—	100·00	100·00		—	20·00	20·00
- -	28	7·14	21·42	60·71	89·28		10·71	75·00	85·71		—	39·28	39·28
age -	—	4·38	26·81	55·92	87·11	—	11·59	55·67	67·26	—	3·09	31·44	34·53

Tabulated Results of Examination, Christmas 1860—*continued.*

Students of the Second Year—continued.

Name of College.	Total Number of Students.	Geography. Excellent.	Geography. Good.	Geography. Fair.	Geography. Total.	English History. Number taking the Subject.	English History. Excellent.	English History. Good.	English History. Fair.	
Battersea -	46	2·17	50·00	45·65	97·82 L	46	—	45·65	50·00	95
Carmarthen -	11	—	18·18	54·54	72·72	11	—	27·27	45·45	72
Carnarven -	5	—	20·00	80·00	100·00	5	—	40·00	60·00	100
Chelsea - -	51	1·96	31·37	62·74	96·07	51	—	29·41	49·01	78
Cheltenham -	45	4·44	46·67	48·89	100·00 L	45	8·89	68·89	15·55	93
Chester -	23	—	34·78	56·52	91·30	23	—	56·52	34·78	91
Chichester -	15	—	13·33	80·00	93·33	15	—	6·66	46·66	5
Culham - -	24	—	8·33	66·67	75·00	21	—	4·76	52·38	5
Durham - -	24	—	70·83	25·00	95·83	24	—	75·00	20·83	9
Exeter - -	22	—	18·18	72·72	90·90	21	—	33·33	28·57	6
Highbury -	35	—	40·00	60·00	100·00	35	—	31·42	54·28	8
Peterborough -	13	—	61·53	38·47	100·00	13	—	7·69	23·07	3
Saltley - -	41	—	17·07	70·73	87·80 L	41	—	26·83	46·34	7
Winchester -	5	—	80·00	20·00	100·00	5	—	20·00	20·00	4
York - -	28	—	53·57	46·42	100·00 L	28	—	14·28	60·71	7
Average -	—	1·03	37·12	55·92	94·07	—	1·04	36·46	41·40	7

Name of College.	Total Number of Students.	Log. Arithmetic. Number taking the Subject.	Log. Arithmetic. Excellent.	Log. Arithmetic. Good.	Log. Arithmetic. Fair.	Log. Arithmetic. Total.	Music. Number taking the Subject.	Music. Excellent.	Music. Good.	Music. Fair.
Battersea - - -	46	46	None.	6·52	23·91	30·43	46	8·60	45·65	36·95
Carmarthen - -	11	11		—	18·18	18·18	11	—	18·18	18·18
Carnarvon - - -	5	5		—	20·00	20·00	5	—	20·00	20·0
Chelsea - - -	51	39		—	5·12	5·12	50	—	42·00	50·0
Cheltenham - -	45	45		2·22	22·22	24·44	45	2·22	33·33	44·4
Chester - - -	23	23		—	34·78	34·78	23	—	30·43	47·8
Chichester - - -	15	15		—	20·00	20·00	14	—	—	50·0
Culham - - -	24	23		—	4·34	4·34	24	—	25·00	54·1
Durham - -	24	16		18·75	43·75	62·50	20	—	5·00	55·0
Exeter - - -	22	21		4·76	33·33	38·09	22	—	22·72	31·8
Highbury - - -	35	26		3·84	26·92	30·76	35	—	42·85	45·7
Peterborough - -	13	13		—	15·38	15·38	13	—	46·15	38·4
Saltley - - -	41	25		4·00	16·00	20·00	41	4·87	24·39	21·9
Winchester - -	5	5		—	20·00	20·00	5	—	29·00	—
York - - -	28	20		—	25·00	25·00	28	—	50·00	35·7
Average - -	—	—	—	3·00	21·32	24·32	—	1·83	32·72	40·

Tabulated Results of Examination, Christmas 1860—*continued.*

Students of the Second Year—continued.

Name of College.	Total Number of Students.	School Management.				Reading.			
		Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
sea	46	2·17	39·13	58·52	97·82	None.	8·69	43·48	52·17
rthen	11	—	9·09	63·63	72·72		18·18	72·72	90·90
von	5	—	—	80·00	80·00		—	80·00	80·00
a	51	—	5·89	70·58	76·47		23·52	62·74	86·27
ham	45	2·22	44·44	44·44	91·11		24·44	66·67	91·11
	23	—	4·35	86·95	91·30		—	69·56	69·56
ster	15	—	6·67	33·33	40·00		6·67	73·33	80·00
a	24	—	—	45·83	45·83		8·33	50·00	58·33
a	24	—	54·16	45·83	100·00		4·16	87·50	91·66
	22	—	4·54	72·72	77·27		22·72	72·72	95·45
ry	35	—	14·28	62·85	77·14		20·00	60·00	80·00
rough	13	—	—	61·54	61·54		38·47	46·15	84·62
	41	—	12·19	68·29	80·48		12·19	73·17	85·36
ester	5	—	—	60·00	60·00		—	80·00	80·00
	28	—	7·14	82·14	89·28		7·14	71·42	78·56
verage	—	0·52	18·04	61·85	80·41	—	14·69	64·69	79·38

Name of College.	Total Number of Students.	Spelling.				Penmanship.			
		Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
ea	46	52·17	43·48	4·34	100·00	2·17	23·91	30·43	56·51
then	11	9·09	72·72	9·09	90·90	—	27·27	45·45	72·72
on	5	20·00	60·00	20·00	100·00	—	—	20·00	20·00
	51	56·83	37·25	5·89	100·00	1·96	19·60	43·14	64·70
ham	45	26·66	60·00	8·89	95·55	—	15·55	37·78	53·33
	23	52·17	39·13	8·69	100·00	—	8·69	78·26	86·95
ter	15	40·00	40·00	20·00	100·00	—	33·33	46·67	80·00
	24	33·33	62·50	4·16	100·00	—	20·83	62·50	83·33
	24	54·16	45·83	—	100·00	—	25·00	45·83	70·83
	22	31·82	54·54	13·64	100·00	—	4·54	77·27	81·81
y	35	42·85	57·14	—	100·00	—	—	37·14	37·14
rough	13	38·47	38·47	23·07	100·00	15·38	38·47	46·15	100·00
	41	34·14	36·58	29·26	100·00	—	7·32	46·34	53·66
ter	5	80·00	20·00	—	100·00	—	—	80·00	80·00
	28	25·00	60·71	14·28	100·00	7·14	14·28	32·14	53·57
verage	—	40·72	48·45	10·05	99·22	1·54	15·98	45·88	63·40

Tabulated Results of Examination, Christmas 1860—*continued.*

Students of the Second Year—continued.

Name of College.	Total Number of Students.	Physical Science.					Mechanics.			
		Number taking the Subject.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.	Number taking the Subject.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.
Battersea	46	14	None.	14·28	78·57	92·85	—	—	—	—
Carmarthen	11	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carnarvon	5	—		—	—	—	5	—	20·00	60·00
Chelsea	51	9		33·33	44·44	77·77	6	—	16·67	83·33
Cheltenham	45	13		46·15	53·84	100·00L	—	—	—	—
Chester	23	12		33·33	50·00	83·33L	11	—	27·27	54·54
Chichester	15	8		—	50·00	50·00	—	—	—	—
Culham	24	7		—	57·14	57·14	—	—	—	—
Durham	24	—		—	—	—	5	20·00	60·00	20·00
Exeter	22	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Highbury	35	12		33·33	66·67	100·00	—	—	—	—
Peterborough	13	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Saltley	41	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Winchester	5	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
York	28	—		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Average	—	—	—	25·33	58·67	84·00	—	3·70	29·62	55·56

Name of College.	Total Number of Students.	Mathematics.					English Literature.			
		Number taking the Subject.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.	Number taking the Subject.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.
Battersea	46	17	11·76	64·71	23·53	100·00	15	6·67	20·00	46·66
Carmarthen	11	10	—	—	40·00	40·00 L	—	—	—	—
Carnarvon	5	—	—	—	—	L	—	—	—	—
Chelsea	51	11	—	9·09	54·54	63·63 L	15	—	6·67	53·33
Cheltenham	45	13	—	23·07	69·23	92·30	—	—	—	—
Chester	23	—	—	—	—	L	—	—	—	—
Chichester	15	7	—	14·28	71·42	85·70	—	—	—	—
Culham	24	4	—	—	25·00	25·00	—	—	—	—
Durham	24	—	—	—	—	L	11	—	27·27	45·45
Exeter	22	15	—	6·67	53·33	60·00	4	—	—	25·00
Highbury	35	13	—	30·76	46·15	76·91 L	—	—	—	—
Peterborough	13	6	—	—	33·33	33·33	5	—	—	—
Saltley	41	24	—	—	33·33	33·33 L	16	—	6·25	31·25
Winchester	5	—	—	—	—	L	—	—	—	—
York	28	5	—	20·00	40·00	60·00	16	—	6·25	43·75
Average	—		1·60	17·60	44·00	63·20	—	1·19	10·71	39·29

Tabulated Results of Examination, Christmas 1860—*continued.*

Students of the Second Year—continued.

Name of College.	Total Number of Students.	Latin. Number taking the Subject.	Latin. Excellent.	Latin. Good.	Latin. Fair.	Latin. Total.	Report on Teaching. Excellent.	Report on Teaching. Good.	Report on Teaching. Fair.	Report on Teaching. Total.
rsea	46	—	None.	—	—	—	4·35	17·37	47·83	69·56
arthen	11	—		—	—	—	—	—	81·81	81·81
rvon	5	—		—	—	—	—	20·00	60·00	80·00
ea	51	10		40·00	40·00	80·00	7·84	23·52	50·08	82·35
enham	45	—		—	—	—	6·67	24·44	53·33	84·44
er	23	—		—	—	—	—	13·04	56·52	69·56
hester	15	—		—	—	—	—	—	46·66	46·66
m	24	—		—	—	—	—	25·00	58·33	83·33
am	24	1		—	100·00	100·00	—	16·66	66·67	83·33
r	22	1		100·00	—	100·00	4·54	18·18	50·00	72·72
bury	35	9		—	33·33	33·33	5·71	25·71	54·28	85·71
borough	13	—		—	—	—	7·69	30·77	46·15	84·62
y	41	—		—	—	—	2·44	19·51	56·09	78·04
hester	5	—		—	—	—	—	40·00	40·00	80·00
	28	4		—	50·00	50·00	3·57	35·71	53·57	92·85
Average	—	—	—	19·23	38·46	57·69	3·87	21·13	54·12	79·12

Name of College.	Total Number of Students.	Welsh. Number taking the Subject.	Welsh. Excellent.	Welsh. Good.	Welsh. Fair.	Welsh. Total.	Arithmetic (1st year). Number taking the Subject.	Arithmetic (1st year). Excellent.	Arithmetic (1st year). Good.	Arithmetic (1st year). Fair.	Arithmetic (1st year). Total.
rsea	46	—	None.	—	—	—	—	None.	—	—	—
arthen	11	1		100·00	—	100·00	—		—	—	—
rvon	5	1		100·00	—	100·00	—		—	—	—
ea	51	—		—	—	—	—		—	—	—
enham	45	—		—	—	—	—		—	—	—
er	23	—		—	—	—	—		—	—	—
ester	15	—		—	—	—	—		—	—	—
m	24	—		—	—	—	1		—	100·00	100·00
am	24	—		—	—	—	8		—	50·00	50·00
r	22	—		—	—	—	—		—	—	—
ury	35	—		—	—	—	—		—	—	—
borough	13	—		—	—	—	—		—	—	—
y	41	—		—	—	—	16		18·75	50·00	68·75
hester	5	—		—	—	—	—		—	—	—
	28	—		—	—	—	—		—	—	—
Average	—	—	—	100·00	—	100·00	—	—	12·00	52·00	64·00

APPENDIX C.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

BATTERSEA (NATIONAL SOCIETY'S).

Her Majesty's Inspector, the Rev. W. H. Brookfield, joined me in the inspection of this college and in the examination of the students, in the months of June and October 1860.

We found 46 students in the second year, 56 in their first year of residence. The lessons given by the former were generally very creditable. The reading much the same as last year, still affording room for improvement. The reading lessons given by the students before the inspectors were nearly all history or geography lessons, consisting of explanations of the matter, and with very little actual teaching "to read aloud." When all the students were assembled, only 17 out of 92 could inform us that they had received special instruction in the art of reading aloud during their apprenticeship. This shows what a large amount of labour is thrown upon the training college in the matter of reading.

The staff of officers is the same as in my last report, with three exceptions. The Rev. J. Graves and Mr. Richardson have left the college, and Mr. Denman has become a resident officer, taking up Mr. Richardson's duties, as well as the instruction in physical science.

We attended lectures given by all these gentlemen. The Principal examined a class in the first and second acts of "Julius Cæsar." It was a recapitulation of the work done more minutely before, and left nothing to be desired on the score of accuracy and careful explanation. The Vice-Principal lectured a class on logarithmic arithmetic; the subject was "Annuities," and the examples given were very good and practical, well fitted to show the usefulness of the subject. Mr. Hewitt, the lecturer on geography, was, I am sorry to say, prevented by severe indisposition from giving an oral lecture. Mr. Daniel took a class in English literature, "Bacon's Essays." He seemed quite familiar with his subject, and will be a valuable addition to the staff of teachers. Mr. Bryant gave a lecture on teaching reading, in which he entered into details of school management, and considered the advantages and disadvantages of simultaneous reading. It was fairly sensible and useful. We also heard him give a model lesson on geography. His manner is kind and taking with children; the defects are too great rapidity, and a natural fidgetty nervousness; these rather mar the effect of sensible intentions. Mr. Denman had his chemical class engaged in practical work in the laboratory, and his method seemed to be a very good one.

The instruction given in this college is uniformly solid, and all the officers, inspired by the example and activity of the Principal, seem to do their work with conscientious zeal and regularity.

The health of the students was good, only two students being on the sick list, and these from constitutional disorders.

The buildings are in the same state as in our last report.

The practising school had prospered. An assistant-master, Mr. Elliott is now appointed; and we heard him give a lesson on the geography o Australia, which was a very fair specimen of teaching.

The apparatus for teaching physical science and the laboratory were in constant use.

The college continues steadily to maintain its high character.

The number of students offered for examination at Christmas 1860 was 101 (55 of first year, 46 of second year), 99 of whom gained certificates.

The income of the college for 1860 was 5,376*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, of which the students contributed 13*l.* 10*s.*; the sum raised by the managers was 1,162*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, and the Government grants amounted to 4,185*l.* 10*s.* Your Lordships also pay to lecturers and masters 155*l.*, making the expenses of this college to the Parliamentary fund in 1860, 4,340*l.* 10*s.*

The ordinary expenditure was 5,438*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, which, divided among 102 students, gives an average cost or 53*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* per head.

Four students of the first year left at Christmas 1860, and one left during the year from illness.

Total number of students who have been sent out to take charge of schools since Christmas 1851		465
Students not Queen's scholars who, having resided for various periods, from six months to two years, left the college between Christmas 1851 and Christmas 1854, 77 of them having obtained certificates:—		
1. Engaged in the education of the poor	82	
2. " private schools	3	
3. Left their occupation from choice or incompetence	33	
4. Taken holy orders	2	
5. Dead	3	
Total		123
Queen's scholars who have been trained one year:—		
1. Engaged in National schools in Great Britain	37	
2. " endowed school for the education of the poor	1	
3. " training school	1	
4. " private tuition	1	
5. " trade or office work, having left school-keeping on account of ill health	5	
6. " trade, &c., from choice	3	
7. In holy orders	1	
8. Dead	1	
Total		50
Queen's scholars who have been trained two years:—		
1. Engaged in National schools in Great Britain	245	
2. " endowed schools for the education of the poor	2	
3. " the education of the poor in the colonies	9	
4. " training schools	10	
5. " private schools, private tuition, and teaching music	8	
6. " office work, having left school-keeping on account of ill health		
7. " trade or office work, from choice		
8. Dead	7	
9. Lost sight of for the present	2	
Total		292
Total sent out since Christmas 1851		465

CARMARTHEN (SOUTH WALES).

H.M. Inspector, the Rev. Longueville Jones, met me at Carmarthen in June, to inspect this college. We found 11 students of the second year, four scheduled students, and 23 students in their first year of residence.

The officers of the college whose names appear in my last report stil continued to discharge their several duties to the end of the year, when Mr. Jackson Taylor, the Vice-Principal, resigned.

We heard the Principal lecture on "Paraphrasing." The rules he gave were good. He examined the class closely upon each point. The Vice-Principal lectured on "The History of the Reign of Charles II." He was methodical and clear, but his manner is rather hesitating and nervous. I examined the students after the lecture, and the result was very fair. Mr. Dixon on "Trigonometry." He was just recovering from a quinsy, and so could not be as fluent as usual. He was very methodical, but the process was slow, for the class was anything but brilliant; on the whole it was fair mathematical teaching.

The new buildings were progressing. We made a minute inspection of them, and examined all the plans. Several points were discussed afterwards with the Council, who seemed very ready to adopt any suggestions for improvement. When all is completed there will be two lecture-rooms, and two class-rooms, and sleeping accommodation for the number originally intended, the infirmary being restored to its proper use. The additions to the domestic part of the establishment are very considerable, and two rooms are added to the Principal's house.

As the buildings were in progress, we could not, of course, find that order, regularity, and neatness which we hope will distinguish the college when the additions are completed.

PRACTISING SCHOOL.

With respect to the work of the students at the practising school we could not get a definite statement. A book used to be kept which recorded all that was done: this was discontinued in March 1859. If the attendance of students from the college is merely to give the Master of Method more time for other pursuits, it clearly is no advantage to them. This part of the college work will not be satisfactory until we can see some actual proof of the work done. The master himself sees no necessity for any assistance in the school, but in all practising schools where the master has to superintend a number of students, and to give normal lectures, it seems there should be assistance. It is of no advantage at all to the students to be at the practising school unless they are working under the eye of a master.

The account of the Practising School given by Her Majesty's Inspector, Mr. Binns, who visited it in March 1860, is this:—"The Carmarthen boys' "school continues to progress very satisfactorily under the care of Mr. "Rickard. The numbers have increased, and the instruction generally is "carried out with much skill and judgment."

The average attendance was 102. At the time of inspection 116 boys were present. 74 had been in the school less than a year; 133 had been admitted, and 107 had left in the twelvemonth preceding 22 March 1860. The examination of the children showed that there was still room for progress, for they are not marked as doing well in anything but catechism: reading, writing, and arithmetic being all "fair."

The oral examination of the students was fair. Only three out of 28 could give any distinct account of the instruction they had had from the master to whom they had been apprenticed in the art of reading aloud.

The number of students presented for examination at Christmas 1860 was 37, of these 31 gained certificates, and two were in the schedule.

The expenditure of the last year has been 1,830*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*, which divided among 44 students gives for the average cost of each 41*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.*

The income was 2,089*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*; the National Society's Welsh Education Fund contributes 645*l.*; and your Lordships 1,393*l.* 15*s.* There is also paid in augmentation to lecturers and masters 225*l.*

CARNARVON (NORTH WALES).

Carnarvon Training College was inspected in September by Her Majesty's Inspector, the Rev. H. Longueville Jones, and me.

We found 5 students of the second year, 28 of the first year, and 13 in a preparatory class. Of the 28 first-year students, 12 had not been pupil-teachers, and 4 were masters of schools who had come into the college for special instruction.

The staff of college officers was increased by one, Mr. Howell, who was temporarily engaged. The Principal gave a lecture on the Liturgy, the history of the Prayer-book, and its origin. It was chiefly a recapitulatory catechetical exercise. It was useful, and methodically gone through. The Vice-Principal, on the barometer, gave a familiar exposition of the principles on which the instrument is constructed. His nervousness prevents Mr. Cormack from doing himself full justice on these occasions, but there is no doubt that, as a laborious teacher, his services in the college are very valuable. Mr. Roberts lectured his class on the social history of the time of Charles I. This was very fairly done, with self-possession and greatly improved manner. Mr. Howell gave a repetition of events in the time of William I. This was tolerably accurate, but dull; it wanted geniality and interest. Mr. Newton, the master of method, gave a model lesson at the practising school on teeth of animals. His manner was keen and energetic; his method elaborate, but very suitable to his subject. He gained the attention of the boys by excellent illustrations, and succeeded in making the lesson interesting and useful.

The practising school was inspected by Her Majesty's Inspector, Mr. Binns, in May 1860. He says:—"The school progresses very satisfactorily. The "discipline is much improved, and the instruction is actively and efficiently "carried out in all departments." There is no notice of any assistant-master. Mr. Grindley was assistant in 1859. I suppose this change arose from want of funds. The number of pupil-teachers is also less; it is now reduced to four.

The inspection of the college buildings showed that an additional class-room had been gained by conversion of an apartment hitherto unused. The offices required some improvement. This was mentioned to the Council.

In conference with the gentlemen whom we met as managers of this college, it was noticed that school-managers often complain that young men who have passed an examination in music with credit are unable to teach singing in their schools, and this is considered a very serious defect. I have alluded to this in my general report.

The health of the students is good.

The scientific apparatus belonging to the college is in tolerable order, not having suffered much from use.

The number of students presented for examination at Christmas 1860 was 5 second year, 15 first year; 15 gained certificates, and 3 were in the schedule.

Five students left for school work after two years' residence, and 11 after one year. Of the remaining number, one had left during the year from illness; three left, uncertificated, to take schools; one was incompetent, and left on that account; and another, who was certificated first year, being unequal to the second-year subjects, left, and has obtained a school in Cheshire: one student had died. The whole number received into training at Carnarvon since 1844, excluding those now in residence, is 222.

The expenditure of the year 1860 was 1,542*l.* 7*s.* 1*d.*, of which 75*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* is returned as extraordinary expenditure. For 46 students this gives an average expenditure of 31*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* per head, leaving out the 75*l.* 5*s.* 10*d.* In this college the cost of a student is still less than in any other.

The income was 1,488*l.* 12*s.*, of which the Welsh Education Committee of the National Society gave 550*l.*, the managers collect 96*l.* 8*s.*, and the students contribute 145*l.* 10*s.* The Government grants amount to 696*l.* 14*s.* To this must be added 125*l.* paid in augmentation to lecturers and masters; showing the cost of this training college to the Parliamentary fund for 1860 to be 821*l.* 14*s.*

CHELSEA (ST. MARK'S), NATIONAL SOCIETY'S.

In June and September 1860 this college was inspected by the Rev. J. G. C. Fussell and me. We also have jointly inspected the practising schools at the beginning and end of the year.

There were in residence 4 students of the third year, 51 of the second year, and 49 of the first year.

All the officers engaged in the college who are returned in the report of last year have discharged the same duties during the year 1860. Mr. King has obtained a Government lecturership in history. There are now three lecturers receiving each 100*l.* a year from your Lordships in this college, the full number allowed by Art. 196. They each give instruction to all the students.

Of the officers engaged in the practising school, Mr. Freeman was replaced during the first six months of 1860 by Mr. Gregg, and during the last half-year, Mr. Albert Daymond, the normal master, was also the master of the higher division of the upper school. Mr. Armstrong leaves at Christmas 1860, and Mr. Green has been appointed permanent master of the lower or National school.

The hours of study are very much the same as they were described last year.

We attended lectures of the officers of the institution. The Principal gave an excellent lecture to the whole college on "Reading." The notes I have by me of this lecture make me regret that it cannot be reproduced in every training college in the country. It was admirable. The Vice-Principal gave a lecture on grammar, an elaborate discussion of a very interesting point, the peculiar grammatical treatment of the word "*as*," a very accurate disquisition, nicely illustrated. It was remarkable for careful, logical arrangement, and was conscientiously fair and perspicuous.

Mr. Eastburn gave two lectures. He was suffering from ill-health, and this made the lecture on the sextant less interesting than it might have been. The explanations were accurate, but they lacked that vivid freshness which would have awakened interest in the class. I fear that the general tendencies of the college are to other subjects, than mathematics, and the lecturer has a class not composed of the most promising students. His other lecture was on mensuration, wherein he explained the method of arriving at the area of a circle by approximation. The same drawbacks to this lecture were noticed.

Mr. King gave a lecture on the history of Charles James Fox. He dictated sketch notes of the events of his life, and illustrated them occasionally by matter which was not to be taken down. Mr. King's enunciation is clear, and his manner energetic.

Mr. Benham's lecture was on the Life and Writings of Milton. He gave a striking sketch of the contrast between Johnson and Milton, made some sensible remarks on the characteristics of Milton's prose writing, and the advantage of studying difficult authors. Mr. Benham's manner I thought much improved; his matter always has been good.

Mr. Mercier lectured on the Geography of New Zealand and Tasmania. This was sensible and tolerably lively. The plan of dictating notes must always give a dullness to the whole exercise; it would be much better to have a succinct text-book, on which the lecturer should enlarge, and in which he examines the students. He should endeavour to vivify the dry bones of the sketch, and require the students to reproduce from his oral instruction. This, of course, requires laborious examination of written notes; but I think it is the most effectual way of securing well-informed pupils.

The second year men, 50 in number, being assembled, I inquired for those who had had regular special instruction in reading during their apprenticeship. Six only could say that they had had such instruction, and on inquiry of each of them, it seemed to be very slender. One more had really had some occasional irregular instruction in the art of reading; but, altogether, there were only 7 out of 50 who had had any. We were more successful with the first-year men. 14 out of 35 said they had received instruction in elocution or reading out loud, with proper emphasis and intonation, during their apprenticeship.

The scientific apparatus seems to be in good order, and is well and fairly used. The small number of students (11) who study chemistry makes the laboratory an expensive addition to the college.

The state of the buildings is exactly the same as it was reported last year. The practising school buildings were rather below the proper state of repair, and required window-mending, &c., to prevent the appearance of neglect; it is a recognized fact that dilapidations have a tendency to increase at a rapid rate, whereas well-kept buildings suffer least. In an institution like this, which assumes a leading position, these small matters should be carefully attended to, that in all respects it may creditably pass through a minute inspection.

We had an elaborate report on the practising schools, and the method adopted for making them useful to the students, which I append :—

PRACTISING SCHOOLS.

School, ho divided.

Work of students.

School work how registered.

Inspecting teachers.

The school is divided into an upper and lower school, the former subdivided into higher and lower division. The students take part in each under the following arrangements :—13 students come from the college every third Monday, and remain in the schools three weeks. 10 are appointed each week to teach, and three to act as inspectors. The work of each may be thus described :—Five of the 10 come to the higher, five to the lower division of the upper school, and there engage in teaching under the immediate direction and control of the master of the division, and the general supervision of myself. The master of the higher division (Mr. C. J. Gregg) having been appointed to a school at Harrow, I have engaged to take the head of that division myself until Christmas. I have arranged that the teachers in each set shall change every Monday morning, so that each one shall spend one week at least of the three in the higher division; and of the five who come there, I shall appoint one to be "master in charge." When I am there he will superintend under my direction; if I am called away, and at other stated periods, he will take the full direction, and will be in fact the master. His duties will be clearly defined, and he will have full control. I cheerfully accept the additional work for the sake of the good which I hope to effect, and because I shall be able thereby to give the students some practice in the management of a school as well as in class teaching. The teachers will be able to change every week, because every portion of school-work is carefully registered. I have prepared a set of three records, which have been used throughout this year, and work into each other very well; a note-book for each class; a teacher's report, and a record of school-work, filled up by successive students, and finally sent to the Principal. The three teachers in each set, who are appointed as "*inspectors*," are directed to spend their week in going through the different divisions, and watching the work done, upon which they write a report at the end of the week. I have directed them in addition to take the general superintendence of the three divisions of the lower school, under the direction of Mr. G. Green, who has been appointed permanent master; and requested that each one shall consider himself responsible for the discipline and instruction of one of the divisions, and make it his especial charge to watch and direct the work of the pupil-teachers in their different classes, and report upon their work, discipline, &c.

esults of
rrange-
ents.

I speak with much deference when I say that I think in this school we have succeeded to a great extent in removing the objection so often and so justly urged against practising schools attached to training colleges, that the children are brought there to be experimented upon rather than to be instructed, and that being continually taught by fresh teachers they do not make progress. I have striven very hard to secure regular and thorough work, and to keep in view the interests of the boys as well as the students.

Our schools are full, and I think I may venture to say, that we do secure progress on the part of the boys. We have now (September) 120 in the higher division of the upper school, paying 10*s.* 6*d.* per quarter; 135 in the lower division, paying 7*s* .per quarter, and 65 in the lower school; and these numbers represent very nearly our actual attendance, as I rigidly remove all boys who attend irregularly.

A "*time-table and home-work card*" has been drawn up for each division, and every boy is required to provide himself with one, cost 2*d.* By this the parents can tell exactly what their boys are doing at school each day, and what they should be doing at home each evening.

'upil-
eachers.

A form for recording the work of the pupil-teachers I have drawn up and found useful. The pupil-teachers are distributed amongst the three divisions. Two are attached to each division of the upper school, and the remaining six work in the lower school under the direct control and constant supervision of Mr. Green, whose ability and zeal enable him to exhibit to the inspecting teachers a very good example of a National school.

The pupil-teachers receive their instruction from me on Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday evenings, and the seniors also on Wednesday morning from 7 to 8.30. Mr. Armstrong, master of the upper school, lower division, takes them on Monday and Wednesday evening, and Mr. Green on Monday and Thursday morning.

'riticised
essons.

We have now three criticised lessons, given every Wednesday morning in the presence of the masters and students. The time allotted for criticism being short, I confine myself to one or two observations, but write a full report of each lesson of which I take a copy, and give the original to the student who has given the lesson.

(Signed) Albert C. Daymond.

On inquiring into the extent of vacation allowed to Queen's scholars, I find that during the last year the Midsummer vacation amounted to two days less than seven weeks. Formerly the vacation used to occupy six weeks. It has been found best to give the longest time in the summer. I understand that in 1861 the second-year men will have a week less vacation than the first-year men; they will be called into residence a week before the new Queen's scholars assemble.

The health of the students has been very good, only five men were on the sick-list; one with intermittent fever, caught at home; one with diseased hip-joint; three with a cutaneous disorder. There is nothing in the medical report to show that the college is not perfectly healthy.

The income for 1860 was 5,954*l.* 13*s.*, of which 3,947*l.* 5*s.* was paid by your Lordships. To this must be added 300*l.* paid in augmentation of stipends to lecturers, &c., making 4,247*l.* 5*s.*, as the cost to your Lordships of training 105 students in the college. The expenditure was 5,795*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*, which divided among 105 students gives 55*l.* 4*s.*, as the average cost of each student, or if the extraordinary expenditure be deducted, 53*l.* 11*s.* per head.

The National Society contributed 1,700*l.* of the annual income; in 1861 this is to be reduced to 1,500*l.*

The practising school, it will be seen, only costs the managers 6*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.*, its income being 488*l.* 13*s.* 11*d.*, and expenditure 494*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*

The number of students offered for examination at Christmas 1860 was 104; they gained 100 certificates, and one student is placed in the schedule.

52 students left the college to take schools, one only of the first year. One student left the college during the year from illness.

504 students have been trained in this college since 1841; 398 are known to be acting or willing to act as teachers of elementary schools in Great Britain; of these 20 were waiting for appointments (12 February 1861),

17 of them having left the college in December 1860. Of the remaining 106 trained teachers, 23 are known to be dead; 35 are abroad (and of these 30 are known to be still engaged in elementary tuition); 26 have gone into other professions, for the most part after a long period of efficient service as teachers. Of these seven are now in holy orders. Of 22 it was not possible to speak with certainty: some are probably deceased, and others probably engaged in education. The total number of former students in holy orders is 31; of whom all but the above-mentioned seven are engaged in elementary tuition, chiefly in normal or collegiate schools.

A large minority of the 504 trained students received no direct aid from Government towards their education, having left the college before 1846. In this minority are included 12 of those labouring abroad, and 10 of those who have ultimately quitted the calling of schoolmaster.

CHELTENHAM.

Cheltenham Training College for Male Students was inspected in August. Her Majesty's Inspector, Rev. H. W. Bellairs, was my colleague in the inspection.

We found 55 students in their first year, and 43 in their second year of residence. They were all examined, and the results were transmitted to the office at Christmas.

The list of officers did not vary from that given in my last report, with one exception; Mr. Bliss, who was teacher of music, has now been appointed to a similar office at Exeter College, Oxford. He is succeeded by Mr. Heller, who is master also of the practising school.

We heard a lecture by the Vice-Principal on magnetism. It was introductory, explaining the chief phenomena. I examined the class after the lecture, and found that they had very fairly carried away the substance of Mr. James's remarks, which were clear, methodical, and illustrated by simple experiments.

Mr. Ross, the lecturer on history, gave a lecture on the social condition of the Saxons, to the men of the first year. He read a portion of his text-book, and added familiar illustrations from memory or notes. On examining the students, it appeared that they had generally been attentive, and could answer very fairly, having retained the information imparted to them. One question I put to them, not on the lecture, "How should your knowledge of history be made useful in a National school?" The answers returned to this were rather indefinite.

Mr. Sutcliffe, the lecturer on geography, took the subject of the influence of geographical position on national character and progress. It was interesting and instructive, and my subsequent examination of the students showed that they had found it to be so.

Mr. Brereton, in mathematics, was as successful as he has been on previous occasions.

Mr. Heller lectured on the way of teaching music in schools. My ignorance of methods of teaching music prevents my giving any opinion of the matter, but the manner of the lecturer was rather that of an inexperienced person who had excellent intentions. In his practical duty as conductor at the practice of the choral society he seemed to be very efficient, and the musical performance was extremely creditable both to pupils and teacher.

Mr. Gill, the normal master, gave a lecture on discipline, making his text-book the ground of his lecture. He dictated notes on influence of character and general conduct. Mr. Gill is fond of entering on the region of mental philosophy, which makes his style ambitious. His enthusiasm ought to have considerable influence over the men. But I think there is some little defect in the arrangements, connecting the normal master's theories with the practising schools. I cannot ascertain whether the normal master has a directing power over the model school and practising school. It is essential to the reality of this part of the college work that it should have unity. The methods recommended in the lecture-room should be exhibited in the practising schools; at present there is apparently a divided authority. However, the students who gave lessons to classes in our presence did very fairly. Their general defects were,—1. Not sufficient use made of the black-board; 2. Lessons which might have been illustrated by drawings, specimens, &c., were not so efficient as they might have been from want of these adjuncts.

I do not want chemical lectures to the children, except as a very rare occurrence, and when a student has a special gift that way; but I do not see of what use the *drawing classes* are to National school-teachers in their calling unless they can *sketch*, and illustrate their meaning, when giving oral instruction, by fairly executed hand drawings, either done at the time or prepared beforehand. We want to see all they learn in the training college made use of in the school-room. This alone can justify the expenditure of public money on their education. These remarks are not applicable to this college in particular, but generally to all others, where the students give themselves but little trouble to prepare the materials for a gallery lesson.

The reading of the second year was, on the average, "fair;" of the first year, "fairly good." On inquiry as to the amount of instruction in reading given to them during their apprenticeship, I found very few could give a satisfactory reply.

The class-rooms are rather cheerless from the bareness of the walls. As the finances are so admirably managed that the Government payments provide 98 per cent. of the current expense, a liberal supply of maps and diagrams for the walls of the rooms might very reasonably be granted by the managers.

Of the apparatus belonging to this college, that for the illustration of magnetic and electrical phenomena, both voltaic and frictional, is the most complete; that for the illustration of pneumatic science is sufficient, but some of the instruments are not in good order. No complete set of apparatus exists with which to illustrate the phænomena of heat; for those of optics there are good illustrative models.

To supplement deficiencies, the lecturer has the loan of instruments from the collections belonging to two large schools in the town, and also from those newly granted to the model schools in connexion with the college. He has also the permission of the Managers to hire instruments from a very complete and effective stock, the property of a tradesman in the town.

For practical chemistry, he has the sanction of the Managers for the purchase of whatever chemicals and working apparatus he requires; but they have not yet seen their way to supply such laboratory fittings as are desirable.

The practising school has had the same average attendance as in the last year, the number of boys on the books having increased from 120 to 132; 68 boys had been in the school less than one year; 75 had left during the year. Capitation was claimed for 52. The state of the school when examined by Mr. Bellairs, in May 1860, was excellent. The school is under the same master, Mr. W. Smith, and had 4 pupil-teachers. A class-room is wanted for this school.

The model school was under the management of Mr. Heller, with 2 pupil-teachers. 64 boys were present at inspection; average attendance, 77 42 boys had been admitted in the last twelvemonth, and 55 had left. Only

24 are put down as having been in the school less than one year; the numbers seem to indicate that "admission" after absence is counted as admission of a fresh scholar. The school passed a good examination in May 1860, and the master is reported as being a good teacher and disciplinarian.

The professional training of the students in connexion with these schools, and under the normal master, is very much the same as it is described in last year's report.

The students are required to attend and observe, and write reports on subjects connected with teaching and school management, according to an elaborate scheme.

The whole number of students presented for examination at Christmas 1860 was 54 first year, 45 second year, 98 of whom obtained certificates. Besides the students of the second year, 6 of the first year left at Christmas 1860. The number of students received into training since 1847 (excluding those now in residence) is 625.

During the year 1 student was dismissed for misconduct, and 1 left from illness. Of those who left at Christmas, 1 has obtained an Indian appointment of 240*l.* per annum, with board, and 4 have colonial appointments of 200*l.* a year and upwards. "These schools are elementary schools."

The current expenditure in 1860 for 99 students was 3,971*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, or 40*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* per head. The extraordinary expenditure was 70*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* The income was 4,132*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.*, of which the students contributed 79*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* The managers raised 140*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*, and the Government grants for Queen scholars and examination at Christmas 1859 was 3,912*l.* 5*s.* The Government also pays to lecturers and teachers 330*l.*, making the sum contributed out of the Parliamentary fund to this college 4,242*l.* 5*s.*

CHESTER DIOCESAN.

Her Majesty's Inspector, the Rev. J. P. Norris, and I visited this College in May. We found resident, 24 students of the second year, and 32 of first year.

In the list of officers given in our last report there were the following changes:—Mr. Walker was no longer in the college, and Mr. Betley was replaced by Mr. Fawnthorpe, a certificated teacher from Battersea, who has since left. Since the inspection the Vice Principal, the Rev. T. N. Hutchinson, has been appointed to the second mastership of King Edward's school, in Birmingham, and has been succeeded by the Rev. Jonathan Bates, M.A., formerly of St. John's College, Cambridge, now Fellow of Caius College. Mr. Beesley has also left the college since our inspection.

The Vice-Principal gave a lecture on the seconds pendulum. His exposition was clear, accurate, and fluent; his illustrations adroit and remarkably elegant. Although he has naturally not the physical qualifications for a lecturer, yet he has done much to remedy this deficiency in the last few years.

Mr. Scotson, on the chemical and mechanical processes of dyeing, to a class of 12 students, was extremely good; his eye, voice, and manner at once arrested the attention of the class, and sustained it throughout the lecture. His manner of handling his subject was masterly and pointed, and remarkable for its breadth of effect.

Eleven students attended Mr. Hutchinson's lecture, whom I examined; 4 were marked pretty good; 3, fair; 2, moderate; 2, very moderate.

The 12 students who attended Mr. Scotson's lecture were also examined, and I was sorry to find that they were, with five exceptions, only indifferent pupils. I hope they have improved between May and Christmas 1860.

Mr. Scotson also gave a lecture on Milton, which was not so good as his chemical lecture, but his native vigour and aptitude for teaching gave it a certain interest.

Mr. Beesley took a class in history. His subject was the results of legislation in the reign of William III. His manner is pleasing and his method clear, but it wants vigour. The principal features of the lecture were not repeated in sufficient relief. The matter was sound, and the examination patient and careful.

Mr. Fawnthorp gave a fairly useful lecture on the physical geography of Cape Colony. He dictated notes, of a sensible character, in a clear voice, but rather slowly. This kind of lecture is not generally one that gives much opportunity of judging of a man's teaching power.

Mr. Hardy gave a model lesson on "The Noun." It was spirited and intelligent. His verbal illustrations were ready, and he seemed really to *teach* his class. He was very close and minute, and quite successful.

PRACTISING SCHOOL.

Since the date of the last inspection considerable alteration has been made in the practising school.

Externally an entirely new porch and lavatory have been built, containing provision for an orderly arrangement of caps, cloaks, and umbrellas.

Internally, the area has been increased by the removal of a partition wall, which permits the addition of the space occupied by the former porch and lavatory; the old-fashioned desks have been replaced by six groups on the Government plan; and the small gallery has given way to a group of parallel seats with backs, affording comfortable accommodation for a section under simultaneous instruction.

The organization is essentially the same as it was last year in all that relates to the work of the school, and the employment of the students. The boys are still grouped in three sections, each now containing three classes instead of two; the simultaneous exercises being conducted at the parallel seats, the class teaching at the three upper (or right hand) groups of desks, and the home work and individual repetition for the most part at the three lower groups. These three divisions of the room are occupied by each section successively, both morning and afternoon.

Speaking generally, it may be said that the work is carried on by first-year students, under the direction and guidance of the master, assisted by two second-year students, one of whom is intrusted with the superintendence of the movements, the discipline, and class instruction, whilst the other is chiefly engaged with simultaneous exercises. Both have duties in connexion with the preparation of school work by first-year students before and between school hours.

By attending in groups of six, for one week at a time, each first-year student averages an attendance of six weeks in the year, occupying a different post on each occasion. The prepared work for each day consists principally of lessons in reading, spelling, writing, and drawing.

Second-year students attend in pairs for a week at a time, exchanging duties on successive visits. This gives to each an average of three weeks in the year.

The hour from four to five on Monday and Wednesday is devoted to lessons on "school management," for second-year students, and the same hour on Tuesday and Friday to similar lessons for first-year students.

The alterations made in the arrangement of the model school are very great improvements. The number of boys present at inspection, 8 May

1860, was 151, and Mr. Norris reports that they generally passed a very fair examination. The subject which was least satisfactory was arithmetic. The average attendance during the year preceding inspection was 146; 80 boys had been admitted in the twelvemonth, and 69 had left; 61 boys had been in the school less than one year. There are no pupil-teachers in the school.

The number of students presented for examination at Christmas 1860 was 33 first year, 23 second year, all of whom were entitled to certificates.

Besides the students of the second year, nine of the first year left the college at Christmas 1860, and during the year one student was obliged to leave from illness, another was dismissed for "incompetency."

542 students have been admitted into training since 1839.

The expenditure of the college was altogether, for 1860, 2,836*l*. 12*s*. 8*d*., of which 297*l*. 10*s*. 3*d*. is returned as extraordinary expenditure, which is chiefly the expense of alterations in the National school. The whole expense of 2,836*l*. 12*s*. 8*d*., divided among 56 students, is 45*l*. 6*s*. 9*d*. per head.

The income was 2,836*l*. 12*s*. 8*d*., being balanced with the expenditure by grant from the Diocesan Board. The model school supplied 163*l*. 1*s*. 10*d*.; and the managers, 685*l*. 15*s*. 10*d*.; your Lordships' grant, 1,987*l*. 15*s*.; to this must be added 115*l*., augmentations to lecturers and masters; making the total cost to the Government, 2,102*l*. 15*s*.

CHICHESTER DIOCESAN, OR BISHOP OTTER'S.

Her Majesty's Inspector, the Rev. W. H. Brookfield, and I visited this college in June 1860.

We found resident 29 students; 13 left the college last Christmas, and 13 new students entered. The whole number educated in the training college since its establishment in 1840 is 68 Queen's scholars and 90 other students.

The educational staff continues as it is described in my last report. An additional master ought to be appointed. The Principal and Vice-Principal are the only resident officers, whose time is wholly given to the college. On them the education and instruction of these 28 young men rest, in all their branches. Either the masters must be overtasked, or important opportunities of forming the students' minds and directing their studies are lost.

The college has been chiefly filled by students from a distance, who have been unable to gain admittance to Battersea or St. Mark's, and sometimes by those who failed to gain first-class Queen's scholarships. This is an additional reason why special care should be given to them.

The Principal catechised a class on English history and the history of English literature, and on the reign of Queen Elizabeth. We attended a geography lecture, which was ingeniously managed on the following plan:—All the college assembles, and one of the students, who has been directed to get up a particular country, gives a lecture thereon before the other students and the Vice-Principal, Mr. Harris, who criticises his performance. We had the Netherlands for our subject. The student treated his lecture fairly. It consisted chiefly of an enumeration of towns and their situations. He also drew a very fair map. The criticism of the Vice-Principal was chiefly on the grammatical delivery of the lesson. We also heard a lesson on grammar and analysis of sentences. A passage of Shakespeare was the subject.

It was under discussion by the Trustees to add a library and eight dormitories to the buildings, or six dormitories and rooms for another master.

The health of the students is excellent. There was only one on the sick list up to the time of our inspection.

The scientific apparatus is in good order. Besides that which belongs to the college, the Principal has some valuable instruments and a private workshop. He encourages industrial work. The students make carvings in wood, and can execute some ordinary house repairs, such as glazing, &c.

PRACTISING SCHOOL.

Mr. Hullah, the new master of the practising school, gave the following report of his method:—

> " Two students attend for one week; on the following Monday morning the same two, and other two attend; the two who have been in the school, have to give the instructions to the fresh ones, as to the work to be done, the time, place, and manner, and also to point out anything which requires noticing in the classes they have had. This is repeated with the others until they have all had one week each in the school; they then take their regular course again, but without accompanying the following ones on the Monday morning. The upper classes are as large as the numbers will allow, therefore the students teach either a whole class or a section, according to circumstances; and as each class has a teacher, any student can be taken from the class by the master, and the working of the school explained without hindrance to the working of the class, and this is done as often as occasion requires, care being taken that a satisfactory reason be given for everything that is done in the school, and that the work shall be performed in such a manner that each student may fairly be expected to work in any school placed under his charge. The students are practised in teaching by having to teach both in sections and the whole class, each student having the same class one week; and during this time he has the care of the registers. The subjects taught vary according to the routine of work. This constant change of children is a good test for the teacher, although sometimes a hinderance to the boys, but it can be overcome by careful supervision on the part of the master."

Her Majesty's Inspector, Mr. Koe, visited the practising school in 1860. He says, "The school is in excellent order, and the instruction " very carefully given throughout." There were three pupil-teachers, two of whom would leave at Christmas. They passed a very fair examination. The number of boys present was 142, and their examination was also very creditable. The supply of books was reported as insufficient, but the managers were about to supply this deficiency. 110 boys had been admitted in the last twelvemonth, and the ordinary attendance had increased from 107 in 1859 to 160 in 1860. The school, therefore, seems to be improving, when this statement is compared with that given in my last report.

The number of students presented for examination at Christmas 1860 was 12 first year, 15 second year, of whom 26 gained certificates.

15 students left at Christmas.

146 have been trained since 1840, when the college was established.

The expenditure for 1860 for 29 students was 1,324*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*, or 45*l.* 6 per head.

The income was 1,245*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.*, of which the managers contribute 289*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*, the students 16*l.* 10*s.*, and your Lordships 939*l.* 15*s.*

DURHAM DIOCESAN.

Inspected by Her Majesty's Inspector, the Rev. G. R. Moncreiff, and myself in October 1860.

We found 25 students of second year, 23 of first year, in residence; all of whom were examined in the usual subjects.

The officers engaged in tuition are the same as in the last report. We were present at lectures given by each to the students, and at model lessons which are given to the children in the model school by all the masters.

The Principal took a class in English literature, and made each student read, and then examined on different parts of the subject (Julius Cæsar, act v. sc. 1); the Vice-Principal, on mechanics: the subject was centrifugal force; his explanations were clear, his illustrations fairly chosen; his examination of the men close and patient. Mr. W. Lawson, teacher of geography, took for his subject the discovery of Australia; it was fairly interesting and instructive. Of the model lessons, the Principal's was very good; it was a reading lesson for general information. The Vice-Principal's on arithmetic, the comparison of graduations on the Fahrenheit and Centigrade scales of the thermometer. He succeeded very well in explaining the subject to the boys. Mr. Lawson, on climate, had prepared rather too much, I thought, for the lads to take in; but it was useful, and fairly good. Mr. Fish, the master of the Blue-coat School, gave a lesson on grammar, which was methodical and clear; and Mr. Smith, the master of the model school, seemed successful as a teacher.

Mr. Lawson, of St. Oswald's, gave a lesson on grammar. His school is much improved in discipline, and the boys were very attentive; and I was glad to find that they were well able to follow him, and analysed a sentence with great readiness.

The instruction given at Durham Training College is, on the whole, good and solid; and the great attention paid here to teaching classes must be very beneficial to the students, and tend to impress upon them constantly the object for which they are being trained.

The buildings were all in good order. A cottage and some land have been rented on lease for 42 years at 20*l.* per annum, and the cottage was undergoing alterations, to prepare it for an infirmary. It is close to the college. Another piece of land on the north of the college has been given by the Dean and Chapter. It is proposed to open up an approach to the buildings from the main road, which will be a great improvement.

Of the students of the first year, two had been obliged to leave college from illness, and one had since died; of the second year, one student had been obliged to leave: all three from disease of the chest, and all from the neighbourhood of Carlisle. Every attention is paid to the sanitary comfort of the students; they are drilled, and a field has been rented for them to enjoy recreation, in view of the college.

The accounts are kept by the Principal, and audited by two auditors, who are not members of the committee of management.

The number of students presented for examination at Christmas 1860 was 47; 23 of first year; 24 of second year; all of whom gained certificates.

The income of the college for 1860 was 2,383*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*; of which the students contributed 30*l.* 15*s.*; the managers, 437*l.* 0*s.* 5*d.*; and your Lordships' grants amount to 1,915*l.* 10*s.*; there was paid besides a sum of 75*l.* in augmentation. Total cost to Parliamentary fund, 1,990*l.* 10*s.*

The ordinary expenditure for 1860 has been 2,215*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, which, divided among 50 students, gives 44*l.* 3*s.* as the average cost of each.

The extraordinary expenditure chiefly for new road, garden walls, &c., was 240*l.* 11*s.* 7*d.*

One student of the first year left at Christmas 1860, besides the 24 second-year students. One student left for illness, and two died, as I have already mentioned.

The single student of the second year was a man who had been a schoolmaster, and resided one year in order to gain a certificate.

The whole number of students trained in this college since 1841, the date of its establishment, is 269. About 150 of these are now known to be teachers, and probably more could be found, but the present Principal has no means of finding out a large number of them.

EXETER DIOCESAN.

Her Majesty's Inspector, the Rev. E. D. Tinling, who usually takes part in the inspection of this college, being prevented by illness from coming to Exeter in the month of September, Mr. Howard supplied his place. We found a new Vice-Principal, Mr. Thomas Jones, who has succeeded Mr. Haworth. All the other officers mentioned in the report of 1859 continue in the college. The number of resident students was 50; 24 in their first year; 26 in the second year; 49 of these were Queen's scholars.

The teaching of the students was not of a very high standard, with a few exceptions; the students were not, generally speaking, quick at questioning the children. The classes drawn from the small school at Heavitree, and drafts from schools at Exeter were composed of boys of all degrees of information. The reading of the second year is chiefly marked "fair." Of the 24 second-year men, 22 had been pupil-teachers, but only two of these acknowledged that they had received special instruction in reading aloud. Of 25 first-year men, 23 had been pupil-teachers, and only four answered the inquiry in the affirmative. I thought the students read more slowly and distinctly than they did last year, but there is still great room for improvement.

The number of students presented for examination at Christmas was 45; of first year, 23; of second year, 22; of whom 44 gained certificates, and one was in the schedule. A large number of students left the college at Christmas, 31, who were readily placed in schools.

We attended lectures of the officers of the college. The Principal on the Gospel of St. Luke. The Vice-Principal, on "Annuities." Mr. Jones, whom I had not heard before, is a slow speaker, but is very accurate. He made the class work well with him, would accept no insufficient or indistinct answers, and altogether is a good teacher. Mr. Quance, on geography, was, I thought, more instructive and successful in his lecture than I thought him at the previous inspection. Mr. Barrett gave a lecture on the construction of time-tables, which was fairly useful and sensible. We also heard him gave a model lesson on "plants" at the practising school. It was a very good specimen of teaching where many of the lads were dull. He succeeded in his attempts to make them learn something. His manner was lively, and his discipline good.

The amended plans for teaching method and school-management are these:

1. As to practice.—The students attend the practising school at Heavitree, four at a time, for three weeks, during each year of their residence. Three or four lessons are given weekly, and criticised by the students present and the normal master. They also undertake occasionally the charge of the whole school. Lessons are occasionally given as "model lessons," by the normal master. In addition to this, and in accordance with suggestions made at the inspection of 1859, the students were reported to have been

attending the three large schools in Exeter; the Episcopal, Central, and National schools. Two go to each school and remain a week, teaching and observing, under the direction of the master. Besides going to one of these schools for a week, each student should be present for a day or two at the other two schools: so that every one will have attended school at least a month in each year of residence, and will have taught in and seen the working of four schools during such attendance. Critical lessons are also given, two in each week, at the college, in the presence of the masters and the whole or a portion of the students.

2. As to Theory.—Lectures are given weekly, chiefly in the form of "Notes," to the students of both the first and second years. They have also access to Richards' Manual, Stow's Training System, Dunn's Principles of Teaching, and other works on school management, in the college library; and are required to prepare definite portions from their notes and these books for an examination which takes place monthly.

PRACTISING SCHOOL.

The school at Heavitree was inspected by Mr. Tinling in March 1860. 84 children were present; in religious knowledge, reading, and arithmetic the progress of the children was insufficient. It would be well if students who attend the school were forbidden to give lessons on a variety of subjects, and were to direct their endeavours to raise the proficiency of the lads in these necessary elements of education. The writing was very good. Mr. Barrett is reported as an "able and ready teacher," and a good disciplinarian. There has been considerable improvement in this respect since Mr. Barrett took charge of the school.

I visited the three schools in Exeter which are mentioned above. I found it was only very lately that the students had begun to attend them. All the three masters were inclined to assist the object in view, viz., to improve the students, and give them opportunity of observing methods which might be new to them. I conferred with each on the plan to be adopted for employing them, and I have every reason to think, that, if the system is heartily carried out, the advantage to the students will be considerable.

At a full meeting of the council the state of the college, and various matters arising out of our report, were discussed. We mentioned at this meeting that the ventilation of the hall and class-rooms was rather insufficient.

The health of the students was good.

There is no physical or scientific apparatus; but the library is growing. It is endowed with 10*l.* a year.

The income for 1860 was 2,509*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.*; contributed by students, 49*l.* 6*s.*; by managers and endowment, 601*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*; and by your Lordships, 1,858*l.* 15*s.*

The expenditure was 1,986*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.*, which, divided among 48 students, gives 41*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* as the average annual cost of each.

There was also an extraordinary expenditure of 158*l.* 3*s.* for additions to buildings. At Christmas 1860, of the 31 students who left the college, 7 were of first year, and 24 of second year. One student was obliged to leave from illness, and three others left in the course of the year for different reasons. 249 students in all have been trained here since 1840, and 150 of these are known to be now engaged in teaching, having left college since 1851. Of the remainder probably a considerable proportion still teach in elementary schools, but some are dead, and of others there is no certain information.

HIGHBURY (METROPOLITAN).

Her Majesty's Inspector, the Rev. J. G. C. Fussell, and I visited this college in June, July, and October.

We found 46 students of the first year, and 35 of the second year who were all examined in the usual subjects.

The list of resident officers was the same as in 1859, with one exception, Mr. Dodge has been replaced by Mr. Bulbeck. We were informed that the Vice-Principal retires at Christmas. Mr. Bodley has been a very able vice-principal, and it is a matter of regret to the managers that he gives up his appointment. We attended a lecture which he gave on grammar, a passage from Milton being the subject of the lecture. His own work was sound and useful, but his class seemed unable to second his efforts. Mr. Roe, the mathematical lecturer, is a vigorous, hearty teacher. His subject was trigonometry; he also undertakes the instruction in music. Mr. Cooper obtained a lectureship in history at the examination held in March 1860. He also teaches mathematics, and exercises some of the students in reading. We heard him give a lecture on the causes of the civil war in the time of the Stuarts. In spite of a manner somewhat formal, he was successful as a lecturer; his matter was good, and his delivery very accurate and matured. Mr. Quin teaches geography; we heard him give a lecture on the United States, chiefly on their industrial pursuits. It was sensible, useful, and good; and he fully secured the attention of the class. Mr. Bulbeck took a second-year class in grammar. He taught with spirit; and with experience he will, no doubt, make a judicious and useful teacher.

When the students were assembled, we found that about half of them said that they had had instruction in reading during their apprenticeship. This was a more satisfactory result than usual.

Practising School.

Mr. Daintree, the master of method, gave a model lesson in the practising school. It was on form and magnitude; a first lesson in geometry. He was extremely patient, and thoroughly successful in his object. His examination of the children showed that they had acquired distinct ideas of solid and square dimensions, which are extremely rare in children and young persons generally. It was in all respects a "model lesson."

Mr. Fussell and I inspected the practising and model schools in March 1860.

Mr. Dexter is the master in charge; the general management being in Mr. Daintree's hands. There were five pupil-teachers who passed a satisfactory examination. The boys in the school were also found to be well instructed. In the lower school, which is strictly a practising school, the master in charge was one of the students, he had been there a fortnight; but he was not familiar with the work, and this seems to be the weak point of the school. The number present at inspection was 189; 150 boys in the upper school and 59 in the lower. The general state of the school was pretty much the same as it is described in my report of last year.

The remarks of all the officers at the "criticism lesson" were good, pertinent, and well directed.

The health of the students has been satisfactory during the year.

The scientific apparatus was in fair order. The chemical apparatus is chiefly used. It was under the care of Mr. Bodley. It is rather deficient in instruments to illustrate galvanic phenomena. In other respects it is sufficient for all the usual purposes of instruction.

Mr. Daintree conducts the "normal" work, and superintends the practice of the students at the schools as heretofore. No change has been made; for details, see last report.

The number of students presented for examination at Christmas 1860 was 46 of first year, 35 of second year. The former all gained certificates and 34 of the latter.

A large number out of the whole left the college at Christmas 1860; 35 of second year, and 23 of the first year.

Two students were dismissed during the year for misconduct, and one had left to be married.

The ordinary expenditure for the year ending on the 31st of March 1860, was 3,964*l*. 2*s*. 9*d*., or about 48*l* 7*s*. per head for 82 students. The extraordinary expenditure includes a sum of 1,409*l*. 11*s*. for building two houses for resident masters. The income for the same period was 5,448*l*. 19*s*. 6*d*., of which your Lordships' grants amounted to 3,057*l*. To this must be added 218*l*. paid to lecturers and teachers, making 3,275*l*.

The number of students received into training in this college since 1850 is 344: of these 246 are known to be acting as teachers of elementary schools in Great Britain; 34 are in schools in the colonies, of whom 25 were not Queen's scholars, and are not certificated; 11 have died; 4 left on account of ill-health; 13 are private school-teachers; 14 had not been appointed (5 March 1861); and 22 are unaccounted for.

OXFORD DIOCESAN (CULHAM).

Her Majesty's Inspector, the Rev. W. M. Capel, visited this college with me in October, and assisted me in the inspection.

The list of officers has been augmented by an assistant-master, Mr. Row, a student of the third year, who is, I presume, to be retained this year.

We found 29 students in their third and second years, all whom we heard teach a class, and read. There were also 53 students in the first year of residence, whom we marked for reading.

Mr. Pickard, the Vice-Principal, gave a lecture on mensuration to the students of the first year. He explained the rules for solid measure, and gave examples. It was accurate, but I thought rather too rapidly delivered. On going amongst the students during the lecture to see how they were working, I found several not attempting to follow, others were working at some more elementary subject. The great disproportion between the numbers of students in their second and first years must make it a matter of some difficulty to adjust fairly the working hours, both of teachers and students.

Mr. Pickard was very careful, and is, I believe, in all respects a very valuable assistant to the Principal.

Mr. Pain, the normal master, gave a lecture on teaching spelling. In the course of this lecture he digressed to many other subjects, and made it rather a free conference on educational subjects. In this respect it did not come up to my notion of what a lecture should be, but the students might have gathered some valuable hints here and there on different subjects more or less connected with their future profession.

Mr. Dunn explained to the students of second year the cause of the variation of the seasons. This was accurate, but not sufficiently full. These explanations require repetition in different words: the lecturer should be constantly endeavouring to find out what difficulties may arise in the minds of slow thinkers, anticipate them, and reiterate his reasoning. Mr. Dunn understands his subject thoroughly, and with experience wil make an able lecturer.

Mr. Row worked examples in quadratic equations with a large class. He is a steady industrious teacher.

The large class-room in which the first-year students assemble is very imperfectly ventilated, a defect which we represented to the committee of managers.

The supply of apparatus provided in 1854–5 was reduced by use to an electrical machine and an air-pump, in good order, apparently from being kept in safe custody. There is no lecturer now in the college who gives instruction requiring scientific apparatus. The Principal and the late Vice-Principal, Mr. Fleay, used to lecture occasionally on physical science, but this has been discontinued for the present.

The health of the students is good. One man of the second year was absent from college at the time of our visit, suffering from disease of the lungs, but there was no other case.

The vacations are six weeks at Midsummer and one week at Easter. The length of the Christmas vacation depends on the date of the issue of the scholarship list. All students who reside more than 50 miles from the college may remain during the Easter vacation.

The practising school remains as it was, in an unsatisfactory state; 49 children were present at the inspection on the 8th June 1860; 39 had been admitted in the preceding twelvemonth, and 30 had left. The average attendance had been 39, the highest 49, the lowest 28. The writing and arithmetic did not come up to "fair," and the only result marked "good" was the reading of the first class.

Mr. Pain gave a model lesson to a small class on the Lord's prayer. He taught very fairly, and kept his class in good order. The boys seemed to me stupid. It is, of course, necessary to have model lessons on sacred subjects occasionally, but at inspection time, and when the exercise is gone through with an object, other than pure training of young minds, and when all around are watching "for a report" I think them unsuitable. We attended one of the music practices, and here Mr. Pain is quite at home, and is very effective.

The number of candidates presented at the Christmas examination was 54 of the first year, and 24 of the second year, and 3 of the third year; of these 8 failed and 5 were in the schedule.

The expenditure for 1860 was 3,156*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* or 35*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* per head. The income was 2,810*l.* 5*s.*, of which the students contributed 323*l.*; the Diocesan Board make up the deficiency. Your Lordships' grants for Queen's scholars and examination at Christmas 1859 amount to 2,409*l.* 5*s.* and 80*l.* for augmentations, making altogether 2,489*l.* 5*s.*

A full account was given in my last year's report of the students who have been trained at Culham: at Christmas 1860, 41 left the college, including 10 of first year.

PETERBOROUGH DIOCESAN.

I inspected this college in September 1860. I was unable to secure the assistance and advice of Her Majesty's Inspector, the Rev. J. J. Blandford, the inspector of the district, or of Mr. Barry, and as I could not arrange any reasonable time which would suit these gentlemen, I was obliged to visit Peterborough alone.

I found 25 students of first year, 13 of second year; of these 38, 34 had been pupil-teachers, and only six could tell me that they had had special instruction in reading during their apprenticeship.

The list of officers was as follows :—

The Rev. C. Daymond, Principal.
— Codd, Esq., temporary Vice-Principal.
Mr. W. Walker, Tutor.
Mr. W. Pimblett, Assistant-Tutor.
Mr. Ridgway, Master of Practising School.

The Principal gave a capital lesson on the method of class teaching. It was recapitulatory and catechetical. He was most exact, clear, and definite in his own expositions, and very careful in requiring that the answers of the students should be pointed and decisive. He afterwards gave two model lessons at the practising schools; they were very good. He was fertile in illustration, and made all the boys in the class work and think.

Mr. Walker on British Columbia was interesting and careful, and he seemed to me to have gained in self-possession and in confidence of manner. Mr. Pimblett lectured the first-year men in grammar. He was careful and judicious, and, for a young lecturer, he seemed to me to have a good command of the class. I have no doubt that, with more experience, he will be a very useful teacher.

The teaching of the young men was quite up to the average of other training schools,—perhaps rather better. The reading was certainly rather above the average, and I think the Principal and his staff deserve fairly this testimony, for they had taken special pains to produce a good result.

The arrangements made for the sleeping and working hours, in both the houses rented by the training college committee, are very comfortable and suitable; I merely suggested a little more ventilation in some of the dormitories.

The practising school also requires improved ventilation. The playground is not enclosed, and no class-room has been added.

As the scheme of this college is not yet settled, there must of course be defects of this kind to be noticed. Whether or no the whole plan be eventually carried out, the school, being already built, should be made complete.

The number of students presented for examination at Christmas 1860 was 38; 25 of first year, 13 of second year, all of whom gained certificates.

The income for 1860 was 1,412*l.* 2*s.*; contributed by students, 59*l.*; by managers, 263*l.* 12*s.*; and by your Lordships, 1,089*l.* 10*s.*; amount paid in augmentations, 23*l.*; total cost to Parliamentary fund, 1,112*l.* 10*s.*

The current expenditure for 1860 was 2,154*l.* 10*s.* 5*d.*, which, divided among 41 students, gives an average cost per head of 52*l.* 11*s.* The extraordinary expenditure for alteration of buildings and furniture, 1,126*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*

WINCHESTER AND SALISBURY DIOCESAN.

The inspection of this college was conducted by the Rev. W. P. Warburton and myself in June last.

We found resident at Winchester five students in their second year, and 18 in their first year.

For the staff of officers I refer to my last report. Mr. Johnson, the Vice-Principal, obtained a Government lectureship in mathematics at Easter of last year, after examination by three persons appointed by your Lordships. In other respects the list is unchanged.

The arrangements for the temporary lodging of the students are the same as I have reported them last year. The sum raised for building the new college, according to a paper placed in my hands in June 1860, amounted to upwards of 4,000*l.*, including a donation of 100*l.* from Her Majesty, and your Lordships have promised 2,000*l.* The estimated cost of the building is 10,000*l.*, the site being given by the Dean and Chapter, who have also given 500*l.*, and the Bishop 500*l.* (included in the sum named above, 4,000*l.*)

The time-table of the college is much the same as it was last year. It assigns a rather undue proportion to "geography." The students, indeed, seem to have acquitted themselves well on this subject in the examination of Christmas 1860; but in English grammar and composition, and in arithmetic they might have done better.

The lectures which we attended were as follows:—

The Principal's lecture on English history, the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and chiefly on the conspiracies. This covered a large extent of ground, and was favourable to the exhibition of the lecturer's great fluency. The students seemed interested and attentive.

The Vice-Principal, Mr. Johnson, on mensuration of solids. This was very close and accurate teaching. His examination was remarkably keen and searching, and he allowed no doubtful or slovenly answer to escape his criticism, which was extremely sharp and decisive. After the lecture I gave the students a written examination on the subject; and 12 out of 18 who were present answered very fairly, showing that the lecture was successful.

Mr. Sheppard gave a lecture on the colonization of North America, which may be characterized as interesting, accurate, and useful.

Mr. Mann on moral discipline; he pointed out that influence must be gained by sympathy, confidence, and justice, and not by severity or indulgence. These subjects expanded made a sort of amiable discourse, which was well intentioned, and not uninteresting.

PRACTISING SCHOOL.

The Winchester Practising School consists of three divisions, each conducted so as to present the aspect of a distinct school. The lowest division is a mixed infant school conducted by a certificated mistress, and one female pupil-teacher. The division is open to the students, that they may see how to teach very young children, but they very seldom practise in it.

The middle division is a mixed school, under the charge of the second master and one male pupil-teacher, but superintended and partly taught by the head-master. There is constantly one student in practice in this division.

The upper division is entirely a boys' school, conducted more immediately by the head-master and one male pupil-teacher. Here also one student is constantly in practice. In this division the criticism lessons are given.

The arrangements made for the attendance of the students are similar to those mentioned in the report of last year.

In addition to lectures on the principles of school management, the students are exercised in managing the school as often as they practise teaching. Each division of the school being organized as though it were a distinct school, the student teaching in it is expected to hold himself responsible for its discipline and working during the time of his practice.

The examination of the students showed that, on the whole, their proficiency in teaching and reading was fair. We were assured that considerable attention was paid to the latter subject.

The practising school shows rather a falling off in numbers. There were only 95 boys in average attendance during the year, compared with 111 in my last report, and 82 were present at the inspection on 27 September 1860; 42 had been admitted in the last twelvemonth, and 71 had left. Mr. Warburton gives a good report of the proficiency of the children in all subjects, and the two pupil-teachers passed a very fair examination.

At the Christmas examination 21 students were examined, 16 of first year and 5 of second year: of these, 20 obtained certificates. Ten students left the college at Christmas 1860, four being of the first year. One, a private student, had been dismissed for misconduct during the year, and another left of his own accord.

The income was 1,176*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*; 50*l.* was contributed by the students, and 718*l.* 10*s.* by your Lordships; 75*l.* is also paid in augmentation to the lecturer.

The expenditure was 1,404*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.* for 23 resident students. This gives an average of 61*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* per head.

WORCESTER DIOCESAN (SALTLEY, near BIRMINGHAM.)

Her Majesty's Inspector, the Rev. W. M. Capel, assisted me in the inspection of this college in October 1860. There were 46 students in their first year of residence, and 31 in their second year. The only change in the list of officers, as it is given in my last report, is the substitution of Mr. Long for Mr. Haworth, as master of method. Mr. Bassett, a third-year student, also takes part in the mathematical instruction.

The Vice-Principal, the Rev. R. Allen, gave a lesson on grammar; the subject was a passage of Shakspere. Mr. Allen's remarks were judicious, and he seemed to have gained by experience a more decisive and confident manner with his class. I should have been more interested in the lecture myself if the lecturer had endeavoured to arouse some enthusiasm in his class for the beauty and force of the language of Shakspere, and if all the grammatical remarks had been illustrated by quotations from the play the men were supposed to get up. Mr. Draper, the lecturer on geography, is fluent and ready; his manner is cheerful and keeps up attention. The Rev. W. Savell, lecturer on mathematics, gave a lecture on the sextant; he was very exact and is a good teacher. I thought a little more repetition, and greater fulness of explanation would have been advantageous to the class; in other respects the lecture was good. Mr. Bassett gave a lecture on mensuration; he is correct, and seemed to be well acquainted with his subject; his defect is a coldness and dryness of manner, which should be overcome if possible. Mr. Long, the newly appointed master of method, gave a model lesson to a class on the circulation of the blood; it was excellent; he is a very keen and accurate teacher; examined his class thoroughly, and made the subject very interesting. He afterwards gave a lecture to the students on method of teaching geography; I did not think this as successful as the model lesson. He began with some psychological remarks, which I thought unnecessary and unpractical, but this is no doubt an error arising from inexperience. Mr. Long has all the elements of a good teacher; as far as it was practical, the instruction was good, his manner also is pleasing, and secures the attention of the class.

The students did very fairly in their teaching; the schemes of lessons, perhaps, on the whole, were rather too elaborate. Of 30 men present of the second year, five only could say that they had had instruction in reading out loud, and only one of them had had it regularly. Of 39 present belonging to the first year, 12 said they had been specially taught reading aloud, 3 of them having been apprenticed in the schools from which some of the five of the second year had proceeded.

PRACTISING SCHOOL.

The following plan is adopted under the new normal master for the attendance of students in the practising school:—

Time spent by each.—Each half-year every student spends about a fortnight in the school; he thus gets between three and four weeks' regular routine work in the year. During this fortnight his whole time is allowed him for school-work, preparation of notes of lessons, &c., no demand upon it being made on account of any lectures or examination in the college.

Number practising at one Time.—The students attend in alphabetical order in bodies of ten, that is, in two parties of five each. These two parties do not enter both together, but in succeeding weeks, so that the junior party of one week becomes the senior party of the next, and moves to the upper part of the school, making room for the fresh junior party. The advantages are obvious; (1), the system becomes circulating, and introduces the students to each class in ascending order; and, (2), an awkward fortnightly break is avoided by arranging for half the students to be new to their work every week, instead of *all* once a fortnight.

How composed.—During the second half-year the party consisted of three second-year men and two first-year. Previously the larger number came in weekly alternation from either year. The present modification was adopted that all the second-year men might be brought in before Christmas.

It is necessary here briefly to sketch the divisions and classes of the school.

School Classes.—It consists of 125 boys, (yearly average), 36 in the upper school, and about 90 in the lower. The upper school is divided into first and second classes; the lower school, worked on the tripartite system, is separated into A, B, and C sections, each containing two divisions.

Distribution of Junior Party.—Of the junior party, the two first-year students take C, the lowest section, one second-year student takes the upper division of B, the other the upper division of A, each assuming control of all the section.

Senior Party.—Of the senior party, the two first-year students take the lower divisions of A and B sections, under the second-year students just mentioned. The senior second-year students now taking in rotation the second and first classes, and the general superintendence of the school.

Two in Night School.—In the junior party the remaining second-year student relieves his two fellows, setting each free for half the day, one in the morning, the other in the afternoon. These two make up their half day by both together assisting the second master in the night school.

Resumé of each Student's Practice.—During this two years' course, each student thus moves through every part of the school. In his first year, he teaches the C section, and moves afterwards to the lower divisions of B and A; and in his second year, he teaches and controls in the upper divisions of these two sections, and passes in turn to the second and first classes, and the general superintendence of the school, under the oversight of the master of method; he also gains some practical knowledge of the management and work of a night school.

Management as distinct from Teaching.—From these remarks it will be seen that managing experience is provided for in two ways:—

1. By giving each second-year student the control of a section during his first week, and holding him responsible to the superintendent, and remotely to the master, for its proper working.

2. By entrusting to him during part of his second week, the general discipline of the school, the keeping order, changing lessons, assisting here and there in different classes for a minute or two, giving out the registers, &c.

It is also anticipated that the time passed in the night school will be most useful, as making him acquainted with its general working, and preparing him to manage a similar one, if called upon in after-life.

Mr. Long says, in remark on these plans:—

"In the success of these plans I have full confidence; I believe they are calculated, better than any other I know of, to give the student a thorough and systematic drill in school-work, as far as time can be devoted to it. The second-year students appear, during their last week's supervision, to have comprehended the whole range of work.

Their duties are performed with an evident perception of unity in the arrangements, and with as great an amount of exactitude as I suppose must be expected from teachers who can have but little *personal* sympathy with their class of a week, and who have not quite received all their *instructions* till the end of their two years' course of lectures.

I have not found any evil consequences arising from the peculiar school relationship that exists between the students in charge and those subject to their limited control. The knowledge that every student will occupy each position in turn, prevents any feeling of conceit on the one side or ill-temper on the other.

Indeed, the only disadvantages fall to the lot of the school itself. So many varieties of teachers and superintendents try the children's tempers and tend in other ways to affect materially the general tone and discipline of the school. But these drawbacks must be attendant on any plan with the same class of teachers. The only remedy is the constant and careful oversight of the master.

I am more free to make these remarks, inasmuch as the arrangement, in its essentials, is not mine, but that of my very esteemed predecessor, Mr. Haworth.

The school was inspected by Mr. Capel in October. Besides Mr. Long, there is a probationer, Mr. John Trewolla, three pupil-teachers in their fourth year of apprenticeship, and two honorary pupil-teachers. These pupil-teachers all passed a very creditable examination. There were 94 boys present at the inspection, and their attainments in elementary subjects were fairly good, except in writing. In the night school 23 boys were present at inspection, and six adults, and it is reported as fairly efficient. The school seems to suffer somewhat from the irregular attendance of the boys; out of 165 on the books of the school, only 51 boys had attended with sufficient regularity to earn a capitation grant.

The state of the buildings and general management of the college are much the same as described in my last report. The managers of the college have under discussion plans for building practising and model schools near the college, and these plans seemed to me very good.

The number of students presented for examination at Christmas 1860 was 87; 46 of first year, 41 of second year, 1 of third year, of whom 79 gained certificates, and three are in the schedule.

Nine students of the first year left college at Christmas 1860.

The income of the college for 1860 was 3,478*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, of which the students contributed 81*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.*, and the managers 398*l.* 16*s.*, the Government grants amounted to 2,998*l.* 10*s.*; your Lordships also pay 175*l.* in augmentation to lecturers.

The expenditure was 3,699*l.* 4*s.* 7*d.* which, divided among 89 students, gives an average cost for each of 41*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

(*a*) Masters trained up to March 1860, viz.:—

Certificated in 3rd year subjects	4	
" " 2nd "	69	
" " 1st "	31	
Scheduled	3	
Uncertificated	10	
		117

(*b*) Employment of the above 117 Masters up to Christmas, 1860, viz.:—

In Schools		
In same School to which sent, exclusive of two leaving this Christmas	72	
Changed once	25	
" twice	7	
		104
Left School to go into business, including two leaving this Christmas		4
Resigned under medical advice		2
Unemployed		1
Unknown		1
Deceased		5
		117

(*c*) Counties to which the above 117 Masters were sent:—

Worcester	19	
Warwick	22	
Stafford	20	
Lancaster	7	
York	5	
Gloucester, Salop, Devon, each 4	12	
Chester, Derby, Leicester, each 3	9	
Berks, Dorset, Essex, Hereford, Oxford, Wilts, each 2	12	
Alderney, Antigua, Denbigh, Glamorgan, Hants, Kent, Northampton, Northumberland, Pembroke, each 1	9	
		115
Unemployed, 1; Unknown, 1		2
		117

YORK AND RIPON DIOCESAN.

This college was inspected in May by Her Majesty's Inspector, the Rev. F. Watkins, and me. We found 29 students of the first year, and 47 of the second year; these were all examined in reading, and the second year men taught classes in our presence. The officers of the college, who are mentioned in the last report, all continue their duties. The Principal gave, to 20 students of the first year, a lecture on paraphrasing, clear and lucid in its exposition. We examined the class thereupon, after the lecture: on the matter, three-fourths of them returned very satisfactory answers; but very few were able to paraphrase a short passage which I chose for them. The Rev. I. Jones, the Vice-Principal, gave a lecture on discount; his explanations were clear, and illustrations well chosen. It was very satisfactory as a specimen of class teaching. Mr. Roe, lecturer on geography, in all respects justifies the high opinion we have before given of his powers as a teacher. The subject was the natural productions of Brazil, and the lecture was copious in matter, methodically arranged, and well illustrated by an admirable map, as well as by clever drawings. Mr. Birchall's lecture on history, on the time of the Plantagenets, was sensible, well arranged, clear in statement, and fairly interesting. Mr. Biddick, the normal master, lectured "on the faults observed in teachers when teaching reading;" it was very good. When we met the committee of managers, we felt it our duty to say that, in our judgment, all these officers discharged their duties efficiently and zealously. The details given in my last report of the normal master's work are so ample that I need not enlarge on this point.

The division between the practising and model schools had just been made when we were inspecting the college last year. The practising school is under the management of Mr. Anthony Buckle and two pupil-teachers, with an ordinary attendance of 110. Mr. Watkins says of it, "The school " is in very good order, much improved in tone since last year, and " assuming a peculiar character, even in its lower class. The lower class " reads Shakspere with good expression, and much apparent interest in the " subject-matter of the lesson. Great progress is made on all the subjects " taught. There is a great deal of intelligence in the boys; their minds " seem to be thoroughly awakened. The methods of teaching are good, " and the discipline both firm and kind."

The students did very fairly in teaching and reading. In the first year we asked those who were present (45), two being on the sick list, how many had had systematic instruction in reading as a part of elocution during their apprenticeship, and two replied that they had had such instruction.

With respect to the buildings, we were obliged to call the attention of the managers to the state of the offices, which required attention; at present they are not creditable to the institution.

The number of students who were presented for examination at Christmas was 70; 28 of second year; 42 of first year; of whom 69 gained certificates. Four of the first year and 29 second year left the college at Christmas 1860. During the year one student had been dismissed for misconduct, two left on account of illness, one died, and one left to enlist in the army. During the six years Mr. Robinson has been Principal; the number of teachers sent out and now at work is estimated at 175. It is known that a large number of students trained at York are employed as teachers, but it is not possible to state accurately how many.

The income of the college for the year 1860 was 3,229*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.*, of which your Lordships contributed 2,852*l.* 10*s.*; to this must be added 181*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* paid to lecturers and masters, making your Lordships' contribution to the education of these 76 students for 1860, 3,033*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* The students and the boys in the practising school contributed 90*l.* 19*s.* 8*d.*, and the managers 336*l.* 8*s.*

The expenditure was 3,229*l.* 17*s.* 8*d.* (current), and 104*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.* (extraordinary).

The current expenditure divided among 76 students gives an average cost per head of 42*l.* 10*s.* nearly.

REPORT, *for the Year* 1860, *by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, the* REV. F. C. COOK, M.A., *on the* CHURCH OF ENGLAND TRAINING COLLEGES *for* SCHOOLMISTRESSES

MY LORDS,

THE subjoined tabular statement, to which, in accordance with the rule I have observed for some years, I would in the first place bespeak attention, as showing the amount of work done in training colleges for schoolmistresses connected with the Church of England, differs in no substantial points from those which I submitted to you in the years 1858, 1859. It is important, however, to show the steady progress of the system supported in so large a proportion by grants from your Lordships.

TABLE of RETURNS from the TRAINING COLLEGES.

NAME of TRAINING COLLEGE.	No. of Students										Date of Establishment.
	For whom Accommodation is provided.	In Residence at Lady-day 1860.		Left during year ending Lady-day 1860.		Entered during same period.		Educated since Establishment.			
		Queen's Scholars.	Others.	Queen's Scholars.	Others.	Queen's Scholars.	Others.	Queen's Scholars.	Others.		
Bishop's Stortford -	57	57	—	28	4	36	—	102	18		1852
Brighton - - -	47	43	2	18	6	22	2	40	94		1841
Bristol and Gloucester, and Oxford.	80	79	—	36	5	42	—	77	34		1853
Cheltenham - -	59	58	1	30	2	27	2	191	264		1847
Derby - - -	40	38	4	14	5	20	3	68	61		1851
Durham - - -	46	42	2	1	3	11	—	1	—		1859
Home and Colonial -	140	124	16	83	50	81	16	349	2,518		1836
Norwich - - -	48	39	9	23	7	81	9	77	422		1840
Salisbury - - -	65	58	6	30	2	31	6	167	290		1841
Truro - - - -	30	14	11	9	3	5	10	9	3		1857
Warrington - -	98	86	12	56	—	48	12	155	304		1844
Whitelands - -	109	109	—	55	—	55	—	330	317		1841
York and Ripon -	33	31	2	15	1	16	2	58	109		—
Total -	852	779	65	398	88	475	62	1,634	4,434		

The following points appear to be especially deserving of consideration.

1. It will be observed that the proportion of Queen's scholars to ordinary students has increased regularly for several years. This result is not altogether satisfactory, since the expense of the institutions is thereby thrown more and more upon the State, and a smaller proportion is defrayed by voluntary contributions or the fees of students. In some institutions the managers have expressed their regret that the entrance to the profession of school-teachers is thus practically barred to a large number of persons whose habits and qualifications would make their admission desirable. At present, it is a fact, which ought to be distinctly recognized, that no young woman can become a schoolmistress, with a fair chance of success, unless she has passed through the preliminary stage of apprenticeship in a National school, or obtained a Queen's scholarship at a competitive examination. But the result, whatever may be its bearings, under existing circumstances, is inevitable. The training colleges do not supply accommodation for all the pupils who now pass the examination of Queen's scholars, and until they are admitted, it is neither the desire, the interest, nor the duty of the managers to receive other candidates. For this, as for a variety of other evils, the only remedy is the enlargement of the existing institutions, and the establishment of others, either on the same footing, or with such modifications as may be required by the exigencies of public education.

2. The institutions have been full for some years. No addition can therefore be made to the annual supply of trained mistresses. The actual supply falls very far short of the demand. I lately addressed a circular to the managers inquiring whether the number of applications for teachers exceeded or fell short of the number which they could supply, and I received from all the same answer, that it exceeded that number at least, by, one half. In fact the number of applications to two great institutions, representing opposite tendencies of religious opinion, exceeds the total annual supply from all the training colleges. I am aware that managers in want of schoolmistresses apply to more than one institution, and that to an extent which materially affects the inferences drawn from such a return; but on the other hand many who want teachers make no formal applications, knowing that it would be useless, nor do the secretaries of the colleges always preserve records of the applications which they are unable to meet. I have made inquiries in all directions, and during many years my attention has been earnestly directed to this important point, and I am perfectly convinced that the number of schoolmistresses that can be trained in the existing institutions is quite inadequate to meet the permanent demand. A much

larger number could be absorbed to the great advantage of elementary education. In my last report I pointed out various disadvantages of an insufficient supply. The salaries are unreasonably high; schools, and more especially the apprentices, suffer whenever a vacancy occurs; teachers of second or third rate power occupy important positions, while the relations between them and the managers are seriously disturbed. On the other hand I have shown that the pressure for admittance is so great that not only candidates from other quarters are altogether rejected, but a considerable number of apprentices who have passed the examination for Queen's scholarships are unable to find place within the walls of these institutions. At the Christmas examination 60 were in this predicament. From returns which I have lately procured I have ascertained that these young women applied, with scarcely an exception, to every one of the institutions, and are now thrown out of an occupation, for which they have been trained at a great expense to the public, after fulfilling all the conditions imposed upon them and their parents.

It will, of course, be possible in future to save them, in part, from so cruel a disappointment by passing no more Queen's scholars than can be accommodated in the training colleges; but, not to speak of the hardship to those whose attainments, though moderate, are now rightly deemed satisfactory, such a proceeding could hardly be vindicated excepting on the ground that your Lordships consider it undesirable that the training colleges should be enlarged. With the least encouragement funds would speedily be forthcoming for the enlargement of some of the smaller institutions now in existence, and for the establishment of one or more new colleges in localities where the want of teachers is severely felt. I believe that the training colleges under my inspection have suffered from the fact that the supply of trained *masters* is considered by some competent authorities to have reached or exceeded the permanent demand; but the circumstances are altogether different; more female teachers than male, perhaps in the proportion of three to two, are required, while the training colleges for masters are on a larger scale than those for mistresses.

I am, of course, well aware that the ultimate decision of those upon whose will the maintenance or extension of the existing institutions depends, will be determined by their impressions touching the efficiency of the system, and the character of the results. It has been my object, as it has been my bounden duty, to ascertain and to present in a clear and complete form, such facts as may contribute towards a just appreciation of these all important points. I may, perhaps, without presumption venture to claim some weight for my own judgment, independently of the facts which are capable of being presented in a statistical form. It is at any rate the judgment of a man of long experience, unbiassed by any interested considerations, and conversant with questions bearing upon educational progress.

The first point is fortunately one about which no question is henceforth likely to arise. The instruction which the young women receive in Church of England Training Colleges, and the progress which they make in all elementary studies required of schoolmistresses are not only satisfactory, but exceed the expectations of those by whom the present system has been introduced and maintained. When the amount of grants to be paid to the training colleges was originally determined, and even when it was modified, the calculations were based on the assumption that a certain proportion, probably not less than one-fourth of the candidates, would fall short of the lowest standard of attainments required for admission to the class list: but at the last two examinations every second-year student has passed and obtained a certificate, and at Christmas 1860, three candidates only out of 436 first-year students failed, two of the three from Truro, an institution still in its infancy, and during some part of the time incompletely organized. Moreover, a singularly small proportion, only five out of 436, far less than anyone who is aware of the imperfect education which many students had received before their entrance to the training colleges could have anticipated, are placed on the schedule. The total result of the class-list for the training colleges which I inspect stands thus:—

—	First-Year Students.	Second-Year Students.
First class	159	103
Second class	194	154
Third class	65	92
Schedule	5	—
Failure	3	—

The importance of such a result can hardly be overrated. It meets one objection which has been frequently urged against the course of study prescribed for the students, viz., that it taxes their mental power too severely. It is now fully proved that the least intelligent girls admitted into the training colleges are sure of success, provided that they have tolerable health and avail themselves of the opportunities there afforded them. The examination is in fact exactly adjusted to the capacities of the students and to the educational standard adopted after many years' experience by all the institutions. We have the satisfaction of knowing not merely that a considerable number of the students are qualified to take charge of schools in which the course of instruction is most comprehensive, and to do full justice to the most intelligent apprentices, but that all are competent, so far as their knowledge of elementary subjects is concerned, to take charge of ordinary schools. A great improvement has doubtless taken place in all classes of students since the first introduction of the present system; but the change is most evident, and certainly most important in its practical bearings with reference to the minimum standard of attainments. I have never felt much anxiety about the progress of clever students; they have always had the means of instruction within their reach, and are not likely to neglect them; but girls of moderate attainments and ordinary abilities can only be prepared for examination by dint of unremitting and well directed exertions. A careful consideration of the results recorded in this and the two previous reports leads to the conviction that this practical improvement depends chiefly upon the care with which the exercises of the students have been revised by the governesses and lecturers. I have the satisfaction of believing that it may be attributed partly to the great pains which I have always taken to impress upon the managers my own conviction that money cannot be expended more advantageously than upon the maintenance of a numerous, efficient, and well-paid staff of teachers and officers.

A comparison of the marks awarded for different subjects proves that the success is most striking in those points to which all persons interested in the education of the poor attach the highest importance.

Two papers are set on religious knowledge, one on Holy Scripture, one on the catechism, liturgy, and articles. In both the proportion of all the students who passed a satisfactory examination, with marks varying from "fair" to "excellent," exceeds 90 per cent.; that is, in Holy Scripture, the first-year students, 94·65; the second-year students, 99·14. In the other paper, first year, 97·43; in second year, 92·83.

I record this fact with peculiar satisfaction. The papers are admitted to be comprehensive and searching. Persons who are unacquainted with the state of religious instruction in good National schools, and in the training colleges, have often expressed a strong opinion that they are unreasonably difficult.

The results tested by four examiners prove that they barely suffice to draw out the real knowledge of the students. It is hardly necessary to point out the bearings of this fact upon elementary education, yet I cannot refrain from once more recording my conviction, shared, as I am happy to say, by one and all the principals and teachers of the colleges, that independently of the spiritual and moral influence of religious studies, their effect upon the mental development of the students is incomparably more valuable than that of all the other departments of training. Religious instruction as given in these institutions is no mere matter of memory, dry routine, or outward acquaintance with mere facts of detail; it comprises an intelligent well-digested survey of God's dispensations, and of the subject-matter of the book which alone connects the actual state of man with his origin and destination; the Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles are studied with great care, and considerable portions of the Epistles are committed to memory after full exposition and careful examination. The minds of the students are expanded, and elevated by contact with the thoughts of Moses, Isaiah, of the Evangelists and Apostles, by daily meditation upon the works and words of Christ.

It is assuredly no mere professional bias which deepens every successive year my conviction that the greatest calamity which could befal the educational system of this country would be the elimination of the religious element from the instruction of elementary teachers. It is one positive advantage from the relation between the Church and the State that the inspection of the training colleges and the inquiry into the progress of instruction justify and involve an examination in this essential matter. Doubtless the religious training would not be neglected if it were left altogether to the local managers, but they would be the first to admit that the co-operation of the inspectors, sanctioned as they are by the highest ecclesiastical authority, and bound by ties of allegiance equally to State and Church, strengthens their hands materially in dealing with the students. It has sometimes been objected that the exemption of schools connected with other religious bodies from such examination is scarcely fair to candidates in our training colleges. If they did suffer from this cause they would be content to bear the loss, but the positive results of examination show that, notwithstanding the large portion of time which our students pass in preparing for the papers on religious knowledge, they are, to say the least, equally successful. 29 candidates failed last Christmas, but of these, as I have already shown, *three* only were trained in Church of England colleges.

ARITHMETIC.

I take this subject next, both because of its practical importance and because in conjunction with the scriptural papers it is a sure index of the general ability and proficiency of the candidates. 95·98 per cent. of the second-year students, and 88·84 of the first obtained satisfactory marks.

If arithmetic be not properly taught in our elementary schools, it certainly will not be owing to any deficiencies in the knowledge of our trained schoolmistresses. I must also state that the instruction in every institution is thoroughly rational; equal pains are taken to make the students understand the principles of arithmetic and work sums correctly. Decimal and vulgar fractions, and book-keeping are included in the course.

GRAMMAR.

The proportions are about the same, 85·81 for the first-year, 97·99 for the second-year students; the subject is thoroughly well taught. Objection is often taken to the technical terms employed, especially in the analysis of sentences. It is a fact that a well-educated lady may often be perplexed by a lesson in which teachers and children are interested, and that there is some difficulty in parrying attacks upon the apparent ostentation and inutility of the details. But it should be borne in mind that the knowledge of language which is acquired unconsciously by persons acquainted with foreign tongues and accustomed from childhood to intercourse with cultivated minds, in the case of most elementary teachers can be attained only by special instruction, while the most experienced principals and lecturers have long since come to the conclusion that such instruction, notwithstanding the necessary technicality of its forms, has a most beneficial effect upon the general training of students, especially in the correction of tendencies to loose and inaccurate thinking. I am, however, disposed to think that in some institutions, sufficient care is not yet taken to bring the grammatical exercises to bear upon the mistakes and vulgarisms into which, both in writing and speaking, many students are apt to fall.

GEOGRAPHY.

The results were less satisfactory. I do not, however, attribute this to any fault in teaching the subject, but to the difficulty of bringing out the knowledge which the students really possess. Of those whose marks fell short of fair, a large proportion know much more than they will be required to teach.

History is a good point; the papers are set upon fixed epochs, and the papers were well answered by 80 per cent. of the first-year, and nearly 90 per cent. of the second-year students.

The spelling is good.

The papers on domestic economy elicited a fair amount of useful information.

The needlework, as reported upon by an experienced mistress, is good, better than in former years.

Complaints are often made that needlework is not sufficiently regarded; this is a mere prejudice as regards the training colleges. The principals are all determined to make the students thoroughly good sempstresses. The examiner of the needlework informs me that the students' work is so much better than that of older teachers who come up for certificates, that it is scarcely possible to judge them by the same standard. It may be hoped that the directions now given to the inspectors, to report more fully than heretofore in all elementary schools upon the actual proficiency of the children and apprentices in needlework, will produce a strong effect.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.

Under this term I include the special instruction given by the lecturers and teachers of method on the theory and art of teaching, and the practical training in the model and practising schools. I consider, in fact, that the first and most important duty of an inspector of normal and training colleges is to ascertain how far this work, the primary object of such institutions, is performed. We have sufficient data to enable us to arrive at a tolerably accurate conclusion. We have to take into consideration the state of the practising schools, the system of preparation and superintendence, the completeness and efficiency of the training department, the proficiency of the students as tested by the lessons given to them in our presence, and by their answers to the paper on school management, and above all the success of those who have gone forth from the colleges and are now employed as teachers in elementary schools. The remarks which I have to make will not differ materially from those which I have submitted to your Lordships in former reports; but it appears to me necessary to record every fact which may show the actual progress of our educational system.

The most advantageous system of practical training is to have double sets of schools, one set in which the students may observe the details of management and instruction, another in which they may themselves be employed in teaching children, under the superintendence of the teacher of method. This system, however, is only practicable in very populous localities. It is carried out thoroughly in the two metropolitan institutions, the Home and Colonial, Gray's Inn Road, and Whitelands, King's Road, Chelsea. Each has large infant schools, and mixed schools, boys and girls, conducted by certificated teachers with apprentices, quite distinct from those in which the students are practised. It is fortunate that the advantages of such a system are exemplified in institutions which are so easily accessible.

With regard to the other training colleges, I have to report that the greatest pains are generally taken to make the practising schools efficient, and to give the students all possible opportunities of improvement. Several of the schools have been enlarged, good class-rooms have been added, and the suggestions made by myself and my colleagues have invariably been adopted. Among the best in all external arrangements, apparatus, &c., I would point out Bishop's Stortford, but with the exception of that of Truro, which was not completely organized last year, and that of York, which is about to be transferred to Ripon, the school-rooms are good and well arranged. The want of separate infant schools at Derby, Durham, and York is to be regretted. At Norwich satisfactory arrangements have been made since my last visit. The lectures on the art of teaching are given by professors and masters, or occasionally by the chaplains, at Bishop's Stortford, Bristol, Cheltenham, Durham, Home and Colonial, Salisbury, Warrington, Whitelands, and York; at Brighton by a mistress of method, at Derby by the head governess. The arrangements for superintendence vary, but in most institutions this duty is performed with care and ability. Last year I gave a detailed account of the system carried out by the Home and Colonial; it may be regarded as a fair account of the arrangements which, with more or less completeness, are now generally adopted.

Report on teaching.

The lessons given by the students are certainly satisfactory. The inspectors who have assisted me in the responsible duty of reporting upon their ability generally concur with me in the opinion that they evince considerable tact in the selection of subjects adapted to the children, skill in communicating information, and practical talent in exercising their mental faculties. From the returns given in the appendix to this report, it appears that 92·28 per cent. of the lessons which we heard are marked excellent, good, or fair. The highest marks were gained by the students of the Home and Colonial, 60·86 per cent. ranging from good to excellent. In one institution only the marks were somewhat unsatisfactory, a fact which I attribute rather to diffidence in the students than to any want of care in their instruction.

School management.

The report on the school management papers does not give so favourable an impression, but it is somewhat difficult to give clear, accurate, and comprehensive answers to questions on a subject involving so many difficult points in the time allowed for this exercise.

Whether good teachers are produced.

The great question, of course, is whether the students who leave the institution are good practical teachers. Some important facts have been repeatedly produced in my reports, which seem to justify me in the conclusion that the great majority give satisfaction to their employers. The vast excess of applications over and above the number which can be supplied may be partially accounted for by the necessity of having certificated teachers in schools receiving grants; but it is certainly to be attributed in great part, and as I believe principally, to the increasing conviction on the part of managers that they may rely upon the religious principles, moral character, and practical ability of trained schoolmistresses. I proved last year that the impression, that they remain but a short time in the position of elementary teachers is unfounded. All experienced managers consider that every inquiry corroborates the fact then stated,—and it is a very striking and important fact,—that out of 1,427 Queen's scholars trained between 1857 and 1859, 1,296 are now employed in elementary schools. Another question is often raised, which is scarcely less important, but to which it seemed difficult to get a satisfactory answer: Do the teachers remain long in the same school, or is it true, as it is often asserted, that they are unsettled in habits, changing frequently with little or no cause, and thereby damaging materially the schools, and more especially the apprentices? Upon my suggestion several of the managers have issued circulars inquiring into the facts, so far as their former students are concerned. Next year I hope to present the results in a complete form. In the meantime I can state that the returns which have already been made point to the conclusion that, so far from changing lightly and frequently, by far the greatest number of the students retain their situations until some justifiable motive induces them to remove. One fact I ascertained which, though not conclusive, suggests a favourable inference. A large proportion of the students actually in residence passed through their apprenticeship without suffering from a change of schoolmistresses.

This point appeared to me so important that, while engaged in preparing this report, I issued a circular to the training colleges requesting them to furnish me with accurate information concerning the students now in residence. The results are these :—

NUMBER of STUDENTS who have remained during the whole Period of their Apprenticeship under the care of,—

NAME of TRAINING COLLEGE.	Second-Year Students.					
	1 Mistress.	2 Mistresses.	3 Mistresses.	4 Mistresses.	5 Mistresses.	More than 5 Mistresses.
Bishop Stortford - -	7	10	3	—	—	1
Brighton - - -	10	8	2	4	—	—
Bristol and Gloucester -	19	9	4	5	1	—
Cheltenham - -	11	4	3	—	—	—
Derby - - - -	14	3	4	1	—	—
Durham - - -	5	3	—	—	—	—
Home and Colonial -	36	25	10	3	2	—
Norwich - - -	8	7	3	—	—	2*
Salisbury - - -	17	5	7	1	2	1
Truro - - -	5	5	2	1	—	—
Warrington - -	20	18	10	5	—	—
Whitelands - -	27	12	4	3	2	2
York and Ripon - -	7	2	3	—	—	1
Total -	186	111	55	23	7	7

* From the same school.

NAME of TRAINING COLLEGE.	First-Year Students.					
	1 Mistress.	2 Mistresses.	3 Mistresses.	4 Mistresses.	5 Mistresses.	More than 5 Mistresses.
Bishop Stortford - -	11	6	6	3	—	—
Brighton - - -	7	6	4	—	—	1
Bristol and Gloucester -	18	6	3	5	2	—
Cheltenham - -	21	12	6	—	1	—
Derby - - -	6	3	7	—	—	—
Durham - - -	8	2	4	—	—	—
Home and Colonial -	30	9	5	2	1	—
Norwich - - -	8	3	3	2	—	—
Salisbury - - -	11	5	2	3	—	1
Truro - - -	2	3	1	—	—	—
Warrington - -	16	15	3	5	—	—
Whitelands - -	24	15	5	7	—	—
York and Ripon - -	7	5	1	2	—	—
Total -	169	90	50	29	4	2

In order to appreciate the value of these results it is necessary to bear in mind the following considerations. A single change in the course of five years may be expected in a proportion, perhaps, not exceeding that exhibited in this schedule. A student may certainly be regarded as fortunate who passes through her whole time with one or two mistresses. This applies to no less than 556 students out of 766. Again, two changes may in many cases be accounted for in a satisfactory way, thus reducing the number who have really had unfair treatment to 72.

Conclusion suggested.

Two broad, and, I think, really important conclusions, are here suggested. The general state of the elementary schools is one with which there is reason to be satisfied. The mistresses remain not only in the same calling but in the same schools in a much larger proportion than most persons who direct their attention to educational matters appear generally to believe. I acknowledge that I did not anticipate such a return. Judging from the loud complaints which reach me from many quarters, I feared, after every allowance for prejudice and exaggeration, that a very considerable number of unsatisfactory cases would stand on record, Such too was the impression of most of my colleagues who were present when I first instituted the inquiry, and even of the principals of the training colleges. Implicit reliance may be placed upon the results; they have been tested by repeated inquiry, and they are upon the average quite similar from whatever quarter they come. I have no doubt that the inquiry into the cases of students lately trained will be at least equally satisfactory.

Exceptional cases.

At the same time the exceptional cases are sufficiently numerous to call for serious animadversion. It is a grave and startling fact that in many cases students have been under four teachers, in some under five, and even more than five, within five years. It is obvious how this fact has strengthened or created the general impression of the fickleness and selfish disregard of duty of some certificated teachers. But it must be remembered, and, though with the certainty that such a statement will be unpalatable to some persons of weight and influence, it must be boldly stated that in most cases where such frequent changes are made the fault must be chiefly that of the managers. The fact that so many schools retain their teachers for periods of five, 10, or (as I had several cases in my former district) 15 or 20 years, proves that when the relations between the managers and the mistresses are satisfactory the latter are unwilling to change. I would almost venture to suggest that, when the managers dismiss several teachers in succession, the inspector should be instructed to inquire into the circumstances, or that a special report from the managers themselves should be called for. A school in which during five years no teacher can remain more than twelve months is not likely to be a fit place for training apprentices.

In the circular to which I have just referred I made the further inquiry, whether the correspondents could furnish me with any facts to show how far the students hitherto trained in each institution have given satisfaction. The answers which I received are, with scarcely an exception, creditable to the students. I am told that managers generally apply to the same institution when a change occurs; that the strongest testimonials of moral conduct and religious influence are given by their employers. In my special reports I have inserted some extracts from these answers.

How far students successful as teachers.

With regard to the general system of training I have one suggestion to make, which may possibly not meet the views of managers of colleges connected with other religious bodies, but would be approved by most—I believe by all,—of the principals of the institutions which I inspect. At present most of the students remain two years in training, but a certain proportion leave at the end of the first year. I would recommend that in future no such student should be certificated unless she has given previous notice, and be reported upon by Her Majesty's inspector as possessed of the personal qualifications exhibited in an oral lesson. I am also of opinion that the certificate at the end of the first year should only recognize the fitness of a student to be an assistant-teacher, or the mistress of an infant school, or the mistress of a small mixed school, without regular apprentices. In future I propose, with the consent of the managers, to confine the questions in the first year's school management paper to the methods of instruction and organization of infant schools. The advantages of the change which I suggest will be,—1. That a certain number of young persons will be sent out to supply a want generally admitted; 2. That the system of training will be better graduated; 3. That the inducement to cut short the period of training will be lessened or removed in the case of the most intelligent pupils. I am decidedly of opinion that very few students,—none, indeed, under 25 years of age,—are fit to take charge of large girls' schools with less than two years' training. They may have the intellectual qualifications and the requisite attainments, but the highest and peculiar benefits of the system are admitted by the most competent judges to be the thorough moulding of character and the combination of practical and theoretical training, objects which cannot be effectually attained in a shorter period. Students, however, who leave with such a limited certificate ought to be readmitted for a second year's training when they wish to raise their position, and they would probably form a class possessing very special qualifications for the practical work of education.

General suggestion.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT (*Appendix* A.)

In this statement the following points are of great importance. The total income of the training colleges exceeds the expenditure by 1,449*l.* The excess is general; but in one instance only is, if at all, considerable. It is attributable partly, perhaps, to increased economy or better management; but chiefly to the remarkable success of the students at the annual examination. The grants on this account, which amount to 7,989*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.*, more than cover the costs of tuition, which do not exceed 7,042*l.* 8*s.* As the institutions have generally complete and efficient staffs, this item of expenditure is not likely to be much increased, although it must be remembered that part of the work is done gratuitously, or for a very inadequate remuneration, as at Bishop's Stortford and Fishponds, and that I lose no opportunity of pressing upon the managers the wisdom of great liberality in this respect. The Government exhibitions for Queen's scholars, 13,062*l.*, more than cover the cost of the students' board, but not the total of the household expenses, which amount to 16,036*l.* 18*s.* 0¾*d.*

The average expense for all the students who were in residence last year, 843, amounts to 32*l.* 15*s.* 6½*d.* per head. This may be regarded as a fair and permanent expenditure. It is slightly in excess of last year's, which was 32*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.* I attribute this to the increase in the price of provisions.

The total amount of Government grants, calculated upon the same number of students, shows that 24*l.* 19*s.* 5¼*d.* of this average cost is defrayed from the public fuuds. This does not include the grants for governesses, lecturers, and practising schools, which, as I have lately ascertained from the office, amounted last year to 4,190*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*

It must be admitted that the proportion of these grants to the total outlay is very considerable; more than was probably contemplated when the existing scale of payments was settled. On the other hand, the positive amount is not great, considering the extent of these institutions, the efficiency and liberality of their management, and the vast exertions and pecuniary sacrifices which have been made during many years by those to whom their existence is owing, and by whom they have been maintained.

I have the honor to be, &c.

To the Right Honorable F. C. COOK.
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX A.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT for

INCOME.

Name of Training College	Endowment.	Annual Subscriptions or special Donations.	Grants from Diocesan Boards.	Fees of Students (paid by themselves or their Relations).	Government Exhibitions for Queen's Scholars.	Government Grants for Studen examine
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
Bishop's Stortford	-	485 15 6	-	22 0 0	930 15 0	602 13
Brighton	-	-	176 15 5	50 0 0	722 10 0	392 0
Bristol, Gloucester, and Oxford.	-	324 13 0	-	41 10 0	1,403 10 0	844 13
Cheltenham	-	62 0 0	-	39 4 6	969 0 0	692 0
Derby	-	300 0 0	-	57 0 0	641 15 0	417 6
Durham	-	248 5 6	15 0 0	46 15 0	705 10 0	363 2
Home and Colonial†	-	1,122 14 4	-	283 11 4	2,048 10 0	1,636 6
Norwich	-	251 15 0	15 0 0	160 0 0	663 0 0	593 6
Salisbury	-	1 1 0	100 14 0¼	137 15 0	969 0 0	681 6
Truro	-	91 18 0	79 0 0	209 4 4	238 0 0	210 13
Warrington	-	-	-	201 9 0	1,445 0 0	990 6
Whitelands	-	120 6 6	†700 0 0	6 4 0	1,824 5 0	1,325 6
York and Ripon	-	-	281 13 11	22 10 0	501 10 0	322 0
Total	-	3,008 8 10	1,368 3 4½	1,277 3 2	13,062 5 0	8,990 0

EXPENDITURE.

Name of Training College.	No. of Residents.	No. of Students.	Tuition.	Cost of supporting Model or Practising Schools.	Board of all Residents.	Washing of Students.	Wages of Servants.	Fuel and Lights.	Oth Hou keep Expe
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
Bishop's Stortford			396 0 0	90 0 0	899 14 2	65 10 0	37 2 8	124 16 7	35
Brighton			324 5 0	122 14 5	622 14 6	95 17 6	41 7 9	110 3 5	36
Bristol, Gloucester, and Oxford.	80	90	480 0 0	159 17 0	838 6 6½	96 11 0	75 6 11	114 13 11½	-
Cheltenham			580 0 0	78 5 0	655 14 5	95 14 3	44 4 9	51 7 3	-
Derby			432 0 0	-	544 4 4	77 1 0	43 4 4	64 16 9	124
Durham			347 10 0	70 1 4½	548 15 5	-	50 3 0	34 10 2	78 1
Home and Colonial			1,347 13 0	434 3 9	1,728 13 1	243 0 0	94 8 4	148 4 3	405 1
Norwich			356 0 0	15 0 0	653 12 5	124 6 7	39 11 6	73 14 5	25
Salisbury			498 2 0	68 5 7	851 13 4½	56 1 7½	76 18 0	95 3 11	131 1
Truro			208 3 0	15 4 6	357 11 9	13 19 2¼	31 15 0	36 19 0	11
Warrington			535 0 0	60 0 0	1,102 16 0	68 12 3	70 11 8	129 6 0	88
Whitelands			1,192 0 0	-	1,192 16 6	53 15 7	106 19 8	228 0 7	534
York and Ripon			345 15 0	11 14 1	491 8 11	46 16 0	35 8 3	55 18 9	26
Total			7,042 8 0	1,125 5 8½	10,488 11 5	1,037 4 11¾	747 1 10	1,267 15 0½	1,497

* Including 1,000 from the Committee of Council.
† From National Society.

- - - - - APPENDIX A.

R ended 31 DECEMBER 1860.

- - - - - - - INCOME.

ibitions nded by ocesan ards, or r Bodies.	Exhibitions founded by Private Patrons.	Collections in Churches.	Fees of Model and Practising Schools.	From other Sources.	Total.	Contributions to Building Fund, and other extra Expenses.	Name of Training College.
s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
- -	- -	- -	39 9 10	29 5 0	2,113 19 8	- - -	Bishop's Stortford.
- -	- -	38 8 4	77 19 7	33 5 0	1,480 18 4	147 6 7	Brighton.
- -	- -	- -	68 17 2	13 0 0	2,696 3 6	*1,100 0 0	Bristol, Gloucester, and Oxford.
- -	- -	- -	- - -	36 15 6	1,794 0 0	250 0 0	Cheltenham.
0 0	5 0 0	- -	76 4 11	- - -	1,507 6 7	- - -	Derby.
- -	- -	- -	58 7 9	14 13 10	1,451 18 9	- - -	Durham.
- -	- -	14 10 2	261 2 10	101 19 0	5,468 14 4	586 15 11	Home and Colonial.
- -	20 0 0	- -	- - -	0 15 8	1,613 17 4	40 0 0	Norwich.
- -	- -	- -	22 12 8	36 13 6	1,949 2 10¼	- - -	Salisbury.
- -	- -	4 8 6	14 2 5	0 14 7	848 0 10	161 19 0	Truro.
- -	- -	- -	- - -	10 0 0	2,655 15 8	- - -	Warrington.
- -	- -	- -	353 3 3	- - -	4,329 5 5	177 13 5	Whitelands.
- -	- -	- -	21 18 0	21 13 0	1,171 4 11	- - -	York and Ripon.
0 0	25 0 0	57 7 0	993 18 5	298 15 1	29,580 8 2½	2,263 14 11	

- - - - - - EXPENDITURE.

cal d- e.	Books and Apparatus.	Rents.	Rates, Taxes, and Insurance.	Garden, Farm House, &c.	Other current Expenditure.	Total.	Extras not included in current Expenses.	Name of Training College.
d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
6	28 18 6	- -	42 17 0	43 3 6	237 9 4	2,029 7 3	169 7 1	Bishop's Stortford.
10	- -	- -	45 16 3	5 2 7	94 0 0	1,551 10 6¼	90 6 8½	Brighton.
0	38 12 11	- -	57 3 0	22 5 11	505 19 8½	2,403 16 11½	‡1,210 0 0	Bristol, Gloucester, and Oxford.
0	37 1 8	145 13 4	26 14 5	16 0 6	64 12 6	1,807 18 1	65 3 10	Cheltenham.
0	64 13 0	- -	31 16 9	- -	30 8 4	1,432 7 7	- - -	Derby.
0	55 5 1	- -	24 7 8	27 18 10	56 12 5½	1,320 3 7	- - -	Durham.
1	185 9 1	292 6 4	161 14 2	- -	337 11 6	5,463 11 6	586 15 11	Home and Colonial.
8½	36 7 8	18 18 0	51 9 4	0 7 6	81 4 6¼	1,491 1 2¾	65 0 0	Norwich.
10	40 9 7	24 2 6	52 3 11½	- -	26 1 0	1,949 2 10¼	5 0 0	Salisbury.
1	12 15 9	- -	14 19 2½	8 11 1	6 7 3½	732 1 6¼	192 1 9	Truro.
0	48 0 0	- -	51 7 0	10 0 0	80 0 0	2,267 15 0	70 0 0	Warrington.
6	222 7 3	271 0 0	140 3 0	- -	- - -	4,010 18 1	- - -	Whitelands.
5	20 17 1	- -	39 19 9	6 8 3	78 0 0	1,171 14 11	- - -	York and Ripon.
1½	790 18 2	751 14 2	740 11 6	119 18 2	1,597 16 7¾	27,631 7 1	2,453 15 2½	

‡ For building.

APPENDIX B.

TABULATED RESULTS of EXAMINATION, Christmas 1860.

Per-centage in each Subject of Candidates examined who obtained Marks of Excellent, Good, or Fair.

Students of the First Year.

⁂ The letter (L) under any subject denotes that a Lecturer at the public expense is retained in the College. Where the number taking the subject is not specially stated, it does not differ from the total number of students.

Name of College.	Total Number of Students.	Religious Knowledge.				Catechism.			
		Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
Bishop's Stortford -	34	8·82	55·88	26·47	91·17	—	—	94·11	94·11
Brighton - - -	27	—	40·74	48·14	88·88	—	—	96·29	96·29
Bristol - - -	43	9·30	67·44	23·26	100·00	—	2·33	97·67	100·00
Cheltenham - -	28	17·85	57·14	17·85	92·85	—	3·57	89·28	92·85
Derby - - -	23	8·69	43·48	47·83	100·00	—	—	100·00	100·00
Durham - - -	14	7·14	78·57	14·28	100·00	—	—	100·00	100·00
Home and Colonial -	*62	13·56	67·79	13·56	94·91	—	5·08	94·92	100·00
Norwich - - -	23	8·69	60·87	30·43	100·00	—	4·35	95·65	100·00
Salisbury - - -	36	13·89	38·89	33·33	86·11	—	2·78	91·66	94·44
Truro - - -	14	—	42·85	42·85	85·70	—	—	78·57	78·57
Warrington - -	58	20·69	44·82	29·81	94·82	—	13·79	86·21	100·00
Whitelands - -	54	18·52	53·70	25·92	98·14	—	5·55	92·59	98·14
York - - -	17	23·53	47·05	23·53	94·11	—	5·89	94·11	100·00
Average - -	—	13·02	54·19	27·44	94·65	—	4·42	93·02	97·43

Name of College.	Total Number of Students.	Arithmetic.				Grammar.			
		Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
Bishop's Stortford -	34	2·94	35·29	50·00	88·23	—	26·47	70·58	97·05
Brighton - - -	27	3·70	55·56	33·33	92·59	—	3·70	66·67	70·37
Bristol - - -	43	2·33	25·57	46·51	74·41	2·33	32·56	53·48	88·37
Cheltenham - -	28	3·57	42·86	46·42	92·85	—	21·43	53·57	75·00
Derby - - -	23	4·35	34·78	30·43	69·56	—	13·04	52·17	65·21
Durham - - -	14	7·14	28·57	35·71	71·42	—	14·28	50·00	64·28
Home and Colonial -	*62	5·08	37·29	52·54	94·91	—	50·85	40·67	91·52
Norwich - - -	23	—	26·09	69·56	95·65	—	34·78	60·87	95·65
Salisbury - - -	36	—	52·78	38·89	91·67	—	22·22	61·11	83·33
Truro - - -	14	—	14·29	64·28	78·57	—	—	50·00	50·00
Warrington - -	58	3·45	48·27	36·21	87·93	—	20·69	75·86	96·55
Whitelands - -	54	3·70	59·26	37·04	100·00	—	22·22	68·52	90·74 L
York - - -	17	—	47·05	47·05	94·11	—	35·29	58·82	94·11
Average - -	—	3·02	41·63	44·19	88·84	0·23	25·81	59·77	85·81

* Three students absent on account of illness.

Tabulated Results of Examination, Christmas 1860—*continued.*

Students of the First Year—continued.

Name of College.	Total Number of Students.	Geography.					History.			
		No. taking the Subject.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
Bishop's Stortford -	34	34	—	—	29·41	29·41	—	20·58	52·94	73·52
Brighton - -	27	27	—	3·70	14·81	18·51	—	—	92·59	92·59
Bristol - - -	43	43	—	—	41·86	41·86	—	6·98	53·48	60·46
Cheltenham - -	28	27	—	3·70	29·63	33·33 L	—	14·28	71·43	85·71 L
Derby - - -	23	23	—	13·04	26·08	39·13	—	4·35	43·47	47·82
Durham - -	14	14	—	7·14	7·14	14·28	—	28·57	50·00	78·57
Home and Colonial -	*62	59	—	8·47	38·98	47·45	—	18·64	77·97	96·61
Norwich - -	23	23	—	4·35	26·08	30·43	—	13·04	78·26	91·30
Salisbury - -	36	36	—	8·33	27·78	36·11 L	—	8·33	77·78	86·11
Truro - - -	14	14	—	7·14	—	7·14	—	—	35·71	35·71
Warrington - -	58	58	—	6·90	29·81	36·21	—	6·90	77·58	84·48
Whitelands - -	54	54	—	1·85	33·33	35·18	—	25·92	62·96	88·88
York - - -	17	17	—	17·64	17·64	35·29	—	17·64	47·06	64·70
Average - -	—	—	—	5·59	28·90	34·49	—	13·26	66·74	80·00

Name of College.	Total Number of Students.	School Management.				Domestic Economy.			
		Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
Bishop's Stortford -	34	—	11·76	79·41	91·17	5·88	41·17	44·12	91·17
Brighton - - -	27	—	11·11	70·37	81·48	11·11	51·85	29·63	92·59
Bristol - - -	43	—	18·60	76·74	95·34	9·30	67·44	23·26	100·00
Cheltenham - -	28	—	71·43	28·57	100·00	14·28	64·29	14·28	92·85
Derby - - -	23	—	4·35	69·56	73·91	4·35	56·52	34·78	95·65
Durham - - -	14	—	7·14	85·71	92·85	—	71·43	28·57	100·00
Home and Colonial -	*62	—	59·32	37·29	96·61	10·17	64·41	25·42	100·00
Norwich - - -	23	—	56·52	43·48	100·00	13·04	52·18	34·78	100·00
Salisbury - - -	36	—	33·33	55·55	88·88	5·56	44·44	44·44	94·44
Truro - - -	14	—	—	42·85	42·85	7·14	64·28	21·43	92·85
Warrington - -	58	—	10·84	62·07	72·41	17·24	65·52	12·06	94·83
Whitelands - -	54	—	51·85	46·29	98·14	7·40	61·11	27·78	96·29
York - - -	17	—	47·06	41·17	88·23	5·89	41·17	41·17	88·23
Average -	—	—	32·82	56·04	88·36	9·54	58·37	27·90	95·81

* Three students absent on account of illness

Tabulated Results of Examination, Christmas 1860—*continued.*

Students of the First Year—continued.

Name of College.	Total Number of Students.	Industrial Skill.				Music.				
		Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.	No. taking the Subject.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
Bishop's Stortford -	34	—	44·12	47·05	91·17	34	—	2·94	38·23	41·17
Brighton - - -	27	—	25·92	37·04	62·96	27	—	—	—	—
Bristol - - -	43	—	62·79	32·55	95·34	42	—	2·38	21·42	23·80
Cheltenham - -	28	—	14·82	55·55	70·37	28	—	—	10·71	10·71
Derby - - -	23	—	30·43	47·83	78·26	23	—	4·35	13·04	17·39
Durham - - -	14	—	—	50·00	50·00	14	—	—	7·14	7·14
Home and Colonial -	*62	—	50·85	44·06	94·91	59	—	—	27·11	27·11
Norwich - - -	23	—	4·35	34·78	39·13	23	—	4·35	21·73	26·08
Salisbury - - -	36	—	52·77	38·89	91·66	34	—	5·88	41·17	47·06
Truro - - -	14	—	7·14	64·28	71·42	14	—	—	7·14	7·14
Warrington - -	58	—	15·51	55·17	70·68	55	—	1·81	40·00	41·81
Whitelands - -	54	—	31·48	42·59	74·07	54	—	3·70	42·59	46·29
York - - -	17	—	41·17	52·94	94·11	17	—	5·88	23·53	29·41
Average - -	—	—	33·65	45·33	78·97	—	—	2·36	26·89	29·25

Name of College.	Total Number of Students.	Reading.					Spelling.			
		No. taking the Subject.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
Bishop's Stortford -	34	34	—	58·83	41·17	100·00	—	23·53	67·64	91·17
Brighton - - -	27	27	—	33·33	51·85	85·18	—	40·74	51·85	92·59
Bristol - - -	43	43	—	20·93	60·46	81·39	—	13·96	74·41	88·37
Cheltenham - -	28	28	—	17·85	82·15	100·00	—	21·43	75·00	96·43
Derby - - -	23	22	—	50·00	50·00	100·00	—	30·43	60·86	91·30
Durham - - -	14	14	—	14·28	50·00	64·28	—	35·71	57·14	92·85
Home and Colonial -	*62	61	1·64	54·09	40·98	96·72	—	38·98	54·24	93·22
Norwich - - -	23	23	—	60·87	39·13	100·00	—	13·04	78·26	91·30
Salisbury - - -	36	36	—	25·00	44·44	69·44	—	25·00	58·33	83·33
Truro - - -	14	13	—	30·77	69·23	100·00	—	7·14	85·71	92·85
Warrington - -	58	58	—	37·93	48·27	86·20	—	18·96	53·45	72·41
Whitelands - -	54	54	—	29·63	57·40	87·03	—	27·78	68·51	96·29
York - - -	17	17	—	58·82	35·29	94·11	—	11·76	64·71	76·47
Average -	—	—	0·23	38·14	50·93	89·30	—	24·88	63·72	88·60

* Three students absent on account of illness.

Tabulated Results of Examination, Christmas 1860—*continued.*

Students of the First Year—continued.

Name of College.	Total Number of Students.	Penmanship.				Welsh.				
		Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.	No. taking the Subject.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
Bishop's Stortford -	34	—	23·53	67·64	91·17	—	—	—	—	—
Brighton - -	27	—	3·70	62·96	63·66	—	—	—	—	—
Bristol - - -	48	—	13·95	81·39	95·34	2	—	—	—	—
Cheltenham - -	28	—	21·43	60·72	82·15	—	—	—	—	—
Derby - - -	23	—	8·69	65·22	73·91	1	—	—	100·00	100·00
Durham - -	14	—	14·28	50·00	64·28	—	—	—	—	—
Home and Colonial -	*62	—	45·76	45·76	91·52	—	—	—	—	—
Norwich - -	23	—	21·74	73·91	95·65	—	—	—	—	—
Salisbury - -	36	—	41·66	50·00	91·66	—	—	—	—	—
Truro - - -	14	—	—	50·00	50·00	—	—	—	—	—
Warrington - -	58	—	8·62	62·07	70·69	2	—	—	—	—
Whitelands - -	54	—	37·04	57·40	94·44	—	—	—	—	—
York - - -	17	—	17·64	58·83	76·47	—	—	—	—	—
Average - -	—	—	23·26	60·46	83·72	—	—	—	20·00	20·00

* Three students absent on account of illness.

Students of the Second Year.

Name of College.	Total Number of Students.	Religious Knowledge.				Liturgy.			
		Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
Bishop's Stortford -	18	38·89	38·89	22·22	100·00	—	55·56	44·44	100·00
Brighton - -	16	—	12·50	81·25	93 75	—	—	37·50	37·50
Bristol - - -	35	8·57	28 57	62·86	100·00	—	60·00	40·00	100 00
Cheltenham - -	31	22·58	32·26	45·16	100·00	—	38·71	54·84	93·55
Derby - - -	18	11·11	27·78	61·11	100·00	—	27·78	66·66	94·44
Durham - - -	29	24·14	41·38	34·48	100·00	—	65·52	31·03	96·55
Home and Colonial -	*46	13·33	53·33	33·33	100·00	—	13·33	73·33	86·66
Norwich - - -	18	11·11	50·00	38·89	100·00	—	55·56	44·44	100·00
Salisbury - -	26	—	34·61	65·39	100·00	—	26·92	73·08	100·00
Truro - - -	8	—	—	87·50	87·50	—	12·50	62·50	75·00
Warrington - -	38	23·68	47·37	28·95	100·00	—	15·79	78·94	94·73
Whitelands - -	54	18·51	42·59	37·04	98·14	16·66	66·07	14·81	98·14
York - - -	18	7·69	30·77	61·54	100·00	—	23·07	76·93	100·00
Average - -	—	15·48	38·10	45·56	99·14	2·58	36·96	51·29	92·83

* One student absent.

Tabulated Results of Examination, Christmas 1860—*continued.*

Students of the Second Year—continued.

Name of College.	Total Number of Students.	Arithmetic. Excellent.	Arithmetic. Good.	Arithmetic. Fair.	Arithmetic. Total.	English Grammar. Excellent.	English Grammar. Good.	English Grammar. Fair.	English Grammar. Total.
Bishop's Stortford -	18	—	83·33	16·67	100·00	—	83·33	16·67	100·00
Brighton - - -	16	—	81·25	12·50	93·75	—	68·75	31·25	100·00
Bristol - - -	35	2·86	57·14	31·42	91·42	—	65·71	34·29	100·00
Cheltenham - -	31	19·35	48·39	32·26	100·00	—	16·13	74·19	90·32
Derby - - -	18	5·56	44·44	50·00	100·00	—	16·67	83·33	100·00
Durham - - -	29	17·24	44·82	34·48	96·55	—	37·93	58·62	96·55
Home and Colonial -	*46	—	53·33	42·22	95·55	—	22·22	77·78	100·00
Norwich - - -	18	5·56	44·44	50·00	100·00	—	44·44	55·56	100·00
Salisbury - - -	26	—	65·38	26·92	92·30	—	53·84	46·16	100·00
Truro - - -	8	12·50	25·00	62·50	100·00	—	—	62·50	62·50
Warrington - -	38	13·16	60·53	26·31	100·00	—	65·79	34·21	100·00
Whitelands - -	54	11·11	59·25	24·07	94·44	—	50·00	50·00	100·00 L
York - - -	13	—	46·15	38·47	84·62	—	53·84	46·16	100·00
Average - -	—	7·45	56·16	32·37	95·98	—	45·56	52·43	97·99

Name of of College.	Total Number of Students.	Geography. Excellent.	Geography. Good.	Geography. Fair.	Geography. Total.	English History. Excellent.	English History. Good.	English History. Fair.	English History. Total.
Bishop's Stortford -	18	—	44·44	55·56	100·00	—	—	94·44	94·44
Brighton - - -	16	—	6·25	37·50	43·75	—	—	93·75	93·75
Bristol - - -	35	—	8·57	40·00	48·57	—	2·86	77·14	80·00
Cheltenham - -	31	—	6·45	54·84	61·29 L	—	16·13	64·52	80·65 L
Derby - - -	18	—	—	83·33	83·33	—	—	100·00	100·00
Durham - - -	29	—	3·45	44·82	48·27	—	13·79	82·76	96·55
Home and Colonial -	*46	—	8·89	62·22	71·11	—	2·22	91·11	93·33
Norwich - - -	18	—	16·67	38·89	55·56	—	5·55	88·89	94·44
Salisbury - - -	26	—	7·69	53·84	61·53 L	—	—	88·46	88·46
Truro - - -	8	—	—	50·00	50·00	—	—	37·50	87·50
Warrington - -	38	—	23·68	42·10	65·78	—	10·52	63·16	73·68
Whitelands - -	54	—	16·67	74·07	90·74	—	24·07	72·22	96·29
York - - -	13	—	23·07	46·16	69·23	—	15·38	84·62	100·00
Average - -	—	—	12·89	54·44	67·33	—	8·87	79·64	88·51

* One student absent.

Tabulated Results of Examination, Christmas 1860—*continued.*

Students of the Second Year—continued.

Name of College.	Total Number of Students.	School Management.				Domestic Economy.			
		Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
Bishop's Stortford	18	—	—	88·89	88·89	—	16·66	27·78	44·44
Brighton	16	—	—	75·00	75·00	—	—	18·75	18·75
Bristol	35	—	17·14	60·00	77·14	—	22·86	51·42	74·28
Cheltenham	31	—	25·80	51·61	77·41	—	12·90	48·39	61·29
Derby	18	—	—	83·33	83·33	—	5·55	22·22	27·77
Durham	29	—	10·34	62·07	72·41	—	10·34	34·48	44·82
Home and Colonial	46*	—	13·33	75·55	88·88	—	13·33	46·67	60·00
Norwich	18	—	38·89	61·11	100·00	5·56	16·67	44·44	66·67
Salisbury	26	—	3·84	50·00	53·84	—	3·84	23·08	26·92
Truro	8	—	—	62·50	62·50	—	25·00	50·00	75·00
Warrington	38	—	5·25	60·53	65·78	—	10·52	44·73	55·26
Whitelands	54	1·85	16·67	68·51	87·03	—	14·81	37·03	51·85
York	13	—	7·69	84·62	92·31	—	7·69	15·38	23·07
Average	—	0·28	12·33	66·48	79·09	0·28	12·61	38·11	51·00

Name of College.	Total Number of Students.	Industrial Skill.				Music.				
		Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.	No. taking the subject.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
Bishop's Stortford	18	—	66·67	33·33	100·00	18	—	5·55	66·67	72·22
Brighton	16	—	68·75	18·75	87·50	15	—	6·67	13·33	20·00
Bristol	35	—	62·85	37·14	100·00	35	—	5·71	45·71	51·42
Cheltenham	31	—	6·45	51·61	58·06	31	—	3·22	16·13	19·35
Derby	18	—	66·66	22·22	88·88	18	—	—	16·66	16·66
Durham	29	—	34·48	55·17	89·65	29	—	6·89	24·14	31·03
Home and Colonial	*46	—	60·00	35·55	95·55	44	—	9·09	31·82	40·91
Norwich	18	—	44·44	55·56	100·00	18	—	11·11	27·78	38·89
Salisbury	26	—	61·53	38·47	100·00	25	—	—	48·00	48·00
Truro	8	—	50·00	37·50	87·50	8	—	—	—	—
Warrington	38	—	31·58	57·89	89·47	37	—	8·11	37·83	45·94
Whitelands	54	—	59·25	38·89	98·14	54	—	24·07	37·03	61·11
York	13	—	46·15	38·47	84·62	13	—	7·69	7·69	15·38
Average	—	—	49·85	41·55	91·40	—	—	8·69	32·17	40·86

* One student absent.

Tabulated Results of Examination, Christmas 1860—*continued.*

Students of the Second Year—continued.

Name of College.	Total Number of Students.	Reading.				Spelling.			
		Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
Bishop's Stortford -	18	11·11	83·33	5·56	100·00	—	72·22	22·22	94·44
Brighton - - -	16	—	43·75	56·25	100·00	—	56·25	37·50	93·75
Bristol - - -	35	—	34·29	51·42	85·71	—	65·71	34·29	100·00
Cheltenham - -	31	—	51·61	41·94	93·55	—	90·32	9·68	100·00
Derby - - -	18	—	61·11	38·89	100·00	—	83·33	16·69	100·00
Durham - - -	29	—	41·38	44·82	86·20	—	86·21	13·79	100·00
Home and Colonial -	*46	2·22	42·22	55·56	100·00	—	64·44	35·56	100·00
Norwich - - -	18	—	44·44	55·56	100·00	—	72·22	22·22	94·44
Salisbury - - -	26	—	38·46	50·00	88·46	—	61·53	34·61	96·15
Truro - - -	8	—	37·50	62·50	100·00	—	50·00	25·00	75·00
Warrington - -	38	2·63	50·00	42·10	94·73	—	60·53	31·58	92·11
Whitelands - -	54	—	48·14	50·00	98·14	—	72·22	27·78	100·00
York - - -	13	—	61·53	38·47	100·00	—	69·23	30·77	100·00
Average - -	—	1·14	47·56	46·42	95·12	—	70·49	26·93	97·42

Name of College.	Total Number of Students.	Penmanship.				Report on Teaching.			
		Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
Bishop's Stortford -	18	—	—	22·22	22·22	—	44·44	55·56	100·00
Brighton - - -	16	—	—	25·00	25·00	—	18·75	56·25	75·00
Bristol - - -	35	—	—	34·28	34·28	—	20·00	71·42	91·42
Cheltenham - -	31	—	3·22	35·48	38·71	—	48·39	45·16	93·55
Derby - - -	18	—	5·55	72·22	77·77	—	33·33	61·11	94·44
Durham - - -	29	—	—	55·17	55·17	10·34	41·38	34·48	86·20
Home and Colonial -	*46	—	6·67	53·33	60·00	10·86	50·00	36·95	97·82
Norwich - - -	18	—	5·56	61·11	66·67	5·56	44·44	50·00	100·00
Salisbury - - -	26	—	3·84	30·77	34·61	—	26·92	46·15	73·07
Truro - - -	8	—	—	25·00	25·00	—	12·50	87·50	100·00
Warrington - -	38	—	2·63	47·37	50·00	5·26	36·84	47·37	89·47
Whitelands - -	54	—	1·85	55·55	57·40	7·40	40·74	50·00	98·14
York - - -	13	—	—	84·62	84·62	—	23·07	76·92	100·00
Average - -	—	—	2·58	46·99	49·57	4·28	36·86	51·14	92·28

* One student absent.

APPENDIX C.

SPECIAL REPORTS.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD.

Inspected by me and the Rev. D. J. Stewart in June 1860; 57 students in residence, all Queen's scholars. The institution has the same managers and teachers as in 1859; Rev. J. Menet, chaplain and secretary, Mrs. Birch, superintendent, three governesses, two schoolmistresses, and a non-resident master of music.

This institution is conducted with great liberality, and is in a thoroughly efficient state. The instruction is sound, practical, and systematic. The greatest pains are taken to make the students practically conversant with the principles, methods, and details of school-keeping, and the results are remarkably satisfactory. The inspectors of the districts in which the students are generally employed bear testimony to their skill and success as schoolmistresses, while the continually increasing applications for teachers show that school managers appreciate the training given in the institution.

Health. The health of the students appears to be good. Great care is taken to regulate their diet, hours for study, rest, and exercise. I believe that they are generally strong and healthy girls.

The following statement, the accuracy of which may be relied upon, gives a satisfactory view of the results of training in this institution:—

"It is clearly most important to ascertain, and state as distinctly as possible the results of the work now being done by former students, and the impression produced upon those in whose parishes they are working.

"On the one hand, the less satisfactory cases are these:—

"In two instances only have students left schools on account of any faults of conduct. In the one case there was a want of steadiness, in the other an apparent want of truthfulness.

"Both these students have since been steadily engaged in their work, and have given satisfaction to their present managers.

"In one case dissatisfaction was expressed, both by the managers and the inspector, with the state of the school, and the mistress resigned. Her conduct was quite satisfactory, and she is now engaged elsewhere.

"In a fourth case a student found a school to which she was first appointed larger than she could manage, and was recommended to a smaller one.

"In fact, in all those few cases in which any difficulties occurred in the first appointments, the students who were in fault, or of whom complaint was made, are working to the satisfaction of their present managers; and the chaplain believes that he may state with truth that no moral fault has been committed by any student which would disqualify her for the charge of a school, and that in the cases just mentioned, where an insufficient sense of responsibility was shown, the present conduct may fairly be accepted as a proof that experience has been a useful teacher.

"The general conclusions drawn from various sources of information may be thus stated:—

"A high estimate has been formed of the truthful and honest character of these young persons. It seems to be believed that they have done their best, and in many cases with marked success. Previous prejudices against trained teachers have been dispelled in many instances, and many of the applications for teachers have been made distinctly in consequence of what has been seen of former teachers, or reported by those who have engaged them.

"Of the students who had left the institution no less than 15 months before the calculation was made (April 1860), 71 per cent. held their first appointments."

BRIGHTON.

Inspected by me and Rev. W. H. Brookfield in May 1860; 47 students, all Queen's scholars, in residence. The same managers and teachers as in 1859. The chaplain, Rev. N. Foster, non-resident; the superintendent, Miss Le Mesurier, who has since resigned, and has been succeeded by Miss Foster, sister of the chaplain; Miss Stammer, who was trained in the institution, after many years valuable services, has since left; Miss Harlow, mistress of method, superintends the students in the schools, and gives lectures on educational subjects; an assistant governess, two occasional masters of music and drawing; two mistresses in the practising schools complete the staff.

The general state of the institution is satisfactory, but the attainments of the students, and their ability as teachers, judging from the results of Christmas examinations, and the lessons which we heard, are not of the highest order.

Health. The health of the students appears to be satisfactory. Due attention has been given to their practical instruction in household matters.

Practising schools. The practising schools are conducted with care, and are in a more efficient state than at the time of our last visit of inspection.

The report of the chaplain upon the conduct of the students formerly trained here, and now engaged in elementary schools, is generally satisfactory. In a comparatively small number of cases complaints are made, but scarcely any which affect their moral character.

BRISTOL AND GLOUCESTER.

I inspected this institution with the Rev. J. W. D. Hernaman in May 1859. We found 80 students, all Queen's scholars, in residence, under the same managers as in 1859. The Rev. W. Smith, principal, assisted gratuitously by his brother-in-law the Rev. W. De Lancey Lawson; Miss Manby, matron and head governess; four assistant governesses, all trained in the institution; two schoolmistresses, Miss Daffen, who has since resigned, after some years of valuable service, and Miss Sealey.

The institution is conducted with due regard to economy, and on a liberal system. At present the expenditure leaves a small surplus income. The students take sufficient exercise and recreation, and appear to enjoy excellent health.

The instruction is thoroughly efficient; in fact, the students have some unusual advantages. The results of the Christmas examinations, which were not formerly, upon the whole, equal to those recorded in some other cases, may be accounted for by the fact that a large proportion of the students, at their first entrance, were undoubtedly less advanced, or rather less thoroughly grounded in the subjects of elementary instruction than elsewhere. At the last examination the first-year students succeeded better than those of any other institution. Not one was placed either in the schedule or in the third class.

Practising schools. The practising schools have been conducted with care and a fair measure of success, but it may be advantageous to give more authority to the officer who is responsible for the professional training of the students. The principal has taken the subject into consideration, and will doubtless take care that this important department shall be thoroughly organized.

Domestic training. In this institution peculiar care has always been bestowed upon the domestic training of the students, and so far as we can judge from the appearance, dress, and demeanour of the resident students, and from the reports of the managers of schools in which former students are employed, we see every reason to believe that the results are satisfactory.

A large hall has been built since last year, and other considerable improvements have been made. The external arrangements are now complete, and leave nothing to be desired for the accommodation of the students.

CHELTENHAM.

I inspected this institution last October, with the Rev. H. W. Bellairs. We found 59 students in residence. The same principal, lecturers, and governesses as in 1859. Rev. C. H. Bromby, principal also of the male training college; Miss Reynolds, head governess; Miss Hutchings, assistant governess; Mr. Gill, master of method; Messrs. Sutcliffe and Ross, lecturers, and two certificated masters of music and drawing. The matron, Miss Dobson, was appointed a short time before our visit.

The general instruction and professional training of the students are entirely satisfactory. The results of the Christmas examination prove not only that able lectures have been given, but that due pains have been taken to ground the students thoroughly. Governesses and lecturers have worked well together. The lessons given in our presence were generally good, practical, and adapted to the wants and capacities of the children. The reports of school managers by whom former students are employed bear general, we may almost say uniform, testimony to their ability as teachers and conscientious discharge of duties.

The health of the students seems to be good. The piece of ground Health. attached to the institution is now used exclusively for their exercise and recreation. The domestic arrangements are not equal to those of most institutions. The dormitories, refectory, and lecture-rooms are not good. It is much to be regretted that larger premises were not secured, or a new building commenced before all present hopes of extension were extinguished by the Minute of 21 January 1860. Without assistance it is not probable that the managers will be able to raise sufficient money to make those additions and alterations which, if not indispensable, would be highly conducive to the thorough efficiency of the institution.

I subjoin an extract from a letter written by the head governess:—

"It is the custom of the principal to issue each Christmas a circular addressed to the managers of those schools to which teachers were appointed the Christmas previous, inquiring how far each 'has succeeded in raising the moral tone of the school, 'and exercising a wholesome influence over the children, as well as generally in 'giving satisfaction to the managers.' The answers to these circulars have been, with but with trifling exceptions, of an uniformly encouraging character. I subjoin a few extracts, some of which have already appeared in our reports, and are selections from several hundreds of similar purport.

" 'I have very sincere pleasure in bearing my most unqualified testimony to Miss A.'s excellence, both as a teacher and disciplinarian.'

" 'Both in and out of school Miss B. is much respected as a conscientious teacher, and a consistent Christian. It happens that we have had several mistresses . . . from the Cheltenham Training College, within the last few years, whose services we have very highly appreciated. I feel great pleasure, therefore, in taking this opportunity of recording the very high opinion which I entertain of the institution, and the debt of gratitude which I owe to it.'

" 'I am much pleased with the fact of Miss C.'s making religion the groundwork of her teaching, and giving such prominence to the Scriptures, not only as a class-book, but as the rule of life.'

" Miss E. 'is greatly beloved by the girls, and the influence of her high Christian character is very strong.'

" Miss F. 'has brought order out of confusion, increased the number of pupils, and regained for us the confidence of the people of N.'

"I have the greatest pleasure in expressing the high appreciation which the managers entertain of Miss H.'s character, manners, and influence. . . . I have never had a teacher who has shown such understanding of the Scriptures, or whose heart appeared more decidedly under the teaching and guidance of the spirit of God's Word.'

"Miss I. 'is a good teacher, and does her work well. She is modest, amiable, and retiring in disposition, yet she is firm in purpose, and a good disciplinarian. She moreover possesses that which I consider a matter of paramount importance in a teacher, *real Christian character*, by which she has gained such a moral power over her children that she maintains beautiful order and attention, apparently almost without effort. She has gained the affection of her children as well as the respect and good wishes of the school committee.'

"'Miss N. is *all* that I can desire in an infant school teacher. Her Majesty's inspector has expressed his satisfaction with the marked improvement of the school as regards order and discipline.'

"Many testimonials of this kind are received by myself, and by the principal, both officially and privately, which are even more satisfactory because *entirely unsought.*"

DERBY.

Inspected by me and the Rev. J. J. Blandford in June 1859; 49 students were then in residence, under the same management as in 1859. Rev. J. Latham, chaplain, non-resident; Miss Edwards, superintendent; Miss Bradshaw, head-governess; Miss Lloyd and Miss Bowmer, assistant governesses; Miss A., teacher of the practising schools; and a mistress of music, non-resident.

The health of the students has been very good, and the institution is in a very satisfactory state. The governesses, one of whom, Miss Bradshaw, has been in the same position since 1851, and the two others were trained in the institution, have done their work with great care and ability. The needlework is remarkably good, and great care has been bestowed upon their domestic training.

Progress in elementary subjects.

The general progress of the students in the subjects of elementary instruction is quite equal to the expectations and wishes of the supporters of the institution. The teachers trained here are certainly liked in the diocese, applications are far in excess of the supply, and good reports are received from the inspectors.

Internal arrangements.

The suggestions recorded in my report of last year have been adopted, and so far as internal arrangements are concerned the results are satisfactory. The committee, however, are now convinced that a larger lecture-room is really needed. I have invariably represented this to be a desideratum, and deeply regret that they did not apply for assistance to your Lordships before the issuing of the Minute of 21 January 1860. The institution might, in fact, be considerably enlarged to the great benefit of the populous and important district which it ought to supply with well-trained schoolmistresses.

I have received very favourable accounts of the conduct and practical ability of the mistresses trained in this institution, and now employed in the district.

DURHAM.

Inspected by me in September 1860. 42 students in residence, all but two being Queen's scholars. The Rev. C. W. King, M.A., of Trinity College, Oxford, resides near the institution, and acts as chaplain, lecturer.

and master of method; Miss Kingston, superintendent; two governesses, Miss Davies and Miss Jacques, both trained at Whitelands; a master of music and drawing, non-resident; Miss Maxwell, mistress of the practising school, resides in the institution.

The building is handsome and commodious, well situated on a height commanding a fine view of the cathedral and the environs of the city. The students have now sufficient exercise and recreation, and are evidently strong and healthy. Some difficulty has been found in adjusting the domestic arrangements, and it was considered expedient to give the chaplain more power in the general management of the institution.

Progresss of students.

The instruction of the students has been conducted with remarkable energy and success, considering the short time that has elapsed since the institution was founded, and the difficulty of completing the staff of teachers. The lectures are excellent, and the exertions of the head-governess have been such as to overtax her physical powers. The students of the second year have passed two most satisfactory examinations, those of the first year have evidently made great progress since their entrance.

Practising school.

The practising schools are much improved, and due attention is paid to the practical instruction of the students in the art of teaching. They are under the special superintendence of the chaplain.

The want of an infant school is much felt. Such an adjunct is especially necessary in a district where a large proportion of the students will probably be employed in mixed schools. A considerable effort will be made in the course of next year to raise funds for this object.

Some additional expenditure in school books and apparatus will conduce to the efficiency of the normal training.

HOME AND COLONIAL.

Inspected by me and the Rev. J. G. C. Fussell in July and October 1860. We found 124 Queen's scholars and 16 ordinary students, the entire number for whom accommodation is provided. For this large number of students there is a numerous and thoroughly efficient staff of officers. The institution is under the superintendence of two committees, all the members of which take an active part in the general management; the treasurer J. Reynolds, Esq., attends daily, and may be regarded virtually as the principal; Miss Mayo, assisted by some ladies, bestows great pains upon the professional training of the students. There are two chaplains, the Rev. J. J. Evans, M.A., of Trinity College Cambridge, who acts also as secretary; and the Rev. W. J. Fleming, lecturer on religious subjects and English history. Mr. Dunning continues to discharge the important duties of professor of the art of teaching, and training master; six certificated governesses, of whom four have been trained in this institution, are regularly employed. Six lecturers of high attainments and practical ability assist in the instruction; Mr. Reiner, arithmetic; Mr. May, music; Mr. Tegetmeier, domestic economy and natural history; Mr. Coghlan, geography: Mr. Hassell, assistant training master; and Mr. McCulloch, writing. Drawing is taught by Miss Mills. Eight certificated teachers are employed in the practising and model schools. Certainly no expense has been spared by the managers to supply everything that can be required for the thorough training of the students.

The results, as I have frequently had occasion to state, have been entirely satisfactory. The students not only pass the annual examination with a success that bears witness to the ability and zeal of their teachers, but receive a complete and peculiarly efficient course of instruction in the principles and the practical details of school-keeping. There is a combination of advantages which do not often meet in the same institution. A remarkably clear perception of the fundamental principles upon which the educational system is based, with a singular elasticity and readiness of adaptation to varying circumstances. The *esprit de corps* is very strongly felt by students and teachers, but there is no hesitation is recognizing the value and importance of the improvements daily brought to light by the experience of school-teachers in other institutions. System without pedantry, earnestness without bigotry, are the great objects aimed at, and in a great measure attained.

The domestic arrangements are much improved of late years, but it is a real and inevitable disadvantage that owing to the conditions of property in that crowded locality the students have not sufficient opportunities of exercise and recreation on the premises, or in the immediate neighbourhood. Last year I appended to my report a letter from the medical attendant, and I am informed by him that notwithstanding this unfavourable circumstance the health of the students has been quite satisfactory during the last year. It must also be noticed that the situation has the counterbalancing advantage of supply an unusual number of children of every age, and of every grade from the small tradesmen to the very poorest labourers.

NORWICH.

Inspected last October; 39 Queen's scholars and 9 ordinary students were in residence. The staff consisted of Rev. W. Cufaude Davie, M.A., chaplain and secretary; Miss A. Bunbury, lady superintendent; Miss Schofield, head-governess; Miss Sparke and Miss Butler, assistant-governesses; all holding first-class certificates; masters of music and drawing.

The instruction of the students is thoroughly efficient. At the last Christmas examination, 1860, all the candidates passed, none were in the schedule, and a very small proportion, one in the first year, three in the second, were placed in the third class. I attribute this result to the zeal, energy, and ability of the teachers.

Due attention is paid to the professional training of the students. Since my visit arrangements have been made to organize a good infant school in connexion with the institution.

The managers are so fully satisfied with the efficiency of the institution and with the practical benefits accruing to the diocese from the system, that they passed an unanimous resolution to raise considerable funds in order to improve the building, which is in many respects incommodious, and, if possible, to erect another of larger size in its place. I subjoin a return supplied by the secretary :—

In the summer of 1860 inquiries were made of the managers of schools in which former students of this institution were acting as teachers. Of 45 certificated teachers respecting whom returns were received, the moral and religious conduct of—

25 was reported excellent.
17 „ good.
2 „ fair.
*1 „ blameable.

The teaching power of—

15 was reported excellent.
19 „ good.
10 „ fair.
*1 „ below average.

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* This was one and the same individual.

SALISBURY.

Inspected by me, the Rev. W. Warburton, and the Rev. E. D. Tinling, last June. We found 58 Queen's scholars and six ordinary students in residence. Mrs. M. Duncan has been the principal from the first establishment of the institution; Rev. E. C. Collard is chaplain and lecturer; there are two governesses, Miss Barrett and Miss Jackson, holding first-class certificates; drawing and singing masters, and one mistress of model school.

The students are well instructed. The results of the two last examinations are thoroughly satisfactory. There have been no failures, and none placed in the schedule.

Hitherto, the professional training was conducted with difficulty, owing to the unsatisfactory state of the practising schools. At present, the system seems to offer every possible advantage. In addition to the model school on the premises, the students have access to large, well-arranged, and well-organized practising schools lately erected in the parish of St. Edmund's, and permanently connected with this institution. The arrangements for preparing the students and superintending them have been made with great care, and will probably be found efficient.

The health of the students is good. The moral and religious tone of the institution is excellent, nor have we found it necessary to offer any special suggestions to the managers.

From the returns kept by the secretary, it is clear that the teachers formerly trained here, and now employed in the district, have in the great majority of cases given entire satisfaction to their employers.

TRURO.

Inspected by me and the Rev. E. Douglas Tinling in July 1860; 25 students, of whom 14 were Queen's scholars, were then in residence. The chaplain, Rev. O. Manby, resides at some distance from the institution. His lectures are confined to religious subjects. Miss Foster was the superintendent at the date of our visit; she has since succeeded Miss Le Mesurier at Brighton. Two governesses, one trained at Whitelands, the other at Norwich, carry on the general instruction of the students. The practising school, which is not yet thoroughly organized, is conducted by Miss Apedaile.

The students, on their entrance, are generally below the average standard in point of attainments, and the results of two examinations, making due allowance for this fact, may be considered as fairly satisfactory. The governesses have certainly worked hard, and the students appear to be making fair progress in the ordinary subjects of instruction.

The mistress of the practising school gives model lessons, and instructs the students in the art of teaching. The results are moderately satisfactory. The school-rooms are handsome and well arranged, but the organization was not complete at the date of our visit. There was a deficiency in books and apparatus, which, we understand, has since been supplied.

The secretary has visited schools under students trained in this institution, and has found them in a satisfactory condition.

WARRINGTON.

Inspected September 1860. I found 98 students, of whom 86 were Queen's scholars, in residence. The principal, H. C. Stubbs, who is also connected with another institution in an adjoining building, superintends the general instruction and training. Mr. Baker, normal master, lectures on the art of teaching, and has the chief charge of the professional training. Mrs. Baker, the lady superintendent, takes an active part in the instruction. Three governesses, a drawing master, and a mistress of the practising school complete the staff.

The condition of the institution is substantially the same as when I last reported upon it. The honorary secretary, the Rev. R. Greenal, continues to bestow unremitting attention upon its management, and upon the moral discipline and general progress of the students.

F'nances.

The financial results are somewhat startling. At present, the income considerably exceeds the expenditure. This is owing to a variety of circumstances. Some years since the managers were in some difficulty in consequence of the enlargement of the building, and introduced a system of rigid economy.

There is no doubt that the students are duly cared for. The diet appears not to differ from that in other institutions, and the domestic aarrngements are not objectionable. The managers are, moreover, very anxious to avoid any appearance of unnecessary refinement, and to impress upon the students the importance of self-denial and economical habits. I am, however, of opinion that a considerable outlay upon the improvement of the premises, especially the outbuildings and offices, would be advantageous. Some improvements may also be suggested in the educational department. I believe that the managers would already have taken steps to supply all that is needful or desirable but for the apprehension that they may ere long be thrown back into their former state of embarrassment by the reduction of the annual grants.

The general progress of the students is satisfactory. Under the normal master they received a thorough and very practical training in their professional duties.

Extract from a letter from the secretary:—" We constantly receive letters " thanking us for the earnest and useful mistresses supplied. These " generally retain their situations. When vacant, we are solicited to supply " the *same* schools with another mistress."

WHITELANDS.

Inspected by me and the Rev. J. G. C. Fussell. 109 students, all Queen's scholars, were in residence last summer. The staff consists of the Rev. H. Baber, M.A., chaplain and secretary; the Rev. E. Worlledge, M.A., lecturer and teacher of method, &c.; Mrs. Harris, superintendent; three governesses, four teachers of practising and model schools; Mr. May, professor of music; Miss Baynes, drawing mistress.

We have no remarks specially applicable to this last year, but report with entire satisfaction upon the high efficiency of the instruction, professional training, and general tone of the institution.

The lectures are thoroughly good, and the work of the students carefully and ably revised by the teachers. The results of every examination during many successive years show how thoroughly the students have profited by the advantages offered to them in this institution. At the last examination, 64 out of 108 candidates were placed in the first class; none failed; one only was placed in the schedule.

The practising and model schools are complete, well organized, and efficiently conducted. They include two infant schools, one for practice, an excellent practising school of girls, and a good model school, boys and girls, under a mistress with apprentices.

The secretary has lately issued a circular to the employers of students formerly trained here, inquiring into the time passed by them in the schools to which they have been appointed, and the degree to which they have given satisfaction. The results, so far as they have hitherto been collected, bear out the observations which I made in my general report.

YORK AND RIPON.

Inspected by me and the Rev. F. Watkins last May; 31 Queen's scholars and two ordinary students in residence. The same staff as before. Miss Cruse, superintendent; two governesses; Rev. G. Rowe, M.A., lecturer in divinity, geography, and arithmetic; Mr. Birchall, drawing and writing master; Mr. Shaw, music master.

Health.

The health of the students is generally good, but the medical certificate at entrance was not sufficiently stringent. I recommended the adoption of the form used at Whitelands.

The practical training of the students is under the superintendence of the mistress of the practising school. She takes great pains, but the results are not satisfactory, owing to a deficiency in method and want of clear perception of the principles of teaching. The students appear to do their duty well in schools; 23 out of 31 who were trained in 1858 and 1859 have received most satisfactory testimonials. This is to be attributed chiefly to the thorough earnestness and practical ability of the superintendent.

The instruction of the students is good. The governesses do their work well. The lectures and teaching of the Rev. G. Rowe are characterized by remarkable extent of knowledge, great ability, and thorough adaptation to the minds of the young women.

The domestic arrangements are necessarily imperfect.

REPORT, *for the Year* 1860, *by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools*, J. BOWSTEAD, Esq., M.A., *on the* TRAINING COLLEGE *of the* BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY, *in the Borough Road*, SOUTHWARK.

MY LORDS, February 1861.

THE week which began on the 15th of October last, was appointed for the inspection of the above named institution by my colleague, Mr. Laurie, and myself. We proceeded accordingly with our joint inspection during the first three days of that week, but after leaving the Borough Road on the 17th I met with an accident, which disabled me for several days, and rendered it impossible for me to take any part in the completion of the work which we had begun together. Mr. Laurie, however, was good enough to attend to the appointments which we had made for the 18th and 19th, to hear certain lectures addressed to the male students, and a criticism lesson on the female side, and generally to finish the inquiries which were necessary as a foundation for the report, which I am about to submit, upon the condition of the whole establishment. It will be seen that, under these circumstances, I am more than usually indebted to him for his valuable assistance, and that, whilst all my statements have his concurrence, some of them must rest exclusively on his authority.

I proceed to consider the several points to which particular attention was directed to be given by the letter of instructions, dated 21 April 1859.

I. ACCOUNTS.

Previous to the inspection my attention had been drawn by your Lordships' direction to certain financial returns contained in the Education Report for 1859-60, and I had been desired to impress upon the managers the necessity of keeping their accounts under the same heads. This was readily acceded to by the Secretary to the British and Foreign School Society, and it was arranged between us that a statement of account in the form indicated should be forwarded to me as soon as possible after the accounts of the institution for the year 1860 had been made up. The following has since reached me, and I trust it will be found to be such a statement as is calculated to secure that uniformity of financial returns which is so much to be desired.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT for the Year 1860.

INCOME.	Males.	Females.	EXPENDITURE.	Males.	Females.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
"Subscriptions and Donations, specially appropriated to the Training College"	925 16 7	87 10 0	"Tuition"	1,043 10 0	280 0 0
"Grants from Boards of Education or other public bodies"	500 0 0	250 0 0	"Cost of Model or Practising Schools"	149 5 11	37 6 0
"Fees of Students"	65 0 0	190 13 6	"Board of Masters, Students, and Servants; Washing of Students, and Wages of Servants"	1,687 2 10	821 19 0
"Government Exhibitions for Queen's Scholars"	1,437 10 0	879 15 0	"Fuel and Lights"	148 16 5	195 18 5
"Government Grants for Students" (resident during 1859)	1,106 13 0	605 11 0	"Other Housekeeping Expenses"	247 7 2	150 8 9
			"Medicines and Attendance"	30 19 0	23 5 6
			"Books, Printing, Stationery, Postage, and other Office charges"	309 18 2	206 3 7
			"Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance"	303 13 5	221 7 7
			"Replacement of Furniture, and Repairs to the Buildings"	114 6 8	77 0 8
Total "Ordinary Income" - £	4,034 19 7	2,013 9 6	Total "Ordinary Expenditure" - £	4,034 19 7	2,013 9 6

The cost per student for the year 1860 was, for Males, 63*l*. 0*s*. 11*d*., for Females, 38*l*. 11*s*. 5*d*.

II. PRACTISING SCHOOLS.

The practising school for the male department consists of a boys' school with an average attendance of 600 or rather more. It is carried on in one large room and four class-rooms; and the teaching staff during the past year has consisted of the head master, Mr. Langton, a second master, four assistant teachers, and seven pupil-teachers. The school is amply supplied with every needful appliance. Each male student attends the practising school for one fortnight during the first half of the year, and for another fortnight during the second half. The number of students attending at one time is generally seven or eight, and they take a part in every portion of the school work. Mr. Langton assigns to them their several posts, and superintends them in the execution of their duties in the school. At the end of the fortnight, he makes a careful report on each student, showing how he has taught, what discipline he has maintained, and what peculiar power (if any) he has displayed. This report is handed to the principal, Mr. Fitch, who himself undertakes to lecture on school management, and to superintend the criticism lessons, and who seizes many opportunities to visit the practising school, whilst his pupils are at work there. Altogether I found many proofs that this portion of the training school curriculum receives very careful attention. The addresses of the principal to the students on entering the institution, and again on leaving it, which have come under my notice from time to time, always contain remarks connected with this subject, and invariably display a profound knowledge of the principles of teaching, and of the means by which the intelligence of children may be best developed.

In the female department, the practising school has an average attendance of nearly 400 girls, and is carried on chiefly in one large room and one class-room. The students attend a certain number of hours in each week throughout the year. They are divided into two classes, A and B, of which Class A attends the practising school for five and a half hours per week, whilst Class B attends seven hours. In other respects the arrangements are similar to those of the male department. Miss Tomlinson, mistress of the girls school, superintends the teaching of the students; whilst Miss Scott, the principal normal teacher, gives lectures on school management, and presides at the criticism lessons, which are given twice a week.

III. STAFF, &c.

The general business of the whole establishment is managed and directed by Mr. Wilks, secretary to the British and Foreign School Society; but in other respects, the male and female departments are generally distinct.

The following are the officers of the *male department*:—Joshua G. Fitch, M.A., Principal; John C. Curtis, B.A., Vice-Principal; Alfred F. Smith, B.A., Tutor; John R. Dicksee, Drawing Master; Thomas Murby, C.M., Music Master; John H. Reed, C.M., Assistant Tutor. The above are exclusively engaged in the work of secular instruction; but it is necessary to add to the list Robert Saunders, Resident Superintendent, who has charge of the religious instruction and family readings of the students, and exercises a moral control of the most beneficial kind over the whole department. The number of male students at the date of inspection was as follows:—

11	second-year students
51	first-year students
Total - - 62	

all of whom were Queen's scholars, and all sat for certificates at the end of the year. The number at the beginning of the year had been—

12	second-year students
54	first-year students
Total - - 66	

But of these four had fallen from off various causes.

The following is the staff of the *female department*:—Mrs. MacRae, General Superintendent; Miss Louisa Scott, Principal Teacher; Miss Jane Rose, Assistant Teacher; Miss Ellen Tomlinson, Teacher of Music and of the Practising School; Miss Channon, Teacher of Drawing. Miss Scott, Miss Rose, and Miss Tomlinson hold certificates of merit.

Up to the close of 1860 these ladies have been aided in the work of tuition by the Principal, Vice-principal, and Tutor of the male department, each of whom has given certain weekly lectures to the female students; but it is understood that this arrangement is not to be continued. The loss will of course be supplied by an addition to the staff.

The number of female students at the date of inspection was as follows:—

50	Queen's scholars
5	outdoor students
Total - 55	

All of whom were first year students. Of the five out-door students one only was an ex-pupil teacher. At the commencement of this year the number had been—

	53	Queen's scholars
	6	outdoor students
Total - -	59	

of whom one had died and three had left.

With respect to the general state of both departments, there is no alteration to note. It has been the pleasing duty of myself and of all my colleagues for some years past to speak of the intellectual and moral aspects of this institution in terms of marked approbation, and my impression is that it never was in a state of higher efficiency, or under better influences of every sort than during the past year. At the close of 1859 every student, whether male or female, that sat for a certificate of merit, was successful in obtaining one. The result for 1860 has not yet reached me, but will be given, if possible, in an Appendix.

IV. Health.

The sanitary arrangements of the institution have undergone no alteration for some years past, and I need not do more, under this head, than quote the substance of the letter with which Dr. Barlow, the physician to the establishment, has been so good as to favour me. He states that the sanitary condition of the training college during the year 1860 was upon the whole good. There was only one serious case of disease, but that unfortunately proved fatal. It was the case of a young woman, whose death arose from hœmorrhage, her family having evinced a remarkable liability to formidable hœmorrhage, and one of her sisters having died of bleeding from the nose. It is evident that in such a case as this, the cause of death is not to be sought for in the period of residence within the walls of the institution; and it is satisfactory to find that the experience of the year presents no other instance of serious illness.

V. Lecturers, &c.

Mr. Curtis, the Vice-Principal, holds a Lectureship in History, and Mr. Smith the Tutor, a Lectureship in Mathematics. I have witnessed with pleasure upon previous occasions the great ability with which these gentlemen develope their respective subjects; but an unfortunate circumstance, already mentioned, deprived me of the opportunity of listening to them during my recent visit. Neither was I present whilst

Mr. Reed, who claims an augmentation of salary in virtue of his certificate of merit, was engaged in the teaching of practical arithmetic, which constitutes one of his chief duties. Mr. Laurie, however, heard all these gentlemen give lectures, and will record a favourable opinion in each case on the proper forms for that purpose.

Mr. Fitch, the Principal, gave lectures in my presence, with the striking ability which has so often been noted in former Reports, on school management, and on the English Language, and I was also present at a criticism lesson over which he presided, and of which he summed up the results with singular tact and good sense. On the female side, Miss Scott lectured before me on history, and I was very much struck with the clearness and precision of her style, as well as with the definite and exact impressions which she appeared to convey to the minds of her hearers. Miss Rose's lecture on the art of reading was distinguished by judgment and good taste; and it was really a matter of regret to me that I had not an opportunity of testing the results of her teaching by hearing the female students read. This was done by Mr. Laurie.

I did hear all the male students read, and the result was exceedingly creditable. I also heard each of the second year male students give lessons to a class of boys. Each student presented a list of three subjects, from which we selected one. Those selected were the following:—*money, the four seasons, the tides, fractions, duodecimals, the eye, a door lock, balloons, the battle of Blenheim, the river St. Lawrence, trial by jury.* Several of these subjects were illustrated with considerable power, some with happy tact, and on the whole the exercise was honorable to the institution and to the young men themselves.

VI. New Arrangements.

I cannot close this Report without congratulating the Committee of the British and Foreign School Society on the great work which, with your Lordships' assistance, they have recently accomplished. They have just built a magnificent and most complete training institution for 100 female teachers at Stockwell, distant about a mile and a half from the Borough Road. The female part of the present establishment will shortly be removed to this new building, and the whole of the present premises, except the girls' school room and appurtenances, will be at the service of the male department. The result will be that, instead of one crowded and inconvenient institution, the society will possess two, which may be rendered as complete as the progress of improvement may at any time require them to be. I went over the new premises at Stockwell in company with Mr. Wilks, and can testify to the careful and well planned arrangements that have been made there for lectures, study, exercise, ventilation, warming, domestic work, and in short every thing which experience up to this time has shown to be necessary or desirable. The old premises will need much alteration; but the spirit in which a long-felt want has been supplied at Stockwell leaves no room to doubt that the needful work in the Borough Road will be efficiently carried out. May the two new and extended institutions be as fruitful of good to the rising generation as their humbler parent, commenced under Joseph Lancaster at the beginning of this century, has been to the generation which is now passing away.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. BOWSTEAD.

To the Right Honorable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX.

TABULATED RESULTS OF EXAMINATION, CHRISTMAS, 1860.

Per-centage in each Subject of Candidates examined who obtained Marks of Excellent, Good, or Fair.

*** The letter (L) after any subject denotes that a Lecturer at the public expense is retained in the college.

MALE STUDENTS.

Second Year.

Total Number of Students, 11.

Subject.	Number taking the Subject.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
Grammar	11	-	27·27	63·63	90·90
Geography	11	18·18	81·82	-	100·00
History (L)	11	-	100·00	-	100·00
Log. Arithmetic	11	-	27·27	27·27	54·54
Music	11	9·09	27·27	54·54	90·90
School management	11	-	18·18	81·82	100·00
Reading	11	-	18·18	63·63	81·81
Spelling	11	-	100·00	-	100·00
Penmanship	11	9·09	90·91	-	100·00
Mathematics (L)	11	-	54·54	36·36	90·90
Report on teaching	11	-	27·27	63·63	90·90

First Year.

Total Number of Students, 51.

Subject.	Number taking the Subject.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
Grammar	51	1·96	21·56	62·74	86·27
Geography	51	1·96	35·29	50·98	88·23
History (L)	51	-	1·96	43·13	45·09
Arithmetic	51	-	7·84	52·94	60·78
Euclid	51	3·92	31·37	41·17	76·47
Algebra	51	-	3·92	21·56	25·49
Music	50	-	2·00	22·00	24·00
School management	51	-	21·56	68·62	90·19
Reading	51	-	31·37	54·90	86·27
Spelling	51	-	84·31	13·72	98·03
Penmanship	51	1·96	31·37	58·82	92·15

FEMALE STUDENTS.

First Year.

Total Number of Students, 55.

Subject.	Number taking the Subject.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
Arithmetic	55	-	38·18	45·45	83·63
Grammar	55	-	32·72	50·91	83·63
Geography	55	-	5·45	36·36	41·81
History (L)	55	-	16·36	81·82	98·18
School management	55	3·64	18·18	67·27	89·09
Domestic economy	55	9·09	67·27	23·64	100·00
Industrial skill	55	-	41·82	45·45	87·27
Music	55	-	5·45	20·00	25·45
Reading	55	3·64	72·72	23·64	100·00
Spelling	55	54·54	38·18	7·28	100·00
Penmanship	55	-	34·55	54·54	89·09

REPORT, *for the Year* 1860, *by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools*, J. D. MORELL, Esq., LL.D., *on the* WESLEYAN TRAINING COLLEGE, *Horseferry Road*, WESTMINSTER.

MY LORDS,

IN company with my colleague, Mr. Scoltock, I inspected the Wesleyan Training College during the greater part of the week commencing Monday, Sept. 24, 1860.

ATTENDANCE.

In January last there were 30 second year male students, and 42 of the first year, who began the annual course of instruction. Of these, the whole of the second year men still remain in full health and vigour; but three of the first year students have left. Two went away in ill-health, and have since died. The other withdrew voluntarily to pursue another course of life.

Of 17 female students who entered on the second year's course in January last, 15 remain to the present time, and two have left from ill-health; whilst of 34 first year female students, one has voluntarily withdrawn, and three have gone home ill.

The numbers now actually present accordingly are—

	First Year.	Second Year.
Males - - -	39	30
Females - - -	30	15

Making a total of 114.

READING AND RECITING.

Part of our duty was to hear the students read and recite poetry. Mr. Scoltock, who undertook this department of the business, reports upon it as follows:—

"As regards the reading of the males, I have pleasure in saying that as a rule it was very satisfactory; but I am bound to add, that in the case of those students who were in their second year, the pieces from Shakspeare were read in a much better manner than the passages from the 'Spectator.' The females repeated the passages of poetry with ease and feeling; indeed, I derived so much pleasure from the recitations that I was really sorry when this part of my duty came to an end. The reading also was clear and emphatic."

LESSONS.

Another part of our duty was to hear model lessons given by the second year students. Out of 45 lessons which were given as tests of teaching skill, of course there was a very great diversity of talent manifested. On the whole, the subjects chosen were of a useful and practical character, and were handled for the most part in a decidedly perspicuous and well arranged manner. Some, indeed, were strikingly good, and a few fell below the average; the majority, however, were very fair specimens of a secular lesson, properly illustrated, and showing a considerable amount of tact both in drawing out the knowledge of the children, and testing it by suitable questions. Considering that the students come up to this institution from all parts of the country, it could not be expected that there should be any great uniformity in regard to the purity of their English idiom and pronunciation. I am happy to say, however, in reference to this point, that while on the one hand there was considerable diversity exhibited, I did not observe on the other any *very striking* cases of deficiency in regard to the proper use of the English language. The habitual omission of the aspirate was, however, *far more frequent* than ought to be the case amongst men and women who are *professionally* devoted to education as their destination in life.

LECTURERS, TUTORS, &c.

Besides the principal and the head master, there are now two lecturers and two tutors, with 1st class certificates, regularly and wholly employed in the work of instruction. The principal, besides the general supervision of the students domestically, gives all the religious instruction, consisting of lectures on the evidences and doctrines of Christianity and of Biblical knowledge generally. The head master devotes himself chiefly to the pædagogical department, but joins to this the requisite instruction in the *alternative* subjects professed year by year by the second year students. Mr. Kinton's proper department as lecturer is literature, and Mr. Langler's geography; but they both give valuable assistance in *one* other department besides. Mr. Mansford, one of the certificated masters, is almost wholly employed in teaching arithmetic and mathematics, which he does with decided tact and ability; and Mr. Pickard, the other one, gives general assistance wherever an additional help is required. Considering that two complete sets of classes have to be maintained, one for the male, and the other for the female departments, the above staff of teachers are kept throughout the year in very full and active employment, in order to work the whole machinery (which they certainly do) with vigour and success.

PRACTISING SCHOOLS.

In accordance with your Lordships' instructions we made a special visit to the practising schools of the institution and heard model lessons from all the head teachers in them. No normal institution in the country, I believe, is more completely furnished with the means of practice and observation in teaching than this.

The schools are five in number, including, 1st, an upper boys' school; 2ndly, an upper girls' school; 3rdly, a middle school on the mixed system; 4thly, a model school containing children of allages; and 5thly, an infant school. The teachers of these schools have been selected from amongst those who have shown previously in their various spheres of action in the country the greatest aptitude and success as masters or mistresses. To their former experience they are now enabled to add the special advantages accruing from the fact of their forming a part of one large educational establishment. Any one of these schools, I consider, could be profitably visited at any time by the students, and the examples of organization and methods as there exhibited could be studied with decided advantage. The upper boys' school and the model school indeed appear to me to be *peculiarly* valuable in these respects; the one more especially in regard to methods of teaching, the other in regard to organization.

PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.

As the professional training of the students of the normal school is the point of all others of the greatest importance to the real value and success of the institution, I took the opportunity of making special inquiries on this head, of which the following is the result:—

The professional part of the education which the students receive, as distinguished from their general instruction, consists of three parts, viz., 1st, lectures on the theory and practice of elementary education; 2nd, practical teaching under superintendence; and 3rd, attendance in model schools.

The lectures are given by the head master chiefly, and consist of two courses, for the first and second years' students respectively. The first year's course for the male students embraces the history of popular education in England, from the introduction of the Madras and Lancasterian systems to the present time; the organization of schools, including the construction, warming, and ventilation of school buildings, and the arrangements of school furniture; and method, comprising a discussion of the proper subjects of elementary education, the time necessary for and the best modes of teaching each of them. The second year's course includes a brief outline of the intellectual and moral constitution of man, treated with special reference to its furnishing the basis upon which sound methods of teaching ultimately rest, and the lectures are, as a matter of course, practical rather than speculative in character.

The lectures addressed to the female students deal substantially with the same topics, giving prominence chiefly to methods as applicable to girls' and infant schools. As a large portion of the female teachers sent out from this institution are appointed to infant schools, this part of the lecture is deemed of great importance, and in giving these the head master has availed himself of the practical skill and long experience of Mr. Bailey, the master of the infant school. The second part of the instruction consists of two parts, viz., attendance in the practising schools, and the giving of criticism lessons. The students of each sex are divided for the former purpose into classes of the first and second years' respectively, and each of these is again subdivided into three parts. Half a day is devoted weekly to attendance in the practising schools, the male students passing in monthly rotation through the infant, junior, and senior schools; and the females through the infant, junior, and girls' schools. On each of these occasions they have the opportunity of hearing one or more model lessons from the experienced teachers of these schools, Messrs. Bailey, West, and Bell, and Miss Brown, and they are also employed in teaching large classes under their superintendence. For the purpose of the criticism lessons, the male students are classed into five divisions, corresponding to the number of the practising and model schools, and the females into three divisions, for the infant, junior, and girls' schools. Three students are appointed weekly to give lessons to large classes of the children in presence of each of the divisions of students above mentioned; and afterwards, under the superintendence of the teachers of the schools and of the head master, assisted by Mr. Langler, the former master of the infant school, the lessons are criticized by those in whose presence they were given. In this way defects of manner, of plan, of utterance, of gesture, of voice, and of temper are corrected at once, much more effectually than they can be by the most elaborate course of theoretical lectures. The practice is productive, under proper regulations, of the best results.

The third part consists of attendance in the model schools. For the male students a separate school of about 120 children, from six years of age upwards, is provided, in the teaching of which the students take no part, but which is conducted exactly as any other elementary school by a master and pupil-teachers. Each male student in rotation attends an entire week in this school, and witnesses the ordinary working of it. At suitable times the master directs their attention to such matters as he deems of special importance, and afterwards requires from each a written report of his observations. This is done during each year of the student's training, and the subjects to which special attention is directed are varied in each year. The female students attend in a similar manner, a week in each year, in the infant and girls' schools, and make similar reports to the teachers of these. Full notes of some of the lessons given during their visit are required, and are carefully examined and reviewed.

SPECIAL ALTERATIONS INTRODUCED INTO THIS YEAR'S PLAN OF STUDY.

The course of study pursued by the *first year's* students is pretty accurately defined by your Lordships' syllabus ; the only alternative being that of *Latin* and *algebra.* In this institution algebra has always been preferred, although some little knowledge of Latin has been imparted in addition, as a preparation for the second year's course.

With regard to the second year's course, chemistry and physics have *generally* been preferred hitherto, but this year Latin has been taken in place of them for the first time. What the result of this may be, remains to be proved from the returns of the examination. It appears to be considered, however, by the teacher far more difficult to give an adequate knowledge of Latin in the time which can be allotted to it than it is to give a corresponding knowledge of physical science. This conclusion must of course be greatly dependent upon the amount of *previous* knowledge which the second year students bring to the task. Hitherto this amount has been generally *very small,* and in many cases *nothing* at all. As advantages, however, for gaining some preliminary knowledge of Latin may be reasonably expected to increase in the case of pupil-teachers and Queen's scholars, it would hardly be a fair conclusion to consider any *temporary* want of success as a good reason for abandoning the regular study of Latin as an alternative subject for the future.

MUSIC.

There is one point which appears to me to lie open fairly to revision in your Lordships' programme as at present interpreted by the examination papers, and that is the instruction required in music.

The music papers, which have been set for some years past, have included in them a large proportion of questions, which not only involved a rather minute acquaintance with the grammar of music, but also a considerable knowledge of the laws of harmony. The result of this has been that, as the music lessons, from stress of time, are necessarily postponed to the evening, the students have come after all the other labours of the day, to have their minds afresh taxed with a study which is quite as difficult and abstruse as mathematics. Of course if there were any proportional good to be derived from this study, the labour would be well bestowed, and must be patiently endured; but here the doubt and hesitation begins. That a teacher should be able to sing, and should understand music sufficiently to sing *simple* music from note, is highly desirable; and the power of doing this is acquired without much labour—nay, is actually possessed by a fair proportion of the students before they become Queen's scholars at all. But if it be asked of what *special* use a knowledge of thorough bass is to a schoolmaster or mistress, I think it would be difficult to frame a satisfactory answer. The tendency of your Lordships' requirements for some time past, in reference to the acquisition of certificates of merit, has been to lop off unnecessary branches from the programme; and thus, while requiring fewer subjects, to insist upon those subjects being studied with a degree of thoroughness which may tend to obviate flimsy and superficial acquirements in the teacher. Every little alleviation which the Queen's scholar can get from extraneous studies, leaves him with a better chance of being well-grounded in the more necessary ones. And when the difficulty, and at the same time the comparative uselessness, of the study of harmony as a schoolmaster's speciality are taken into account, I submit to your Lordships the great desirableness of letting it be known to the authorities of all the training schools, that any examination in music beyond an adequate knowledge of the notation and the power of singing simple pieces at sight, will be wholly discontinued. This result would, I believe, be quite in accordance with the wishes of the authorities of the training schools in the great majority of instances.

ACCOUNTS.

The Rev. John Scott, the principal of the institution, was most courteous, not only in placing in our hands the account books, but also in explaining any part on which information was needed. In comparing the accounts with the last balance sheet, it is only right to say, that for easy reference, clearness of arrangement, and simplicity, the system adopted by Mr. Scott seemed to be admirable in all respects. I applied also for a statement of the accounts similar to those furnished by Mr. Cowie and Mr. Cook in their last report on training schools. (*Vide* Appendix A.)

HEALTH.

On the subject of the health of the students, I enclose a letter from Mr. Parker, the medical officer of the college (*vide* Appendix B.) It seems that the students on the whole have enjoyed good health during the year. I think, however, that in the case of females who desire to remain for a second year's training, special inquiry should be made as to their strength; for young women may possibly bear the close application of one year's study, but break down during the second year of residence, sometimes on account of the change from country to town, sometimes from inability to bear the excitement of looking forward to a second examination—an excitement much greater than those who have never considered the subject are apt to believe.

BUILDINGS.

Mr. Arnold, in his report for the year 1859, remarked as follows:—" The interior of the college wants re-colouring and " re-whitewashing, which it is to receive in the early part of " the coming summer." I am glad to say that the college is now beautifully neat; the interior has been painted, whitewashed, and put into thorough repair. I went over the building with the principal, and the only point to which I directed his attention was the want of proper ventilation in the day-room of the female students. I have no doubt but this defect will soon be remedied, even if it has not been already done.

NEEDLEWORK.

Instruction in needlework is given on Saturdays:—

a. To students in their first year, from 1.30 to 3.30 p.m.
b. To students in their second year, from 3.30 to 5.30 p.m.

During the first year of residence special attention is paid to sewing, but the students of the second year devote much of the time to cutting out. Miss Prideaux (who teaches the needlework in a very efficient manner) complained that some of the Queen's scholars did not sew at all well on entering the institution, so that much labour has to be bestowed on teaching that, which ought to have been learnt during apprenticeship.

It only remains for me, in conclusion, to express my pleasure at the efficiency and success of the institution generally, and the good hopes it holds out of sending forth a regular succession of able and devoted teachers to labour for the good of the young both at home and abroad. That this is the result singly aimed at by those connected with the college no one who witnesses the efforts of the teachers can doubt; and that this end is being largely secured is already attested by the experience of former years, and the success with which former students are now prosecuting their labours in the varied spheres to which they have been called.

I have the honor to be, &c.

J. D. MORELL.

To the Right Honorable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX A.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1860.

INCOME.	£	s.	d.
Wesleyan Education Committee - - -	1,464	14	3
Fees of students - -	153	17	6
Government exhibitions for Queen's scholars - -	2,258	10	0
Government grants for students examined - -	1,658	0	0
Fees of model and practising schools - - -	484	12	0
From other sources - -	336	1	6
Total - -	£6,355	15	3

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Tuition - - - -	1,331	0	0
Cost of model and practising schools - - -	756	17	8
Board - - - -	1,546	19	7
Washing of students - -	181	1	3
Wages - - - -	185	6	2
Fuel and lights - - -	426	4	1
Other housekeeping expenses	142	3	11
Medical attendance - -	69	17	0
Books and apparatus - -	258	5	4
Rent, rates, taxes, and insurance - - - -	182	9	9
Playgrounds, &c. - -	67	3	9
Other current expenses -	402	12	3
Extra expenses for special repairs - - -	805	14	6
Total - -	£6,355	15	3

Audited 15th March 1861,
THOMAS KNIGHT,
ISAAC HINTON CLARK.

APPENDIX B.

DEAR SIR, 5 November 1860.

THE health of the students at the Wesleyan Training College in Horseferry Road, Westminster, has been on the whole good this year. Nevertheless, some few students have broken down during that time, especially such as had a consumptive tendency.

Our preliminary examination of the students is based upon a previous examination by the family medical attendant of each young person in his or her native place, and the documents furnished by these gentlemen are of great value in leading us to ascertain whether or not there be incipient organic disease. Still cases will escape the most rigid scrutiny, and it is a question whether any of these *young growing* students do not actually become phthisical through their excessive application to their work.

As a rule, the students who do not attempt more than the regular duties of the institution, and take proper exercise, have a very fair share of health and strength.

I am, &c.
(Signed) WM. K. PARKER.

APPENDIX C.

TABULATED RESULTS OF EXAMINATION, CHRISTMAS, 1860.

Per-centage in each Subject of Candidates examined who obtained Marks of Excellent, Good, or Fair.

*** The letter (L.) after any subject denotes that a Lecturer at the public expense is retained in the College.

MALE STUDENTS.

Second Year.

Total Number of Students, 30.

Subject.	Number taking the Subject.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
Grammar (L.) - - -	30	- -	3·33	50·00	53·33
Geography (L.) - - -	30	3·33	46·67	46·67	96·67
History - - - -	30	- -	33·33	60·00	93·33
Log. Arithmetic - - -	30	- -	3·33	26·67	30·00
Music - - - -	30	3·33	36·67	23·33	63·33
School Management - -	30	- -	- -	60·00	60·00
Reading - - - -	30	- -	13·33	43·33	56·66
Spelling - - - -	30	- -	83·33	16·67	100·00
Penmanship - - -	30	- -	76·67	23·33	100·00
Mathematics - - -	13	7·69	61·54	30·77	100·00
Latin - - - -	17	- -	- -	41·17	41·17
Report on Teaching - -	30	- -	36·67	60·00	95·67

First Year.

Total Number of Students, 37.

Subject.	Number taking the Subject.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
Grammar (L.)	37	- -	16·22	56·75	72·97
Geography (L.)	37	- -	- -	56·75	56·75
History	37	- -	- -	24·32	24·32
Arithmetic	37	- -	13·51	64·86	78·37
Euclid	37	10·81	51·35	24·32	86·48
Algebra	37	- -	2·70	5·40	8·10
Music	37	2·70	8·10	51·35	62·16
School Management	37	- -	10·81	56·75	67·56
Reading	37	- -	5·40	70·27	75·67
Spelling	37	- -	62·16	37·83	100·00
Penmanship	37	- -	35·13	59·45	94·59

FEMALE STUDENTS.

Second Year.

Total Number of Students, 10.

Subject.	Number taking the Subject.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
Arithmetic	10	- -	50·00	40·00	90·00
Grammar (L.)	10	- -	80·00	20·00	100·00
Geography (L.)	10	—	—	—	—
History	10	- -	- -	60·00	60·00
School Management	10	- -	40·00	50·00	90·00
Domestic Economy	10	- -	30·00	30·00	60·00
Industrial Skill	10	- -	70·00	30·00	100·00
Music	10	- -	10·00	20·00	30·00
Reading	10	- -	30·00	50·00	80·00
Spelling	10	60·00	20·00	20·00	100·00
Penmanship	10	- -	80·00	10·00	90·00
Report on Teaching	10	- -	20·00	70·00	90·00

First Year.

Total Number of Students, 33.

Subject.	Number taking the Subject.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
Arithmetic	33	- -	24·24	54·54	78·78
Grammar (L.)	33	- -	15·15	72·72	87·87
Geography (L.)	33	- -	- -	21·21	21·21
History	33	- -	15·15	48·48	63·63
School Management	33	- -	15·15	63·63	78·78
Domestic Economy	33	12·12	66·67	21·21	100·00
Industrial Skill	33	- -	15·15	51·51	66·66
Music	33	- -	- -	30·30	30·30
Reading	33	- -	24·24	57·57	81·81
Spelling	33	48·48	18·18	24·24	90·90
Penmanship	33	12·12	63·63	18·18	93·93

REPORT, *for the Year* 1860, *by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools,* W. SCOLTOCK, Esq., M.A., *on the* TRAINING COLLEGE *at* BANGOR.

MY LORDS,

DURING the week which began on the 19th of November last, I inspected the normal college at Bangor.

The building itself is not finished, and as my colleague, Mr. Bowstead, fully reported on the provisional arrangements, I have only to state that these seem (as a temporary measure,) satisfactory.

The appended returns were furnished to me by the officers of the institution :—

A. List of students in residence.
B. Statement of accounts.
C. List of officers, Time-table, &c.

TEACHING PRACTICE FOR STUDENTS.

No model school has yet been established, but one is to be built; in the mean time the students teach in the school at Garth, which is at no great distance from the college.

The students in the first class go down to the Garth school on Tuesday mornings, two or more students have charge of acl ass ; during my visit the classes in the school were learning reading, writing, and arithmetic. On the afternoons of Tuesdays some of the students deliver criticism lessons in the presence of the vice-principal of the college, others attend to the lessons given; on the following morning the vice-principal requests those who were present to give an account of the criticism lesson, and thus the attention paid by each is tested.

On Fridays the second class is occupied in the above named manner.

I would suggest that the students should pass some time (say a week during the year,) in the practising school to observe the working of it, not to take part in the teaching, they might make notes on school matters, such as registers, teaching, discipline, time-table, and at the end of the week draw up a report for the authorities of the college.

It might be advisable for the students (attended by the vice-principal or some one of the staff of the college,) to pass a short time in the girls' school at Garth: the majority of the schools in Wales are mixed, and therefore the students should see the methods of teaching in girls' schools as well as in those for boys.

As inspector of the district, I can speak of the boys' school at Garth as satisfactory in many respects, if viewed as an elementary school, but for a model school connected with a training college, it is not altogether such as I could wish. It appears to me that the master should give lessons and take part in teaching during the time that the students are in the school, instead of looking on with easy indifference. The experience of a teacher who has for some time had charge of a school might be most useful to those who are young and inexperienced.

LECTURES.

I was present at lectures on school management, principles of arithmetic, etymology, reading, grammar, and history, delivered by Mr. Price, the vice-principal. I heard Mr. Jones give lectures on mensuration, algebra, and arithmetic. All the lectures were clear and practical. I was much struck with the manner in which Mr. Price taught reading; he was most careful in explaining the meaning of the author, and in showing the connexion of sentences, both very essential for those who come from schools in Wales; and if the proof of efficient teaching is to be tested by the results, I must say that the reading of the students showed that no small care had been bestowed on that portion of the instruction.

The lectures on arithmetic and algebra were simple and intelligent, moreover I was greatly pleased with the manner in which Mr. Jones worked examples on the black-board, he seemed anxious not to show with what rapidity he could solve problems, but rather to put down the steps in such order that the least advanced of the hearers could follow the explanations.

The principal (the Rev. John Phillips) is unwearied in his exertions to make the Normal college most efficient, and I feel that, on his part, neither time nor trouble will be spared to raise the standard of education through the whole of Wales.

I have the honor to be, &c.

WILLIAM SCOLTOCK.

To the Right Honorable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX A.

STUDENTS of 1860 who were QUEEN'S SCHOLARS.

I.—*From North Wales.*

No.	Name.	School.
1	Edmonds, Alfred W. - -	Newtown.
2	Evans, William - - -	Holyhead.
3	Jones, Evan - - -	Dolgelly.
4	Jones, William - - -	Mold.
5	Roberts, John - - -	Bangor.
6	Roberts, John C. - - -	Denbigh.
7	Rowlands, Robert - -	Bangor.

II.—*From South Wales.*

No.	Name.	School.
1	Blake, William Dart - -	Pembroke Docks.
2	Jones, Thomas - - -	Blaina.
3	Oke, Edward - - -	Pembroke Docks.
4	Rees, John - - -	Aberdare.
5	Rhys, John - - -	Penllwyn.
6	Watkins, Evan - - -	Maesteg.
7	Williams, William - -	Swansea.

III.—*From other Parts.*

No.	Name.	School.
1	Jones, Edward Henry - -	Bowden.
2	Gretton, Frederick William -	Ross.
3	Reynolds, R. T. - - -	Constantine.

STUDENTS not QUEEN'S SCHOLARS.

No.	Name.	School.
1	Jones, Robert - - -	Lixwin.
2	Owen, Joseph - - -	Shrewsbury.

APPENDIX B.

Account for the Year ending 31 December 1860.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.
Government Grant on account of 20 Students examined at Christmas 1859	310	0	0
Government Exhibitions for 17 Queen's Scholars	391	0	0
From the Neale Fund	40	0	0
Collections in Chapels	56	13	6
Subscriptions	31	0	0
Students' Fees	39	0	0
	867	13	6
Balance due to Treasurer	148	1	0
	£1,015	14	6

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Balance due to Treasurer	243	14	6
Salaries of Tutors	250	0	0
Board and Lodging of Students	462	0	0
Fuel and Light	20	0	0
Washing	24	0	0
Books and Stationery	12	10	0
Medical Attendance	3	10	0
	£1,015	14	6

Annual Cost per Student.

	£	s.	d.
Tuition	13	2	6
Board and Lodging	25	9	6
Total	£38	12	0

Per-centage of Total Expense.

	£	s.	d.
Tuition	34	0	0
Board and Lodging, &c.	66	0	0
Total	£100	0	0

APPENDIX C.

OFFICERS.

Names, Designation of Office, and Place of Education, &c.	Duties.	Annual Salary.	Whether Board allowed in addition to the Salary.	Whether a House or Rooms allowed in addition to the Salary.	Whether the Officer resides within the walls of the Institution.
John Phillips, Acting Principal (University of Edinburgh).	General Superintendence.	None.	—	—	—
John Price, Vice Principal (Bala College). Constantly employed.	Teaching the English Language, History, and School Management.	125*l.*	No.	No.	Yes.
Hugh Jones, Tutor (Borough Road Training College). Constantly employed.	Teaching Mathematics, Geography, and Music.	110*l.*	No.	No.	Yes.
John Edmunds (Borough Road Training College). Occasionally employed.	Teaching Drawing	15*l.*	No.	No.	No.

TIME-TABLE.—July to December.

Time.	Division.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
6.30 to 7	I. II.	Reading Writing	Reading Dictation	Reading Writing	Reading Dictation	Reading Writing	Reading. Writing.
7 to 7.30	I. II.	Writing Reading	Dictation Reading	Writing Reading	Dictation Reading	Writing Reading	Writing. Reading.
9 to 10	I. II.	Grammar Euclid	School History	Etymology School Management	Grammar Euclid	History School	Welsh. Geography.
10 to 11	I. II.	Private Study	School	School Management	Private Study	Reading School	Arithmetic.
11 to 12	I. II.	Euclid Grammar	School Private Study	Mensuration	Euclid Grammar	Private Study School	Natural Philosophy.
2 to 2.45	I. II.	Reading Mapping	School Writing	Reading Mapping	Examination of Books.	Algebra. School.	
2.45 to 3.30	I. II.	Composition Geography	School Private Study	Writing Arithmetic	Composition	Private Study. School.	
3.30 to 4.15	I. II.	Mapping Reading	Drawing	Mapping Reading	Music	Drawing.	
4.15 to 5	I. II.	Geography Composition		Arithmetic Writing			
6.30 to 8	I. II.	Music.	Principles of Arithmetic.	History Algebra	English Language.	Geography. History.	

Reading	4½ hours.	Arithmetic, Principles of	1¼ hours.	Natural Philosophy	1 hours.
English Language	3½ ,,	,, Practice	1¾ ,,	Dictation	1 ,,
Composition	1½ ,,	Euclid	2 ,,	Writing	2¾ ,,
History	2 ,,	Music	3 ,,	Practising School	5 ,,
Etymology	½ ,,	Mapping	1½ ,,	Drawing	3 ,,
School Management	1½ ,,	Geography	2 ,,	Examination of Books	¾ ,,
Welsh	1 ,,	Algebra	2 ,,	Mensuration	1 ,,

NUMBER OF STUDENTS.	Queen's Scholars.	Other Students.
No. of students for whom accommodation is provided	17	3
Annual fee paid by each student	—	£13
No. resident at Lady-day 1860	17	3
No. who left during year ending Lady-day 1860	18	2
No. who entered during year ending Lady-day 1860	17	3
Total No. educated in the College since its establishment, Jan. 1858	43	7

Vacations allowed—A month in summer and a month in winter.

APPENDIX D.

TABULATED RESULTS OF EXAMINATION, CHRISTMAS, 1860.

Per-centage in each Subject of Candidates examined who obtained Marks of Excellent, Good, or Fair.

MALE STUDENTS of the FIRST YEAR.

Total Number of Students, 19.

Subject.	No. taking the subject.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
Grammar	19	- -	10·53	57·89	68·42
Geography	19	- -	- -	74·94	78·94
History	19	- -	- -	26·31	26·31
Arithmetic	19	- -	15·79	47·36	63·15
Euclid	19	- -	26·31	68·42	94·73
Algebra	19	- -	5·26	15·79	21·05
Music	18	- -	- -	5·56	5·56
School Management	19	- -	10·53	73·68	84·21
Reading	19	15·79	5·26	47·37	68·42
Spelling	19	- -	73·68	26·32	100·00
Penmanship	19	- -	15·79	84·21	100·00
Welsh	12	33·33	50·00	16·67	100·00

REPORT, *for the Year* 1860, *by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools*, SCOTT NASMYTH STOKES, Esq., B.A., *on the* ROMAN CATHOLIC TRAINING COLLEGES *for* SCHOOLMASTERS *at* HAMMERSMITH, *and for* SCHOOLMISTRESSES *at* LIVERPOOL *and* ST. LEONARD'S-ON-SEA.

MY LORDS,

IN former years separate reports upon the Roman Catholic Training Colleges have been presented by different inspectors. It is now for the first time the duty of one inspector to report upon them all, and it will be convenient to throw together the remarks suggested by the condition of each of them. The importance, indeed, of these institutions would justify the appropriation of a larger portion of time and attention than the ordinary duties of a large district have allowed me to give to them; but the danger of hasty conclusions after an acquaintance, which in the case of one college at least, is far from being so thorough as is desirable, will be avoided by close adherence to principles established by the experience of others.

NUMBER AND SITUATION OF COLLEGES.

Number and situation of colleges.

There are three Roman Catholic colleges in operation; one for male students at Brook Green, Hammersmith, and two for female students, situated in Mount Pleasant, Liverpool, and upon the cliff between Hastings and St. Leonard's-on-Sea. These situations have been criticized. The district of Hammersmith, it is said, lies low, and is not inhabited by a Catholic population large enough to supply children for the practising school; a crowded town like Liverpool is not favourable to health; while St. Leonard's contains scarcely any poor Catholics, and is remote from nearly all the pupil-teacher schools. Objections urged too late deserve perhaps but little consideration. The colleges have been established where they stand, and it only remains to make the best of them. Answers, however, can be found. Hammersmith, if low, is not worse in that respect than Chelsea and Battersea —not to say, Oxford and Cambridge. Means, too, have been successfully taken to increase the attendance at the practising school there. Liverpool students, though in a town, enjoy the advantage of spacious grounds for recreation, and have preserved their health remarkably well; while distance has not deterred a considerable number of pupil-teachers from seeking admission at St. Leonard's. Experience proves the colleges to be fairly placed.

TENURE AND MANAGEMENT.

Tenure and management.

Their tenure exhibits a contrast worth notice. Hammersmith, originally founded in 1851, and further enlarged in 1856, was aided by grants of 1,676*l.* and 2,500*l.* respectively. The institution is, therefore, settled in trust for the specific purpose of training Roman Catholic schoolmasters, and the management legally resides in the members of the Catholic Poor School Committee. The other colleges received no grants towards their erection, and remain the property of private individuals, who are content for the present to devote them to the training of schoolmistresses, but possess the power of diverting them to other uses. This arrangement, under which Liverpool and St. Leonard's were easily and economically opened, is not free from risk and even from some present disadvantage. Circumstances may arise which will induce the proprietors of one or other of the colleges, or simultaneously of both, to resolve upon abandoning the particular work of preparing teachers for schools; and in that event the public will be suddenly asked to provide within a few months, and without aid from your Lordships, for the accommodation of a large number of students, and will have to procure governesses capable of training them. Such a shock would be dangerous, if not fatal. Happily it is very unlikely to be inflicted. But meantime the independence of the colleges has its drawback, since they enjoy little external support from the higher classes, and, on the other hand, good persons of rank and wealth are not attracted towards institutions which, viewed socially or religiously, should command their warmest sympathy. If the Government, besides contributing the largest portion of the income, is permitted also to monopolize the interest, it will be idle to complain of the influence of Her Majesty's inspectors. That influence would be at once reduced to its proper proportions by a due display of sympathy and liberality on the part of private individuals.

BUILDINGS AND ACCOMMODATION.

Buildings and accommodation.

The premises of the Hammersmith College comprise an old house with new buildings on either side of it. The house is appropriated to the use of the principal and masters; while on the one hand lie the practising school and class-rooms, with dormitories for twenty students, and on the other a range of buildings complete in themselves, affording accommodation for fifty students more. In design and execution the new premises appear to be remarkably good, and both inside and out they are maintained in excellent condition. The arrangements for warming and ventilating the rooms work satisfactorily. In the grounds a ball-court and gymnasium afford active recreation, and a field in the immediate neighbourhood has been rented as a cricket-ground, where that manly game is played in the true English mode, not always followed by Catholic school-boys.

The whole of the Liverpool College is new. Expressly designed for its purpose by the architect, who had already planned the latest additions to Hammersmith, it could scarcely fail to give satisfaction. In ventilation, however, as well as in means of warming the studies and lecture-rooms, I consider the plans imperfect, and in case of fire serious danger may be apprehended, since the only staircase is constructed of oak. Means of escape, indeed, into the adjoining house from the dormitories lessens the risk of serious accident, and no doubt watchfulness is never relaxed ; yet in a public institution I cannot but think that it would have been safer to provide more staircases than one, and to build at least one staircase of stone. The college affords excellent accommodation for sixty students.

At St. Leonard's new buildings have been added to a primary school and teacher's house ; and the college, though narrow and lofty and having all its rooms bounded by outer walls, contains within itself every material convenience for training sixty teachers. Separate cells indeed have not yet been partitioned off for so large a number, but there is space for all when required. Meantime one of the dormitories is assigned to the girls attending a middle school.

Upon the accommodation for 70 male students and 120 females thus afforded by the three Roman Catholic Training Colleges two important questions arise. Is the size of the colleges proportioned to the number of pupil-teachers who expect to obtain admission into them? and is the number of teachers they are likely to send forth, when compared with the wants of primary schools, inadequate, adequate, or excessive?

If all the students took advantage of the entire course of two years' training, the annual vacancies, with the colleges at full work, would every year admit thirty-five male and sixty female students. In practice the number of vacancies will be larger, since some students every Christmas leave at the end of their first year. Now the returns printed with the Minutes of 1859–60 show that the Roman Catholic apprentices upon 31 December 1859 numbered 256 males and 553 females, or on the average, 51 males and 111 females in each of the years of apprenticeship. The strict enforcement of the just rule refusing apprentices to uncertificated teachers, the limitation in number of apprentices bound to the same teacher, and the withdrawal of privileges from schools which have reared Queen's scholars have checked the increase of pupil-teachers, but have not actually diminished their numbers. They will now remain stationary or multiply very slowly. Making allowance for unavoidable failures, I think that 162 male and female apprentices will not from year to year be found more than adequate to fill with promising students the 125 vacancies which the colleges are likely to offer to them. Thus, while the colleges may hope to be filled with suitable subjects, no studious apprentice need despair of obtaining admission. Some effort to regulate the vacancies is desirable in order that a fixed number of places may be annually offered for competition.

There remains for consideration the more important question, whether the number of teachers trained in the colleges when thus filled with students will correspond with the number of schools seeking certificated masters and mistresses. To train too many students would be manifestly unfair, both to the State, which mainly supports them at college, and to the older teachers, who must surely suffer from the pressure of competition when the masters outnumber the schools; to train too few students would raise salaries unduly and abandon a certain number of schools to inefficient management. It is of moment that the supply of teachers be adjusted to the demand for their services. From the Tables printed within your Lordships' Minutes I find that the number of annual-grant departments inspected in 1859 was 414 and that upon the last day of that year 286 certificated teachers were employed in conducting them. The deficit of certificated teachers, one of whom ought to be engaged for every annual-grant department, was therefore 128 at the close of 1859. But after the December examination of that year there left the—

Hammersmith	College	15	certificated	students.
Liverpool	,,	34	,,	,,
St. Leonard's	,,	10	,,	,,

In addition to 59 students thus sent into schools, 27 teachers already occupied in school work gained certificates in the same examination. The accession of these two classes of newly certificated teachers would in the beginning of 1860 reduce to 43 the deficit of certificates shown to exist upon 31 December 1859; but the annual supply of trained students greatly exceeds this number. The—

Hammersmith	College	might produce	35	certificates	every year.
Liverpool	,,	,,	30	,,	,,
St. Leonard's	,,	,,	30	,,	,,

True it is that the results hitherto obtained have been smaller. On an average of the last five years

Hammersmith has sent forth 10 certificates a year.
Liverpool ,, 23 ,, ,,
St. Leonard's ,, 7 ,, ,,

But the numbers steadily rise, and there is no reason to anticipate a pause in their advance. As yet, perhaps, no sufficient data for ascertaining the length of a teacher's service have been collected in this country. My own observation,—so limited, indeed, as to amount to little more than conjecture,—leads me to think, that on the average, teachers will not be found to serve longer than eight years in Roman Catholic schools. To discuss here the various causes which shorten a teacher's career would be superfluous. If I am right in assuming eight years as the average period of service, then the Roman Catholic schools already under inspection will require 50 recruits every year to maintain the present staff of certificated teachers, and of the 93 students annually expected from the colleges 43 will seek places either as second teachers in large schools now imperfectly taught by one master, or in the new schools which are always being built, or in old schools seeking grants for the first time. But with the growth of the body of certificated teachers the number of new hands needed to compensate for annual losses will also rise, and those forced to seek work beyond the range of annual-grant schools will decrease, until, when certificates have reached 750, the annual supply from the colleges will be wholly absorbed in keeping up the force regularly employed in inspected schools. That the Roman Catholics of Great Britain require, and can support 750 elementary school-rooms is not an extravagant opinion. Already in 1859 the annual-grant departments actually inspected numbered 414. In 1860 they cannot, I believe, have fallen short of 450, and for some years to come they may be expected to multiply at the rate of 40 or 50 a year. The wants of many important districts are still most imperfectly met. For example, in 1859 Yorkshire, with 76 missions, had but 16 aided schools, Staffordshire, with 40 missions, but 12 schools, and Shropshire, with 13 missions, but one school; and I have lately learned with surprise from a priest intimately acquainted with the schools of Berkshire, Hampshire, Kent, and Sussex, that even those counties are desirous of employing many more certificated teachers than they have as yet been able to engage. So far I have neglected to estimate the accessions which may be anticipated from the successful examination of untrained persons already in charge of schools. Their number is very doubtful. For some years, indeed, few male candidates of this class have presented themselves for examination, and the female candidates, though more numerous, have been drawn almost exclusively from communities of religious teachers. I anticipate that the number of such candidates will rapidly fall off and finally disappear. This element of doubt need not disturb the calculation which has been made, and which goes to show that the comparative numbers of apprenticed pupil-teachers, of students in training colleges, and of primary school-rooms, have been mutually well adjusted. Roman Catholic apprentices are not out of proportion to the college accommodation, nor can the college students become more numerous than the demands upon them, provided that managers of schools wisely take advantage of fixed opportunities to secure the services, until now unattainable, of trained teachers.

The accommodation afforded by the Liverpool college is fully occupied by 19 students of the second year, and 42 of the first year. At Hammersmith the numbers in residence show 14 second-year students, and 27 in the first year, with unoccupied room for 29 additional scholars. At St. Leonard's there are 16 students in the second year, an equal number in the first year, with a preparatory class of 11, and space (were the fittings completed) for 17 more inmates. These are the numbers seen by me in 1860; but the following Table, compiled from returns of the respective colleges, presents some trifling variations:—

Name of Training College.	Room for.	In Residence.		Admitted between Lady-day 1859 and Lady-day 1860.		Left between Lady-day 1859 and Lady-day 1860.		Number Trained.		Date of Establishment.
		Queen's Scholars.	Others.	Queen's Scholars.	Others.	Queen's Scholars.	Others.	Queen's Scholars.	Others.	
Hammersmith (Male).	70	42	1	27	1	14	3	54	22	1851
Liverpool (Female).	70	54	9	35	9	30	2	100	15	1856
St. Leonard's-on-Sea (Female).	60	39	0	16	7	11	0	35	0	1856

LECTURERS.

The teaching force remains without material change, and continues to deserve the approbation expressed in former years; but Hammersmith is threatened with a severe loss, through the weakly health of the Rev. Joseph Capel, Vice-Principal, Lecturers.

upon whom the intellectual management of the college has mainly devolved. Mr. Capel's admirable qualifications for the post, will, I think, make the choice of a competent successor, as difficult as it is important. Mr. Walker undertakes a larger number of subjects than formerly, and I am told that in the winter months an interesting and useful course of lectures, upon legal and constitutional history, was delivered by Mr. W. F. Finlason, Barrister-at-law. The Rev. T. Graham, now in holy orders, bears a large share in the scientific instruction of the second year's students with excellent results. A lecture which he gave in my presence upon the Correction of the Calendar was complete and effective. Mr. S. Johnson, a certificated student of the college, lectured to the first year's men upon the geography of the United States. His matter, though elementary, scarcely seemed to be appropriated by his hearers. Experience will lead him to insist more largely upon principles, and to use his facts in illustration, and will thus afford him a stronger grasp upon the students' minds.

Model lessons have been given by Mr. Capel exclusively, although the other lecturers attend the practising school for the purpose of observing the students at work, and of collecting hints for their own guidance. Mr. Capel's lesson on climate to the boys of the first class displayed all the characteristics which young masters should strive to imitate; and I cannot forbear from repeating my regret that one so highly gifted with unusual powers should, by ill-health, be lost to the cause of education.

In Liverpool, Miss Lescher, the head governess, and Miss Pottinger, mistress of the practising school, undertake the model lessons; and from personal observation, extending over several years, and confirmed during my last inspection, I can attest the eminent fitness of these ladies to perform a duty on which the practical effects of training so much depend.

At St. Leonard's, Miss Hunt, mistress of method, was kind enough to give a model lesson upon logical grammar, the matter of which was as solid as the manner was graceful. Reviewing my impressions of what I heard and saw, I am happy to record the opinion, that, in reference to model lessons for imitation, the three colleges possess (if only Mr. Capel can be retained) teachers as accomplished as the country can produce.

PRACTISING SCHOOLS.

Practising schools.

With the practising schools, satisfaction so unmixed cannot be expressed; yet the laws of the science of education, or formation of character, have not been so firmly established that the heads of any training college can afford to neglect the verification to be gained from constant contact with children individually and in masses; nor are the precepts of the art of teaching so plain that any set of students can be trusted to apply them without long practice under the eye of an experienced master. For the professors, therefore, and the students alike, a good practising school must be a fundamental requirement in every college. Here all authorities are agreed. The art of teaching cannot be acquired by preparation for an examination, or from lectures on method alone. Useful as these are, they form an amateur, and not a practical teacher. It is in the practising school that the student takes the stamp which will characterize his future career. It is the practising school, and not the class-list, which makes the teacher.

The attendance at the Hammersmith practising school has increased through the establishment of two orphanages, which send their inmates to the day-school; this is a gain. An improvement has been effected in the arrangement of desks now raised on graduated platforms. The discipline appeared to be exceedingly good, and Mr. Marshall's report praises every subject of instruction. I lament the youth of the boys; many, perhaps most of them, are mere infants, who would be better placed in a school of another kind; for this probably there is no remedy. But the students do not seem to me to have seen enough of the school. It has been owing to the Vice-Principal's health that his model lessons have been given, not in the school, but to a class of boys drafted into one of the lecture-rooms, and the desire to save so valuable an officer justifies any attempt to lessen his heavy labours. Still the second year's students ought, as a rule, to spend much time in the practising school, to keep the registers for a full week, and to make up the averages, to give lessons in every elementary subject to each of the classes under proper supervision, until some degree of success has been attained in all of them, or at least until glaring defects have been corrected. Nothing short of this amount of practice will qualify a student for even a second master's place.

At Liverpool, as explained in my report for 1859, so much is attempted, and with general success. During 1860 I have seen 42 former students at work in their own schools, and I find that 24 of them deserve to be ranked as good schoolmistresses, 17 as fair, and there is only one case of comparative failure, attributable to circumstances of health and position: such are the satisfactory effects of lengthened practice while in training. Still the Liverpool practising school remains without any adequate infants' department, and I must consider this a radical defect. A large number, more than half, I think, of the year's applications from managers of schools have inquired for infants' mistresses, and only two or three of the students could be recommended as thoroughly qualified for such situations. True it is, that two of the parochial schools, not far distant from the college, now possess well-arranged infants' rooms, which have been made available for the students' practice; but it must be allowed, on the other hand, that no department can really serve the purpose, which is not under the direct control of the mistress of method, with furniture, apparatus, time-table, registers, and books illustrative of her lectures, with a course of instruction and methods of teaching in exact conformity with her principles, and readily accessible to the students at all hours. Such a school can only exist within the college precincts.

At St. Leonard's more serious reasons exist for questioning the sufficiency of the arrangements for practice in teaching. The primary school there is conducted in a room which cannot be accepted as a model in shape, fittings, or furniture. The attendance, too small for the purposes of practice, comprises children of all ages; and what occasions greater difficulty, is partly composed of middle school girls, boarded and lodged in the premises. An examination of the children was not included among the objects of my visit to the college; but by one of the students, who had not previously taught before an inspector, they were made to read, and their performance I thought moderate; while the listless indifference with which they received the polished lesson of the mistress of method created a low impression of their intelligence. Writing in the interest of the college, I have no doubt that the formation of efficient practising schools is of primary importance, and deserves the immediate attention of the authorities. If it be true that schools in the south of England are chiefly small, it is equally true that even a small school needs a trained teacher, that in teaching the most elementary subjects selection of method produces failure or success, and that good methods must be diligently practised in the training college before they can be faithfully carried out in the primary school.

STUDENTS' GALLERY LESSONS.

Gallery lessons by students.

Only one of the students of St. Leonard's, who had been ill during Mr. Marshall's inspection, was required to teach a class in my presence. The rest had already performed that exercise, and had obtained their marks for it. Each of the students in

Liverpool and Hammersmith gave a lesson for about half an hour, and I valued their respective performances to the best of my judgment. The Hammersmith men acquitted themselves fairly, and on the average showed as much teaching power as could be expected under the disadvantage to which I have alluded. Some of the lessons in Liverpool were remarkably good, and deserved special praise. But, if a limited experience will excuse the expression of opinion, I must avow my dissatisfaction with the present system of ascertaining the teaching merits of normalists. That system adopts the gallery lesson as the criterion of teaching, and awards high marks to students who perform such an exercise well, on the supposition that they have given proof of practical ability. Now, it has happened that as the province of the primary school has been restricted and defined, and as good reading, writing, spelling, and calculating on the part of the scholars are adopted as the test of the instruction, so gallery lessons have fallen into desuetude, and simultaneous answering which cloaked so much ignorance is now universally discouraged. Beyond the general objection there is a special difficulty inherent in gallery lessons attempted within a practising school. Here, from the unusual conditions of their school-life, the children will be exceedingly sharp, well-informed, and quick at reply. The ordinary subjects of gallery lessons have been exhausted, and the alternative lies before a student of reducing his lesson to examination, or of selecting ambitious matter for his display. Hence it will happen that the best gallery lessons are those which one would least wish to hear in a primary school. Considered as evidence of practical ability to conduct a school, does such a lesson merit a high or a low mark? With submision to better authorities, I am strongly urged to recommend a change in the teaching ordeal, with the object of conducting the trial of the student under conditions similar to those of the common school. This might even be accomplished without additional sacrifice of the inspector's time, under some such plan as the following :—Let two students be introduced at once into the practising school, and placed in charge of two classes before the inspector, who will allot one hour for their lessons. Their time might be divided between four lessons, of fifteen minutes each. Each student must, within the hour, give two quiet lessons (*e.g.*, writing, dictation, or slate arithmetic, with the black-board), and two attended by more vocal effort, of which, reading should, I think, always be one; and the other mental arithmetic, grammar, geography, or history, at the inspector's discretion. Meantime, two other students might be employed in writing copy-lines, and in setting upon the black-board sums for the particular class which they would have received notice to teach. In testing the powers of students trained for infants' schools, the gallery lesson would, of course, retain its appropriate place. Under some such scheme as I have ventured to sketch, I believe that we might arrive at a juster appreciation than is now possible of the comparative merits of the students as school-teachers, with the further advantage of substituting the sober realities of every-day school-work for the exciting display of the exceptional gallery lesson. Of the alternative subjects proposed by the students, for my choice, three by each, I wish only to say, that they confirm my decided preference for reading, writing, and arithmetic.

READING.

Reading. At St. Leonard's the exercise in reading had been already performed. I heard the students of both years read at Hammersmith and Liverpool. The reading at Hammersmith was generally intelligent, but there is not that decided superiority in the men of the second year over those of the first which one would wish to hear. Their reading of prose showed no striking advance, while their more difficult trial in Shakespeare was scarcely successful. Of ordinary reading, indeed, a hard dramatic work of the Elizabethan era cannot be a fair test, especially with young persons unfamiliar with the theatre or with superior recitation. Few scholars perhaps would care to read Æschylus before an audience who had seen the acting of Cleandrus and Myniscus. For a young schoolmaster Shakespeare is as severe a trial.

From the female students nothing so difficult is expected. At Liverpool they recited Goldsmith or Wordsworth with feeling and taste, and read Lingard's History with accuracy and expression. With a few exceptions the second year's students exhibited in their reading the superior refinement of voice and apprehension which a prolonged residence with ladies of cultivated mind is calculated to confer.

TIME-TABLES.

Time-tables. The distribution of time among the various subjects of study in the three colleges will be found in the subjoined Table.

ANALYSIS OF TIME-TABLES, showing the Distribution of Hours of Study for One Week.

Subjects.	Hammersmith, Students of		Liverpool, Students of		St. Leonard's, Students of	
	2nd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	1st Year.
	Hours.	Hours.	Hours.	Hours	Hours.	Hours.
Religious Knowledge	6	6	9	9	3	3
School Management -	6	4	7	2½	5	3
Grammar - -	4	6	3½	4	4*	4*
Arithmetic - -	4	6	4½	5½	4†	5†
History - - -	4	4	4½	4½	4	4
Geography - -	4	4	4	4	3¼	3¼
Latin or Algebra -	6	6	–	–	–	–
Euclid - - -	–	4	–	–	–	–
Reading - - -	2	2	1	1	4‡	3‡
Drawing - - -	4	4	3½	3	8	8
Music - - -	4	4	2½	2	6§	6‖
Written Examination	2	2	4	5	8¶	8¶
Needlework - -	–	–	4½	4½	3½	3½
Writing - - -	–	–	1	1½	–	–
Domestic Economy -	–	–	1	1½	–	–
Practice in ditto -	–	–	3½	3½	–	–
Total No. of hours -	46	52	53½	51½	52¾	50¾

* With Literature. † With Algebra. ‡ With Needlework.
§ With French. ‖ With Latin. ¶ With Private Study.

N.B.—The St. Leonard's time-table comprises :—For second year's students, Literature, Physical Science, Algebra, Blackstone's Commentaries, Euclid, French, Music, and Drawing; for first year's students, Literature, Physical Science, Algebra, Blackstone's Commentaries, Euclid, Latin, Music, and Drawing; but the time devoted to these subjects respectively is not stated.

The variations here exhibited deserve notice, but I wish to reserve for another occasion the remarks which they suggest.

SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS.

System of accounts.

My instructions for the current year directed particular attention to the system of accounts adopted by the colleges, and upon inquiry I find existing plans susceptible of improvement.

Hammersmith.

At Hammersmith only one book has been kept, showing on one side the exact receipts and on the other side the actual expenditure mixed with liabilities incurred. This book is made up every quarter, but no balance carried forward. It shows therefore the receipts for three months, and in a rough way the cost of maintaining the college for the same period;

but as entries are made on the creditor side which represent no real payments, the whole is of course worthless in any recognized system of book-keeping. There is no banker's book. Indeed, the early struggles of the college seem to have left it in debt, of which the amount is gradually lessened by every receipt of money. I would strongly urge upon the managers the necessity of ascertaining at an early day (the 31st March 1861 seems the most proper) the exact financial position of the college, with the view of freeing it from every liability incurred up to that time, and giving it a hopeful start without encumbrance or debt. A banker's account would then, I should think, become highly desirable. At all events a cash-book in a columnar form should be regularly kept, and I need not observe that no fictitious entries should ever be made in it, or in any other account book. What there has been of irregularity has originated, I am sure, in the excellent intention of allowing the college to work itself gradually out of debt; but the managers will act prudently in terminating a state of affairs which cannot fail to harass the Principal, and hinder the progress of the college. Some method of auditing the accounts should be introduced.

Liverpool. At Liverpool the accounts are kept in a minute form, with creditable regularity. The college kitchen, however, and the cooks produce the meals for a certain number of apprentices, who occupy an adjoining house, and the expenses of living are apportioned between the two classes of inmates. The superior explains that this arrangement promotes economy by saving fuel and service, and also benefits the students, since no dish is ever offered to them a second time, and any remnants of their meals are otherwise disposed of. She is ready, however, should your Lordships so desire, to engage a second cook and to employ a separate kitchen for the preparation of meals for the resident apprentices, and by this means to isolate the college accounts from any other expenses whatever. I do not know that it will be necessary to insist upon the change. These apprentices, equally with the students, are in training for service as schoolmistresses under your Lordships' Minutes. Their residence, advantageous unquestionably to themselves and their families and the schools they are to instruct, is likewise of benefit to the students by affording them a practical insight into the best methods of managing and teaching apprentices; but as the Government stipends for pupil-teachers barely suffice for their maintenance in an economical manner, it may be feared that the imposition of extra expense will prove an obstacle to their admission. Moreover, in apportioning the joint expenses great pains are taken to arrive at an equitable division, and the results for the training college are entered month by month, under all the appropriate heads of expenditure. On the average the residents cost in 1859, 18*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* each for board washing, wages, fuel, and medicine. The receipts are all recorded with minute accuracy, and every liability incurred is regularly met. The charges for rent and salaries, excepting 80*l.* paid to the chaplain, represent the estimated value of accommodation and services given gratuitously, and are balanced by the entry per contra of an equal amount supposed to be received in subscriptions.

St. Leonard's.

At St. Leonard's separate accounts for the college have not been kept. Owing to the failure in supply of water it has been found unsafe to use the large close stove of the college kitchen, and the students' dinner is cooked in the neighbouring convent, and carried down to their refectory. As long as this plan is continued distinct accounts will be impossible, and there is reason to fear that the food of the students will not be so entirely fresh and wholly provided and cooked for their separate use as it ought to be. As the convent and ladies' boarding school, standing on higher ground than the college, are properly supplied with water, there would not seem to be great difficulty in providing for the culinary purposes of the lower institution. Or, if needful, an open range might be substituted for the dangerous stove. No doubt, the principal will find means to meet your Lordships' requirement that the students meals must be cooked within the college. When this is done the difficulty of keeping accounts will be lessened. Up to the present time, the expenditure has been estimated only and not accurately ascertained. The board of every resident has been taken at 20*l.* a year, exclusively of medical attendance, washing, wages, fuel, and other housekeeping expenses. The result (28*l.* for 1859) there can be little doubt is extravagantly high. At all events, it is guessed merely and not vouched by books. Charges are made for rent and tuition in the same manner as at Liverpool. I have no doubt that the authorities, now that the importance of the matter has been pressed upon them, will at once admit the necessity of modifying their arrangements so as to keep articles of consumption supplied for the college entirely distinct from the convent and ladies' school, and will from the beginning of 1861 institute for the training school a system of book-keeping designed to record with exactness every item of receipt and expenditure. That the college may continue suitable for the training of Queen's scholars under your Lordships' Minutes it is indispensable for them to do so.

Anxiety caused by possible reduction of grants.

The possibility of a reduction of grants has created considerable anxiety in the colleges. Upon the liberal scale now in use, two of them have not yet been able to fill their room with students. A reduction would destroy their prospect of doing so, and at the same time curtail the future supply of primary teachers. Any measure of the kind, however the consequences might by recourse to other means be averted, would certainly be received with regret by the supporters of the Government system of education. It is fair to state, on the other hand, that many young persons from time to time seek admission at Liverpool at their own or their friends' expense.

To offer apologies for the freedom with which I have given opinions, in accord with the authority of others, upon the topics referred by your Lordships to my consideration, would be to doubt the sincerity of the promoters of the training colleges. For these institutions it is more important to be sound in condition than to be praised in a report, and advantage will sooner accrue to them from independent sentiments than from the flattery of blind panegyric. Much that has been written will prove that I am not insensible to their merits. All are conducted with the pure aim of promoting solid education by the training of virtuous and capable teachers, and officers who perform their own duties so admirably will not blame in me the attempt to discharge mine with integrity and a good conscience.

QUEEN'S SCHOLARS OF CHRISTMAS 1860.

New Queen's scholars.

As intimately connected with the prospects of the colleges, the examination of candidates for Queen's scholarships held in December 1860, and the list of scholars lately issued, deserve close attention. The number of candidates competing for scholarships will measure with some accuracy the value attached to a course of training and the intensity of wish to obtain it, while the proportion of successful competitors will show how far the candidates have been properly prepared for this crowning examination during their preparatory service as pupil-teachers.

The number of female apprentices from Roman Catholic schools, who offered themselves for scholarships in December 1860, viz., 73 at Liverpool and 18 at St. Leonard's, was large enough to demonstrate that the advantages afforded by the training colleges are duly valued among the pupil-teachers of girls' and infants' schools. Success was attained by 50 of them, of whom 22 were placed in the first class and 28 in the second. But 41 failed in their attempt, representing 45 per cent. of all the candidates. Thus while as many young women as the colleges can accommodate desire to enter, only half of them had been so prepared as to deserve scholarships, and the consequence is that the class of first year's scholars at St. Leonard's will be very small. On the one hand, we have 42 apprentices kept in school for five years, at a cost to the public purse of 3,150*l.*, and receiving daily lessons at a further charge of about 820*l.*, but yet failing to spell correctly, or to work common sums or show moderate proficiency in some other elementary subjects, and therefore rejected as below the standard of competency. On the other hand, we have a training college half empty because so many candidates for scholarships have failed. Who is answerable for this double disappointment? I cannot conceal my conviction that the failure of so large a number of pupil-teachers is discreditable to the schoolmistresses from whom they have received instruction. Last year, in my report on one of the colleges, I named the places where failures had occurred among the candidates examined before me. As the present report refers to all the Roman Catholic colleges, I give for 1860 a complete list of a similar kind. There is but one cure for the evil—hard work and frequent written exercises. If apprentices are inveterately careless or negligent, or incapable, their indentures should be cancelled. If, on the other side, any mistress, as is possible, though I trust most improbable, should omit the regular instruction of 7½ hours every week, an apprentice should complain to the school-manager, and, if necessary, to the inspector, who will know how to apply a remedy.

TABLE showing the Number and Success of Candidates presented by Roman Catholic Schools at the Scholarship Examination, 1860.

Locality.	MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Candidates.	Scholars.	Candidates.	Scholars.
Accrington - - - -	–	–	1	0
Airdrie - - - - -	1	1	2	1
Barnsley - - - -	1	1	–	–
Bath - - - - -	–	–	1	0
Birmingham - - - -	–	–	3	1
Blackburn - - - -	–	–	3	0
Bolton - - - - -	–	–	1	1
Bristol - - - - -	–	–	2	0
Burnley - - - - -	–	–	2	0
Chelsea - - - - -	–	–	2	2
Chorley - - - - -	–	–	1	1
Derby - - - - -	–	–	1	1

Table showing Number and Success of Candidates, &c.—*cont.*

Locality.	MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Candidates.	Scholars.	Candidates.	Scholars.
Durham	–	–	1	0
Edinburgh	1	0	1	1
Falkirk	–	–	1	0
Galashiels	–	–	1	0
Glasgow	3	1	7	6
Great Haywood	–	–	1	0
Hampton on the Hill	–	–	1	0
Hazlewood	–	–	1	1
Hull	–	–	1	0
Ince Blundell	–	–	1	0
Hurst Green	–	–	1	1
Kensington	–	–	1	1
Lancaster	–	–	1	1
Leeds	–	–	3	0
Liverpool	2	0	15	11
London	3	0	13	8
Longton	1	1	–	–
Manchester	1	0	3	2
Mortlake	–	–	1	1
Newport on Usk	1	1	1	0
Preston	2	0	2	2
Saint Asaph	–	–	1	0
Saint Helens	–	–	2	1
Sheffield	–	–	2	2
Stella	1	1	–	–
Stirling	–	–	3	1
Stockport	1	1	–	–
Sunderland	–	–	1	0
Warrington	2	0	–	–
Wigan	–	–	2	1
Wolverhampton	–	–	4	3
	20	7	91	50

Failures among Male Candidates 13 in 20, or 65 per cent.; Failures among Female Candidates 41 in 91, or 45 per cent.

In the foregoing Table I have shown the number and success of the male candidates as well as the females, and in every case the failures will be at once ascertained by subtracting the number of scholars from the number of candidates. As yet nothing has been said of males. Their case is far more grave than that of the other sex. The apprenticeship of about 50 young men expired with last year. That of this number only 16 (for of the 20 apprenticed candidates from Roman Catholic schools four at least belong to former years, and have been lately engaged as assistant masters,) should even seek the Queen's scholarship, would seem to indicate a prevalent indiposition to receive training. Such a state of feeling would be more serious than any proportion of failures, however large, and indeed its existence would fully account for any number of failures, and mar at once the whole plan for producing Roman Catholic schoolmasters. The small supply of candidates cannot be attributed to the distance of the apprentices' homes from the college, since the Catholic Poor School Committee undertakes to pay their travelling expenses to the place of examination, and even to send home again the unsuccessful—an arrangement which has the appearance of offering a reward to failure. Accidental causes may possibly have produced it, and another year may show a happier result, as former years have done. If, unfortunately, no improvement should take place, some inquiry must be made into the causes which frustrate the end and aim of apprenticeship. Meantime the failures among 20 candidates will be observed to stand at 13, or 65 per cent. A repulse so disgraceful is to be deplored, whether assignable to incapacity or disinclination. Surely the managers and masters of schools will exert themselves to prevent the recurrence of such an event.

I have the honor to be, &c.
SCOTT NASMYTH STOKES.

To the Right Honorable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX A.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

THE accounts of receipts and expenditure for the year 1860, as returned by the colleges, exhibit the following results. They must not be separated, however, from the remarks made in the body of this report.

INCOME.

—	Hammersmith.			Liverpool.			St. Leonard's.		
	£	s	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Annual subscriptions or donations - -	135	14	0	463	16	6	580	0	0
Grants from Catholic Poor School Committee	800	0	0	244	10	0	202	0	0
Fees of students paid by themselves - -	1	13	0	162	7	0		—	
,, ,, paid by patron - -	20	0	0		—			—	
*Government exhibitions for Queen's scholars -	845	5	0	896	15	0	527	0	0
†Government grants for students examined at Christmas, 1859 - - - -	527	0	0	689	6	8	325	6	8
Exhibitions from private patrons - -	-		-	-		-	121	0	0
Fees of practising school - - -	12	13	10		—			—	
Sundries - - - - - -	7	0	9	-		-	99	0	0
Adverse balance - - - - -	36	0	2		—			—	
£	2,385	7	1	2,456	15	2	1,854	6	8
*Number of Queen's scholars - - -		42			54			32	
†Numbers of students examined - -		30			52			28	

EXPENDITURE.

—	Hammersmith.			Liverpool.			St. Leonard's.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance from 1859	-		-	58	6	9		—	
Tuition, with chaplain	436	1	9	400	0	0	400	0	0
Practising school	65	0	0		—			—	
*Board of all residents	988	18	2½	937	13	7	702	0	0
†Washing of students	130	4	5½	38	3	1	82	0	0
‡Wages of servants	115	10	0	60	0	0	42	10	0
Fuel and lights	61	7	0	54	2	7	95	10	0
Other housekeeping expenses	115	5	0	42	3	5	88	5	7
Medical attendance	35	7	8	16	0	0	12	0	0
Books and stationery	76	14	3	20	4	1	70	0	0
Rent, rates, taxes, and insurance	89	9	5	490	4	10	319	19	0½
Garden, &c.	48	3	7	58	6	10	40	0	0
Other current expenses	81	19	2	253	4	7		—	
Extraordinary expenditure	141	6	7						
Balance in hand	-		-	27	5	5	2	2	0½
£	2,385	7	1	2,456	15	2	1,854	6	8

	Hammersmith.	Liverpool.	St. Leonard's.
*Number of residents	54	75	42
†Number of students	42	61	39
‡Number of servants	8	4	3

TABLE showing average Cost per head for Tuition, Board, and Lodging.

—	Hammersmith.			Liverpool.			St. Leonard's.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Tuition, with chaplain and books, per student	13	15	2	6	17	9	12	1	0
Board, with washing, wages, fuel, medical attendance, and sundries, per resident	26	16	4	15	1	11	24	6	9
Lodging, with rates, taxes, insurances, garden, repairs, and furniture, per resident	4	2	1	10	13	10	8	11	5

In 1859 there were spent in the colleges,—

	For Tuition, per Student.	For Board, per Student.
At Hammersmith	£23 7 4	£31 19 5
„ Liverpool	9 5 2	18 10 2
„ St. Leonard's	17 19 3	28 0 0

A comparison of the two years shows a reduction in all the colleges under every head in favour of 1860. The difference is,—

	For Tuition, per Student.	For Board per Student.
At Hammersmith	£9 12 2	£5 3 1
„ Liverpool	2 7 5	3 8 3
„ St. Leonard's	5 18 3	3 13 11

The cost, therefore, of teaching and boarding a student may be said to have been less in 1860 than in 1859, by the sum of 14*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*, at Hammersmith, 5*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* at Liverpool, and 9*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* at St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

At Hammersmith and Liverpool considerable sums are entered as neither current expenses nor outlay upon buildings. At Liverpool this expenditure is explained to have arisen from the necessity of providing bedding, &c., for an increased number of students, and of renewing household linen, &c. The item of 141*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* similarly charged at Hammersmith is not explained, and the published accounts of 1859 include a charge of 207*l.* 16*s.* 0½*d.* under the same head.

APPENDIX B.

TABULATED RESULTS OF EXAMINATION, CHRISTMAS, 1860.

Per-centage in each Subject of Candidates examined who obtained Marks of Excellent, Good, or Fair.

HAMMERSMITH ROMAN CATHOLIC TRAINING COLLEGE.

MALE STUDENTS.

Second Year.

Total Number of Students, 13.

Subject.	Number taking the Subject.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
Grammar	13	- -	- -	38·46	38·46
Geography	13	- -	7·69	84·61	92·30
History	13	- -	30·76	46·15	76·92
Log. Arithmetic	3	—	—	—	—
Music	11	- -	36·36	18·18	54·54
School Management	13	7·69	7·69	61·54	76·92
Reading	13	- -	38·46	23·07	61·54
Spelling	13	- -	61·54	38·46	100·00
Penmanship	13	- -	15·38	84·61	100·00
Mechanics	2	—	—	—	—
Mathematics	1	- -	- -	100·00	100·00
English Literature	1	—	—	—	—
Latin	7	- -	- -	42·85	42·85
Report on Teaching	13	- -	23·07	76·92	100·00

First Year.

Total Number of Students, 27.

Subject.	Number taking the Subject.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
Grammar	27	- -	7·41	37·03	44·44
Geography	27	- -	7·41	66·66	74·07
History	27	—	—	—	—
Arithmetic	27	- -	3·70	55·55	59·25
Euclid	27	- -	11·11	59·25	70·37
Algebra	15	- -	- -	20·00	20·00
Latin	12	- -	8·33	41·67	50·00
Music	27	- -	7·41	29·62	37·03
School Management	27	- -	22·22	66·66	88·88
Reading	27	- -	18·52	66·66	85·18
Spelling	27	- -	62·96	37·03	100·00
Penmanship	27	- -	14·82	59·25	74·07

ST. LEONARD'S AND LIVERPOOL ROMAN CATHOLIC TRAINING COLLEGES.

FEMALE STUDENTS OF THE SECOND YEAR.

Subject.	St. Leonard's, Total Number of Students, 16.					Liverpool, Total Number of Students, 19.					Average.			
	Number taking the Subject.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.	Number taking the Subject.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
Arithmetic - - -	16	- -	37·50	50·00	87·50	19	10·53	63·15	10·53	84·21	5·71	51·43	28·57	85·71
Grammar - - -	16	- -	6·25	93·75	100·00	19	- -	84·21	15·79	100·00	- -	48·57	51·43	100·00
Geography - - -	16	- -	- -	31·25	31·25	19	- -	26·31	57·89	84·21	- -	14·28	45·71	59·99
History - - -	16	- -	6·25	87·50	93·75	19	- -	21·05	73·68	94·73	- -	14·28	80·00	94·28
School Management -	16	50·00	50·00	- -	100·00	19	5·26	78·95	15·79	100·00	25·71	65·72	8·57	100·00
Domestic Economy - -	16	- -	18·75	68·75	87·50	19	- -	31·58	57·89	89·47	- -	25·71	62·86	88·27
Industrial Skill - -	16	- -	18·75	56·25	75·00	19	- -	94·73	- -	94·74	- -	60·00	25·71	85·71
Music - - -	12	- -	8·33	25·00	33·33	17	- -	- -	29·41	29·41	- -	3·45	27·58	31·03
Reading - - -	16	6·25	50·00	37·50	93·75	19	10·53	47·36	42·11	100·00	8·57	48·57	40·00	97·14
Spelling - - -	16	- -	93·75	6·25	100·00	19	- -	94·73	5·26	100·00	- -	94·29	5·71	100·00
Penmanship - -	16	12·50	87·50	- -	100·00	19	5·26	57·89	31·58	94·73	8·57	71·43	17·14	97·14
Report on Teaching -	16	6·25	50·00	31·25	87·50	19	5·26	31·58	52·63	89·47	5·71	40·00	42·86	88·57
FEMALE STUDENTS OF THE FIRST YEAR.														
	Total Number of Students, 17.					Total Number of Students, 42.								
Arithmetic - - -	17	- -	23·52	41·18	64·70	42	2·38	35·71	40·48	78·57	1·69	32·21	40·67	74·57
Grammar - - -	16	- -	25·00	50·00	75·00	42	- -	26·19	61·90	89·09	- -	25·86	58·62	84·48
Geography - - -	16	- -	6·25	25·00	31·25	42	- -	9·52	50·00	59·52	- -	8·62	43·10	51·72
History - - -	16	- -	6·25	81·25	87·50	42	- -	16·66	80·95	97·61	- -	13·79	81·05	94·82
Management - -	16	6·25	93·75	- -	100·00	42	9·52	80·95	9·52	100·00	8·62	84·49	6·89	100·00
Domestic Economy - -	16	- -	50·00	43·75	93·75	42	14·29	35·71	42·85	92·85	10·34	39·66	43·10	93 10
Industrial Skill - -	16	- -	50·00	37·50	87·50	42	- -	23·81	51·52	83·33	- -	31·02	53·45	84 47
Music - - -	7	- -	- -	14·28	14·28	25	- -	- -	4·00	4·00	- -	- -	6·25	6·25
Reading - - -	17	11·76	41·18	47·06	100·00	42	4·76	28·57	52·38	85·71	6·78	32·20	50·85	89·83
Spelling - - -	16	- -	81·25	18·75	100·00	42	- -	85·71	14·29	100·00	- -	84·48	15·52	100·00
Penmanship - -	16	6·25	81·25	12·50	100·09	42	2·38	54·76	42·85	100·00	3·45	62·07	34·48	100·00

REPORT, *for the Year* 1860, *by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools,* E. WOODFORD, Esq., LL.D., *on the* CHURCH OF SCOTLAND TRAINING COLLEGE, EDINBURGH.

MY LORDS, Edinburgh, 16 March 1861.

MY report on the training college will this year be very brief.

There is no difference in the class time-tables for the session 1860 as compared with those in last year's report, nor in the subjects taught at the several hours.

Number of students.

The number of students during the late session was 160, divided as follows:—

—	Who have resided		Total.
	Less than 1 Year.	Between 1 and 2 Years.	
Queen's Scholars	64	50	114
Other Students	41	5	46
Total	105	55	160

Staff.

The staff of the training college is now as follows:—

Teachers.	*Subjects.*
1. Rev. James Currie, A.M., Principal.	School management, religious knowledge, music.
2. J. St. Clair, Lecturer	English, geography, music, Latin.
3. T. Core, A.M., Lecturer	Mathematics.
4. D. Fogo	Religious knowledge, history, Latin.
5. John Maclean	Writing and book-keeping.
6. Walter Ferguson	Drawing.
7. F. Brown	French.
8. Mrs. Christie	Sewing and cutting.

In the practising school there are:—

1. R. Anderson	Head-master.
2. W. Jolly	Assistant-master.
3. Miss Ross	Infant school.
4. Miss Mitchell	Assistant.
5. Mr. Mackinlay	(occasional).

TRAINING COLLEGE.

The most recent appointment is that of Mr. Fogo, who has to follow a very able predecessor in the same branches.

Lecturers.

There are now two Government paid lecturers in this college, viz., one on English literature, and one on mathematics, and I have elsewhere reported on them specially as follows:—

1. *English Literature.*—" Among the lectures which I heard was one in revision of the general syntax of the English language, and the explanation of particular deviations from it, from which I should anticipate a better appearance in the syntactical parsing of the papers worked at last examination than in those of preceding years."

2. *Lecturer on Mathematics.*—" Among the lectures that I heard was one on the solution of equations, of which a considerable number were gone over in the way of revision. On a subsequent day I had the attention of the class recalled to these exercises, and asked who among them would undertake to conduct the class, as lecturer, through any of the solutions that might be required. About one-fifth of the class stood up, and the one selected was successful in what seemed to be the most difficult exercise. The greater part of the class stood up for the rest, and the student selected was again successful."

I am still of opinion that this lecturer has to guard against proceeding faster than the great majority of the class are able to follow him, more especially in the exposition and illustration of principles, though these are in themselves clear and distinct.

Some differences between the principal and the lecturers, threatening seriously to affect the discipline and working of the institution, have been under the consideration of the acting committee of managers.

PRACTISING SCHOOL.

Practising school.

There is a considerable change in the staff of the Model and Practising school. Except the mistress in the infant department, there were formerly only the head-master and the pupil-teachers. There are now an assistant-master under the head-master, and assistant-mistress in the infant school department, besides an occasional assistant-master.

As there is not room in the practising school for all that apply for admission, it follows that the children need not be, as in point of fact they are not, of the lowest class, though they are not above that for which schools aided by Government are intended. This demand for admission might also be made the means, as in the case of the Heriot schools, for securing greater regularity of attendance, by holding the place forfeited on repeated absence without proper excuse. Both these circumstances are favourable to greater efficiency in the normal school, as compared with ordinary elementary schools. On the other hand, the introduction for an hour every day of students to teach the classes in the way of practice breaks the continuity of the course pursued by the master and his own assistants, and is often otherwise unfavourable to the attention, discipline, and progress of the class. These students, coming from different parts of the country, use every variety of the present very unsettled nomenclature in parsing, an evil which might be avoided by directing all to use some one of the forms. Upon the whole, the practising school is not in so high a state of efficiency as some elementary schools in different parts of the country, under what may be called first-class teachers, and especially in particular branches; but on the other hand, it never falls so very perceptibly below what may be called the average standard in any branch or class as many of the other schools do.

Infant department.

In the infant department it has been all along decidedly superior to any infant school in my district in all almost every respect, but especially in the very difficult and important task of securing individual attention.

Pupil-teachers.

Of the pupil-teachers in the training school I am not aware that any have failed to pass the examination for scholarships successfully. The boys have stood rather above average, and in the first class, though not often at the top of the list, some of the girls have attained to that position, but their appearance has on the whole been somewhat less satisfactory than that of the boys, and arithmetic has been generally their weak point

TRAINING COLLEGE.

Professional instruction.

I saw a very satisfactory specimen of the criticism lessons; and the instructions in method by the Principal are much the same as those recorded with some minuteness in my report of 1858, the chief difference being that the application of them in the practising school is now under the superintendence of a larger staff.

CHRISTMAS EXAMINATION.

TABLE of RESULTS.

Students.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Schedule.	Failure.	Total.
2nd Year, Males -	—	21	6	—	—	27
„ Females -	9	11	7	—	—	27
1st Year, Males -	5	19	17	3	11	55
„ Females -	6	16	17	4	8	51
Total - -	20	67	47	7	19	160

By this table it appears that no male student of the second year has attained to the first class; rather more than three-fourths are in the second class, and the rest are in the third class; none having failed.

Of the female students of the second year one-third are in first class, more than a third in the second, and the rest in the third; none having failed.

Of the first year's males, one-eleventh are in the first class, and one-fifth have failed; but of these last nearly one-half were not students during the session, but sat as former students, who have been for some time engaged in teaching. Of the rest about one-half are in the second class, and the remainder, except three, who are in the schedule to repeat the first year, are in the third class.

Of the female students of the first year there are a somewhat larger proportion in the first class, and a smaller proportion of failures, but only one of these last sat as a former student.

It may be right to remark, in connexion with these results, that the committee of management of the training college made last year the experiment of omitting in the course of instruction for the male students *history* to those of the first year, and *geography* to those of the second year, in the view that more might be gained by the increased attention that could thus be given to the other branches. The students, also, were under the impression that papers on these two subjects would not be laid down to them at the examination, and thus those of them that were previously so far advanced, that, with a little private preparation, they might have made a very fair appearance in them, had not that advantage. Such, therefore, as attempted either of these papers did so without any study and preparation throughout the year.

Reading. The reading of the students under examination is generally improved; none of the females were marked under fair, but of the males, 16 per cent. were under fair.

Teaching. The teaching under examination was also more satisfactory, especially their examination in grammar. The ordinary parsing that I had occasion to complain of in the report of last year, was conducted with general accuracy and readiness. In adverting to the comparative short-coming reported in 1858, it is but fair to the lecturer to notice his remark that he had less time to this part of his subject in that year than before or since, as indicated by the time-tables.

EXAMINATION for QUEEN'S SCHOLARSHIPS.

—	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Failure.	Total.
Males, Pupil-teachers - - -	19	26	5	50
" Not Pupil-teachers - - -	1	3	15	19
Females, Pupil-teachers - - -	12	5	6	23
" Not pupil-teachers - - -	6	16	17	39
Total - - - -	38	50	43	131

This table shows that one in ten of the male pupil-teachers have failed to obtain a scholarship, and that less than one-half of the remainder are in the first class.

Of the female pupil-teachers nearly one in four have failed, and two-thirds of the remainder are in the first class.

Of the males who have not been pupil-teachers about four-fifths have failed, and only one has attained to the first class. Of the females who have not been pupil-teachers, considerably less than one-half have failed, and one-third of the remainder have taken first class.

Of the subjects of examination for Queen's scholarships, school management is that in which most of the candidates fail. Those who have not been pupil-teachers are wholly unprepared for it, and seem alarmed by the heading of the paper; and I have reason to believe that very few of the pupil-teachers get any preparation for it beyond what they derive from their practice in the school, and their employment in keeping the register.

A similar remark is applicable to teachers, of whom many of the best in Scotland have never attended any training college. They look upon the paper on school management as drawn from a technical science, which they have not studied, instead of throwing themselves upon the results of their personal observation and experience by which they are guided in practice.

ACCOUNTS.

The accounts are forwarded herewith. (*See* Appendix A.)

I have the honor to be, &c.

ED. WOODFORD.

To the Right Honorable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX A.

ACCOUNT for the Year ending 31 December 1860.

INCOME.	£	s.	d.
Grants from Boards of Education, or other Public Bodies; not including Fees of Students	250	0	0
Fees of 536 Pupils in Model Schools, paid by themselves or their Relatives - -	477	10	5
Government Exhibitions for Queen's Scholars - -	2,388	5	0
Personal Allowances - -	264	0	0
Government Grants in respect of 130 Students examined at Christmas 1859, including fixed Grant - - - -	2,091	13	4
By Fees of the Female Boarding House - - - -	561	8	0
By Income arising from other Sources - - - -	28	9	0
	6,061	5	9
Balance from last Year -	131	0	0
Total Income - -	£6,192	5	9

EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Tuition - - - -	1,085	10	0
Cost of supporting Model or Practising Schools - - -	*409	8	0
Paid to Queen's Scholars, including Personal Allowances -	2,648	0	0
Wages of Two Servants, Fuel and Lights in Normal Schools, and other Housekeeping Expenses in Female Boarding House - - - -	953	13	5½
Medical Attendance for 154 Students - - - -	25	0	0
Books Apparatus, Printing, Stationery, Postages, and other Office Charges, Rent, Rates, Taxes, and Insurance - -	466	12	9
Replacement of Furniture and Repairs to Buildings - -	251	5	11½
Aid to Gaelic Students - -	275	18	8
Other current Expenses not included in the above, for Annual Examination, Cost of Hall, &c.	142	6	7
Total Current Expenditure -	£6,258	5	5

* This sum has reference only to tuition.

	£	s.	d.
Excess of Expenditure over Income - - -	65	19	8
Due Rent of Female Boarding House to Proprietor -	135	0	0
Total Excess chargeable to current Year - -	200	19	8

Expenditure for additional Buildings, or for the Enlargement of existing Buildings, nearly (accounts not yet rendered) - - £500†

Average Cost per head 40*l.* 12*s.*, calculated on 154 Students.

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† Not included in above statement.

APPENDIX B.

TABULATED RESULTS OF EXAMINATION, CHRISTMAS, 1860.

Per-centage in each Subject of Candidates examined who obtained Marks of Excellent, Good, or Fair.

The letter (L) after any subject denotes that a lecturer at the public expense is retained in the College.

MALE STUDENTS.

Second Year.

Total Number of Students, 27.

Subject.	Number taking the Subject.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
Religious Knowledge	27	- -	62·96	37·04	100·00
Church History	27	- -	33·33	44·44	77·77
Grammar (L)	27	- -	7·40	37·04	44·44
Geography	1	—	—	—	—
History	27	- -	62·96	25·92	88·88
Log. Arithmetic	1	- -	100·00	- -	100·00
Music	27	- -	22·22	33·33	55·55
School Management	27	- -	44·44	55·56	100·00
Reading	27	- -	29·62	55·56	85·18
Spelling	27	- -	96·29	3·71	100·00
Penmanship	27	- -	48·15	51·85	100·00
Mathematics (L)	1	- -	- -	100·00	100·00
Latin	25	- -	32·00	48·00	80·00
Report on Teaching	27	- -	37·04	44·44	81·48
Gaelic	2	- -	50·00	50·00	100·00
Algebra (First Year)	19	- -	5·26	15·79	21·05
Arithmetic (First Year)	7	- -	- -	42·85	42·85

First Year.

Total Number of Students, 50.

Subject.	Number taking the Subject.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
Religious Knowledge	50	- -	30·00	38·00	68·00
Catechism	50	- -	14·00	54·00	68·00
Grammar (L)	50	2·00	6·00	34·00	42·00
Geography	50	2·00	10·00	50·00	62·00
History	15	- -	6·66	6·66	13·33
Arithmetic	50	- -	8·00	38·00	46·00
Euclid	50	4·00	22·00	48·00	74·00
Algebra	1	—	—	—	—
Latin	49	- -	16·33	48·97	65·30
Music	47	- -	14·89	21·27	36·17
School Management	50	4·00	34·00	56·00	94·00
Reading	50	- -	24·00	60·00	84·00
Spelling	50	- -	56·00	4·00	60·00
Penmanship	50	- -	38·00	62·00	100·00
Gaelic	4	—	—	—	—

FEMALE STUDENTS.

Second Year.

Total Number of Students, 27.

Subject.	Number taking the Subject.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
Religious Knowledge	27	-	44·44	55·56	100·00
Church History	27	-	40·74	59·26	100·00
Arithmetic	27	3·70	33·33	37·04	74·07
Grammar (L)	27	-	59·26	40·74	100·00
Geography	27	-	7·41	25·92	33·33
History	27	-	22·22	77·78	100·00
School Management	27	3·70	44·44	29·63	77·77
Domestic Economy	27	-	7·41	7·41	14·82
Industrial Skill	27	-	77·77	14·82	92·59
Music	26	-	11·54	57·69	69·23
Reading	27	-	81·48	18·52	100·00
Spelling	27	-	40·74	55·55	96·29
Penmanship	27	-	25·92	59·26	85·18
Report on Teaching	27	-	74·08	25·92	100·00

First Year.

Total Number of Students, 50.

Subject.	Number taking the Subject.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
Religious Knowledge	50	2·00	14·00	46·00	62·00
Catechism	48	4·16	37·50	47·92	89·58
Arithmetic	49	6·12	10·20	34·69	51·02
Grammar (L)	49	-	14·28	53·06	67·34
Geography	49	-	-	18·37	18·37
History	48	-	-	54·16	54·16
School Management	49	2·04	18·36	46·94	67·34
Domestic Economy	49	4·08	46·94	36·73	87·75
Industrial Skill	49	-	18·37	59·18	77·55
Music	46	-	-	15·22	15·22
Reading	50	-	68·00	32·00	100·00
Spelling	50	-	64·00	34·00	98·00
Penmanship	49	-	16·32	57·14	73·46

REPORT, *for the Year* 1860, *by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools*, JOHN GORDON, Esq., *on the* CHURCH OF SCOTLAND NORMAL COLLEGE, *at* GLASGOW.

MY LORDS,

Edinburgh, January 1861.

Improvements.

I. THE accommodation in various parts of the seminary has been considerably improved, in the course of the last twelve months: a new arrangement of the writing desks and forms in the senior division of the practising school, is of manifest advantage; more room and more conveniences have been provided for the written exercises and examinations which, in the Normal department, have become more frequent; some changes, chiefly in repairs, are apparent, also, in the offices, in the play grounds, and in the heating of the several apartments.

The apparatus of the Natural Philosophy department has been considerably augmented; and the library has received some very suitable additions. The expenditure for these purposes amounted to about 600*l.*

Attendance of students.

II. The attendance of regular students during the last year was, again, as numerous as the Managers desired. It amounted to 117, of whom 58 were males and 59 females. All of these were expected or required to take the examination for Certificate at the close of the session; and all, with the exception of one sick, were examined accordingly. But there were, besides, 28 students, chiefly females, preparing for the examination next year,—when their time of preparation shall have been completed.

The Normal seminary, thus, receives pupils of both sexes; and this arrangement has been adopted, not merely for the convenience of educating both, under the provisions of a single seminary, but also to establish a conformity in this respect with the common schools of the country. The common schools are usually of what is called the *mixed* description,—receiving pupils of both sexes; but the instruction they afford is, in some respects, different, according as they are taught by male or by female teachers. The question, then, arises, whether there be a corresponding difference in the instruction of the male and female students at the Normal school; and the difference may now be specifically stated.

Classification of students.

III. In the first place, however, it is proper to notice the last year's attendance of the regular students under the usual classifications.

(1.) The occasion, manner, or title of their admission to the seminary determines the following distribution:—

——	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of Queen's Scholars - - -	45	35	80
" Church Bursars - - -	10	0	10
" Self-supporting - - -	3	24	27
Total - - -	51	59	117

It will be observed, that the excess in the number of the female over that of the male students of the self-supporting class, continues; that the Church still finds it necessary to encourage the resort from remote parts of the country, by the award of a few Bursaries; and that the greater part of the whole number consists of Queen's scholars. And, in reference to the Queen's scholars, it may be added, that all of them, except 35, had completed their apprenticeship as pupil teachers. It thus appears, and it is well to remark, how very largely the resort to the Normal school depends on the supply which it receives from the pupil-teacher system; in other words, how closely the one institution is connected with the other.

(2.) Another classification presents the number of the students arranged according to the year of their study at the seminary:—

——	1st Year.			2nd Year.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of Queen's Scholars	24	22	46	21	12	33
" Church Bursars	8	0	8	2	0	2
" Self-supporting -	3	16	19	0	7	7
Total - - -	35	38	73	23	19	42

The permitted *third* year has still been unaccepted in a single instance. But it is more remarkable, and perhaps still more to be regretted, that more of those in the self-supporting class do not remain for the second year. For the second year, the Queen's scholars and the Church Bursars supply a greater proportion; and the conclusion seems to be that the course of education at the seminary terminates too soon for those who are unaided by scholarships, bursaries, or other means beyond what their own resources can supply.

These statements show that more of the female than of the male students find some preparatory study necessary, before they can either enter as regular students, or present themselves as candidates for Certificate; farther, and perhaps by reason of the demands of that preparatory study upon their time and resources, that fewer of the females remain for the second year.

Subjects
instructic
different
male and
female st
dents.

IV. In their respective studies and training, there are differences a little more deserving of remark.

(1.) The male and female students receive no part of their instruction in classes consisting of both, excepting only the subject of vocal music. For the lessons in this branch they are brought together, more for the practical advantage in the study of the art, from the joint performance of the vocal exercises, than for any other reason. And, in passing, it may be noticed that all of the candidates for Certificate but 11 produced evidence of their being able to "sing or play on some instrument."

(2.) The branches of instruction for female students only are (1) needlework and knitting. "The plain work," says the matron,—

> "Includes plain knitting, also sewing such articles as shirts, night-dresses, caps, children's frocks, pinafores, in short any piece of clothing suitable for use. The second year's students are required to cut out and place their work; the first year's generally require some assistance in this task. With regard to ornamental work (which includes fancy knitting, netting, crotchet, sewed muslin work, embroidery, and Berlin wool work), I have to state, 1st that, in no case, is a specimen of ornamental work allowed until the student has proved herself perfectly able to execute plain work. 2nd. That the expense of material is defrayed entirely by the friends of the party, and in no case by the Institution. I exercise a discretionary power in selecting those whom I think qualified to advance beyond plain work."

It will be observed that a complete grounding in *plain* work precedes any instruction in the *ornamental;* and, correspondingly, the same thing takes place in all the common schools of female industry, that receive the public aid in this district.

(3.) Another subject taught exclusively to female students, is that of domestic economy; and it is taught solely by the study of the class-books of Tegetmeier, Miss Brewster, and Gleig series. The same kind of instruction becomes more and more common in the aided Female schools of the district; that is to say, it is there imparted solely from the class-books. For it is a rare, and all but unexampled case, that Female schools have any domestic premises attached, wherein the pupils might have the advantage of seeing that same economy in practice, and of putting their own hands to the domestic work. Yet some experience of that sort is, doubtless, wanted to give full effect to the book lessons,—although the common notion is that another teacher than the schoolmistress, is the fittest to supply it. The Normal school, then, in affording to the Female students no opportunity of seeing and of doing household work, seems to act in conformity to the custom of the common Female school. At the same time, it is proper to be borne in mind, that the schoolmistress will give her book lessons all the better with the help of any practical knowledge, any actual experience in household work, which she may herself possess; and in that view, some addition may yet be made to the training provisions at the Normal school.

On the other hand, the instruction exclusively for male students is given in the branches and to the numbers undermentioned, viz.:—

——	1st Year.	2nd Year.
Physical Science - - - - -	0	6
Higher Mathematics - - - -	1	20
Latin - - - - - -	20	19

These three subjects, with two others (Mechanics and English Literature, which were not taught at the seminary in the last session), form the five alternative subjects of the second year, in one of which only the second year's candidates for Certificate were to be examined. It is proper, then, to notice, that of the second year's students six were taught all of the three subjects above mentioned; and that all were taught Latin, though none professed that branch at the examination for Certificate,—higher Mathematics, or Physical Science, being then the profession of all. These facts shew that the programme of the Normal school includes a little more than the Syllabus of subjects placed before the candidates for Certificate; and farther, that the Female students had no kind of instruction, and no option of any, above the elementary.

Here, again, the difference in their studies corresponds to what the Male and Female students will, at a future time, have respectively to teach in the common schools, where the mistresses have to do with nothing more than the elementary branches; and the masters, with something more, to meet the occasional demands of some pupils even in the class of schools that require and receive the public aid as being largely or mainly frequented by "children of the labouring poor."

Subjects of instruction the same fo Male and Female students.

V. While the subjects of instruction are so far different to the Male and Female Students, there is a farther difference in the extent to which the instruction is carried respectively for each, in those subjects which are common to both.

The Female Students of the second year receive more instruction than the corresponding class of the other sex, in religious knowledge and English reading,—the same difference being in the Syllabus of subjects, on which the Male and Female Candidates for Certificates were examined. The females of the first year are occupied in the Practising School, two hours of the week, more than the others of the same year; the young women having usually seen less of any school-room practice, before they entered. To all, both male and female, the instruction is of nearly equal amount in geography, civil history, grammar, music, and school management; to the male students it is considerably more advanced in arithmetic and Church history. Both have the same masters, and the same length of time for all the subjects except grammar,—in which last the Rector and Mr. Calvert officiate respectively for the seniors, male and female.

These details present all the points, in which the instruction of the male and female students, is either different or the same; and it is seen, that the preparation at the Seminary accords pretty exactly with the duties that await them respectively, in the situation of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses. The managers have observed what subjects of instruction the one and the other are usually called upon to teach, in the common schools; and they have studiously adopted the same, in their Programme for the Seminary,—following, in this respect, the sense and custom of the country, and giving to their Institution a relation, in great part ancillary to the common schools. In that part of the training which is strictly "professional," in the practical and theoretical teaching of school-craft, the office of the Seminary is of a more distinct and regulative character.

Professiona instruction and trainin

VI. The professional instruction and training are conveyed by the methods of lecture, and the practice of tuition in the practising school.

(1.) The Rector lectures on religious knowledge; Mr. Dixon, recognised by your Lordships as a Lecturer on physical science, lectures upon that branch to a select number of the second year's male students,—to others on mathematics, theoretical and practical,—and to all on arithmetic; Mr. Leitch, to all on English and Scottish history; and to all, Mr. Calvert, on geography. The reason of these several lessons receiving the denomination of Lecture, is the great amount which they involve of special preparation by the Masters themselves, and the scope which is given to them from the Master's own reading and conceptions, beyond the expressed matter of the class book ; they are much occupied with the statement of principles, with examples, and generally with the most advanced portions of the elementary subjects. And it is plain, that lectures of this description belong to that part of the instruction which is strictly pædagogical. For here, there is the example of the teacher's preparation of each particular lesson ; the example of lessons enlarged and improved from the teacher's own knowledge ; and the example of what a common subject under such a mode of treatment may become. All this, indeed, is mere example ; but it is by example only that, in the first instance, this sort of instruction can be given ; and for teachers or those intending to teach, it is very specially, of not solely adapted,—and to them it must be available and useful, however simple the description of the teaching which they shall afterwards have in charge.

The Rector's style of lecturing on his branch seemed to be reflected in that of his students' papers on religious knowledge, given at the late examination for Certificate. The answers in those papers were generally correct in the matter, clear in the expression, short and sufficient ; and it was noticeable, how often they took an interrogatory form, as if what was stated had been learnt by them, purposely for use in the practice of tuition.

In arithmetic, all the operations are preceded by the master's explanations of their reasons, and the same abstract exercise is taken by the students, for a time, as a distinct lesson ; but then, individually and unaided they work the examples. In geometry, they find yet more occasion for individual effort ; and in physics they are individually exercised in the use of the chemical and mechanical apparatus. Here, then, are two good practices, the exposition of principles, and the requirement of much exertion by the pupils,—both transferable to the management of common schools.

The lessons in history, especially on the constitutional history of England, are addressed more to the understanding than the memory ; and their effect is secured by frequent revision, as well as tested by regular examinations written and oral. In geography, the interest and value of the instruction is heightened by the strictly scientific distribution of the matter. These also are good methods, that can and will be employed in the common schools.

(2.) But the Rector has another course of lectures distinct from those now mentioned, and expressly occupied with the principles and practice of tuition, with such principles and practice as are applicable to the teaching of all subjects, and with such, also, as being determined by the nature of the subject-matter, are applicable only to the teaching of each particular branch. "I bear in mind," he says, "that any " speculation in this kind, which has not the closest reference to " practice, becomes almost inevitably vapid, and is at once felt " by the simplest of the hearers, to be useless." But lectures of this nature are impossible without examples; and so, he is occupied two hours daily in the practising school, observing and guiding the effect which his students practically give to his own prelections; and, also to the prelections of his colleagues.

It was, at one time, matter of consideration whether each lecturer should not oversee in the practising school, the students' teaching of his own subject. But it was seen, that this plan would be attended with inconveniences, some of which would affect the practising school itself. The whole oversight of the students' teaching was, therefore, assigned to the Rector, as the teacher of method in general, and as acquainted with the methods of each of his colleagues. At the same time it was remembered, that the students are not altogether without opportunities of teaching under the eye of each lecturer. "Occasionally," says Mr. Calvert, "individual " students are permitted to give lessons to their fellow-" students on such subjects as require a good stock of infor-" mation."

Teaching practice.

VII. The practising school has still as many pupils, as the large accommodation admits. Their number is 760, their attendance generally uninterrupted, and in many instances, so prolonged that there are now present 47 over 14 years of age. Consequently, the progress of some classes is very considerable in most of the elementary branches. These circumstances are the more noticeable, as they are attended with this advantage to the students in training, that they have here opportunities of teaching, pretty much in the same manner, and to the same purpose, as they are themselves taught by the four lecturers. Like the lecturers, for example, they prepare beforehand the lesson which they are to teach; they expand it with such relative knowledge as they may have themselves gathered from other sources than the Class Book; and they are able to accompany many of the rules with explanation of their reasons. I witnessed specimens of practice in teaching after this fashion, by one and all those of the second year; and the method used by others on similar occasions, was here followed,—that, namely, of allowing each student, in the first instance, to choose the subject which he supposed he could teach best, and then for farther trial, prescribing others to which he was not so partial. These exercises, with scarcely one exception, gave promise of much efficiency in their future occupation.

The musical instruction, consisting of a very comprehensive course of thorough bass, and the elements of simple counterpoint, and described at length in a former Report, continues to be conducted by Mr. Lithgow, with distinguished success.

Results.

VIII. There are two ways, in which the success of these operations in the school is usually evinced; in the results of the yearly examination of the students for Certificate, and in the demand which ensues for their employment, as teachers, when they leave the seminary.

(1.) Of the late examination for Certificate and its results, it is only needful to state the following particulars :—

—	Presented.			Passed.			Total.
	1st Year.	2nd Year.	Total.	1st Year.	2nd Year.	Scheduled.	
Male Students -	37	22	59	33	22	2	57
Female Students -	38	19	57	32	19	4	55

The number of successful students appears thus to have amounted to somewhat more than 96 per cent.

This examination was attended by another class of candidates,—by teachers, 23 in number, who had not studied at the seminary, nor been anywhere apprenticed; but in this case, the number of the successful will probably be less considerable.

The Practising department of the seminary supplied, on the last occasion, but one candidate for scholarship. The total number of such candidates was 94; and it is very proper to mark the following numerical differences betwixt those who had served apprenticeship and those who had not :—

—	Male.		Female.	
	Examined.	Passed.	Examined.	Passed.
Number Apprenticed	40	36	19	17
„ Unapprenticed	16	10	19	11

It will not fail to be observed how much the results of these examinations seem to have been favourably determined,—in the one case, by the training of the seminary, in the other, by the training of apprenticeship.

(2.) It is remarkable, how speedily the trained, certificated students are taken up, as teachers, into the educational service of the country; and how few of their number go off to other occupations. The Rector furnishes, from his well-kept Record, the subjoined statement in regard to those who obtained Certificate of any degree in 1859.*

In another place, it was remarked how frequent is the desire, and how frequent the fact, of changes among the teachers from one charge to another. In contrast to that habit, it is observable, how steadily they adhere to their calling itself, once they have so far embraced it, as to have completed their studies at the Normal school.

IX. The Practising department, while it forms a necessary part of the Normal school, may also, on occasion, be considered as a separate school of the common kind, affording elementary instruction to many hundreds of children, and supported by the public aid in the usual ways in which common schools are so supported. Accordingly, in the following statement of Income and Expenditure for the year ending 31st December 1860, taken from the authorized auditors' detailed account Funds.

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* STUDENTS OF SESSION 1859.

——	Males.	Females.	Total.
Appointed to Parish Schools - - -	5	—	5
" Sessional " - - -	2	—	2
" Burgh " - - -	3	—	3
" Subscription " - - -	14	—	14
" Industrial " - - -	—	20	20
" Lancasterian " - - -	—	1	1
" General Assembly - - -	1	—	1
" Infant - - - -	—	1	1
" Private Adventure - - -	2	2	4
" Assistants - - - -	14	2	16
Left for other Professions - - -	1	—	1
Emigrated - - - - -	1	—	1
In ill health - - - - -	1	2	3
Married - - - - - -	—	1	1
Died - - - - - -	—	1	1
Still without Schools - - - -	1	5	6
Total - -	45	35	80

and abstract,* the two parts of the institution are kept separate.

1st. Of the *Practising* school, the income wholly from school fees exceeds the ordinary expenditure by 94*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*; but the extraordinary outlay gives an excess to the expenditure of 236*l.* 9*s.* 7½*d.*

2nd. Of the *Training* department, the income exceeds the expenditure, both ordinary and extraordinary, by 236*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*, but, balancing this with the excess of expenditure in the Practising department, the expenditure on the whole Institution for the last year exceeds the income by 8*s.* 6½*d.*

The public grants, as appears from the appended abstract, amount to 92 per cent of the income of the Training department; the remainder being supplied by the Church from voluntary contributions amounting to 250*l.*, and by students' fees amounting to 26*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* The Church contributions have been considerably reduced within the last few years, in consequence of the increase of the public aid from the increased number of Queen's scholars and of students who have passed for Certificate. But it is important to observe, that, within the same time, the income of the Church for educational purposes, from voluntary contributions, has been undiminished, and, of course, applied to its proper purposes. The average cost of the training and maintenance of each student during the last year appears to have been a little more than 31*l.*

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN GORDON.

To the Right Honorable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

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* *Vide* Abstract in Appendix A.

APPENDIX A.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT for the Year ending 31 December 1860.—CHARGE and DISCHARGE.

I. *Practising School.*

INCOME.

	£	s.	d.
Cash in hand as per last account	14	14	1
School Fees	763	14	3
Total Income	778	8	4

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Ordinary,—									
Salaries				477	10	0			
Wages to Servant				53	8	0			
Household Expenses				17	14	4			
Stationery				8	0	7½			
Printing				4	6	6			
Advertising				0	10	6			
Public Burdens,—									
Feu Duties	14	7	7						
Poor Rate	2	1	11						
Police Tax	3	3	10½						
Water Rate	12	6	5						
Gas	5	0	11						
Insurance	11	5	0						
				48	5	8½			
Tradesmen,—									
Carpenter	8	2	9						
Smith	5	15	3						
Glazier	2	8	10						
Plumber	7	13	11						
Gas-fitter	0	15	0						
Painter	2	8	0						
Slater and Mason	11	14	6						
				38	18	3			
Coals				7	2	9			
Furniture				6	15	11½			
Miscellaneous				7	0	11½			
				669	13	7			
Extraordinary,—									
Carpenter	163	0	0						
Plumber	85	4	9						
Painter	26	1	5½						
Smith	4	3	0						
Plasterer and Mason	66	15	2						
				345	4	4½			
							1,014	17	11½
Balance, being excess of Expenditure above Revenue							£236	9	7½

II. *Training Department.*

INCOME.

	£	s.	d.
Allowance on account of Certificated Students	1,476	13	4
Government Grant	250	0	0
Church Grant	250	0	0
Allowance on account of Queen's Scholars	1,633	4	3
Students Fees	26	5	6
Grant for Apparatus, to be repaid	93	0	0
Total Income	£3,729	8	1

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£.	s.	d
Total Income							3,729	3	
EXPENDITURE.									
Ordinary,—									
Salaries				1,135	0	0			
Wages to Servant				53	8	0			
Queen's Scholars, Males	1,046	0	0						
" " Females	584	0	0						
				1,630	0	0			
Free Students				231	0	0			
Household Expenses				17	14	4			
Gas				4	17	11			
Coals				7	2	9			
Stationery				8	4	9½			
Advertising				16	3	9			
Tradesmen,—									
Smith	0	19	6						
Glazier	1	9	0						
Plumber	5	12	10						
Gas-fitter	0	6	0						
Painter	20	15	11½						
Slater and Mason	18	5	4						
				47	8	7½			
Furniture				9	0	4½			
Apparatus				12	7	9			
Books and Maps				51	13	7			
Doctors' Fee				5	6	0			
Travelling Expenses				1	1	6			
Stamps				3	2	0			
Miscellaneous				15	1	8½			
				3,248	13	1			
Extraordinary,—									
Apparatus	94	0	5						
Carpenter	45	10	0						
Smith	7	19	0						
Painter	24	0	0						
Furniture	72	19	6						
				244	8	11			
							3,493	2	
Balance being excess of Revenue above Expenditure							£236	1	

NOTE.

	£	s.	d
In account connected with Practising School, Excess of Expenditure above Revenue	236	9	7
In account connected with Training Department, Excess of Revenue above Expenditure	236	1	1
Leaving a Balance due to Treasurer of	£0	8	6

APPENDIX B.

GLASGOW ESTABLISHED CHURCH TRAINING COLLEGE.

TIME-TABLE FOR SESSION 1860.

Senior Male Students.

—	8–10	10–11	11–12	12–1	1–2	2–3½	3½–4
Monday	Mathematics and Physical Science.	History and Geography.	Drawing.	Interval.	Religious Knowledge and Church History.	Teaching.	Musi
Tuesday			Do.		Do.		—
Wednesday			Do.		Do.		Musi
Thursday			History and Geography.		English Grammar.		—
Friday			Lecture.		Latin.		Musi

Junior Male Students.

——	9–10	10–11	11–12	12–1	1–2¾	2¾–3½	3½–4½
Monday - -	Religious Knowledge & Church History.	English History and Geography.	Drawing.	Interval.	Arithmetic and Mathematics.	English Grammar and Latin.	Music.
Tuesday - -			Do.				Book-keeping.
Wednesday -			Do.				Music.
Thursday - -			Lecture.				—
Friday - -			Observation in Model Schools.				Music.

Senior Female Students.

——	9–10	10–11	11–12	12–1	1–2	2–2¾	2¾–3½	3½–4½
Monday -	Needlework and Domestic Economy.	Teaching.	Geography & History.	Interval.	Religious Knowledge.	Grammar.	Arithmetic.	Music.
Tuesday -			Do.		Do.			Book-keeping.
Wednesday			Do.		Do.			Music.
Thursday -			Drawing.		Do.			—
Friday -			Do.		Lecture.			Music.

Junior Female Students.

——	9–10	10–11	11–12	12–1	1–2	2–2¾	2¾–3½	3½–4½
Monday -	History and Geography.	Teaching.	Religious Knowledge.	Interval.	Needlework and Domestic Economy.	Grammar.	Arithmetic.	Music.
Tuesday -		Do.	Do.					Reading.
Wednesday		Lecture.	Do.					Music.
Thursday -		Teaching.	Drawing.					Writing.
Friday -		Do.	Do.					Music.

TABLE showing the NUMBER of HOURS per Week assigned to each Subject.

Subjects of Instruction.	Males.		Females.	
	Senior. Hours.	Junior. Hours.	Senior. Hours.	Junior. Hours.
Religious Knowledge and Church History -	3	5	4	3
English History -	2½	2½	1½	2½
Geography -	2½	2½	1½	2½
Grammar -	1	2¾	3¾	3¾
Arithmetic -	0	} 8¾ {	3¾	3¾
Mathematics, and Physical Science -	10		—	—
Latin -	1	1	—	—
Drawing -	3	3	2	2
Music -	3	3	3	3
Lecture and Observation in the Model Schools	1	2	1	1
Teaching -	7½	0	5	4
Domestic Economy and Needlework -	0	0	5	5
Reading, Writing, and Book-keeping -	-	1	1	1

APPENDIX C.

TABULATED RESULTS OF EXAMINATION, CHRISTMAS 1860.

Per-centage in each Subject of Candidates examined who obtained Marks of Excellent, Good, or Fair.

⁎ The letter (L.) after any subject denotes that a lecturer at the public expense is retained in the college.

MALE STUDENTS.

Second Year.

Total Number of Students, 22.

Subject.	No. taking the Subject.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
Religious Knowledge	22	- -	77·27	22·73	100·00
Liturgy	22	- -	54·54	40·91	95·45
Grammar	22	- -	- -	31·81	31·81
Geography	22	- -	4·54	59·09	63·63
History	22	- -	13·64	81·81	95·45
Log. Arithmetic	22	- -	27·27	31·82	59·09
Music	19	- -	10·52	52·63	63·15
School Management	22	- -	22·73	77·27	100·00
Reading	22	4·54	31·82	63·64	100·00
Spelling	22	- -	86·36	4·54	90·90
Penmanship	22	4·54	81·82	13·64	100·00
Physical Science (L.)	6	- -	- -	83·33	83·33
Mathematics	16	- -	18·75	68·75	87·50
Report on Teaching	22	4·54	72·73	18·18	95·45
Latin (1st Year)	7	- -	57·14	42·86	100·00
Algebra (1st Year)	15	- -	- -	66·67	66·67

First Year.

Total Number of Students, 35.

Subject.	No. taking the Subject.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
Religious Knowledge	35	2·85	62·85	28·57	94·28
Catechism	35	- -	20·00	60·00	80·00
Grammar	35	- -	8·57	17·14	25·71
Geography	35	- -	8·57	42·85	51·42
History	35	- -	- -	17·14	17·14
Arithmetic	35	- -	5·71	48·57	54·28
Euclid	35	2·85	40·00	42·85	85·70
Algebra	34	- -	2·94	20·58	23·52
Latin	1	- -	- -	100·00	100·00
Music	27	- -	29·63	40·74	70·37
School Management	35	- -	14·28	71·42	85·70
Reading	35	- -	57·14	37·14	94·28
Spelling	35	- -	88·57	8·57	97·14
Penmanship	35	- -	34·28	62·85	97·14
Gaelic	2				

FEMALE STUDENTS.

Second Year.

Total Number of Students, 19.

Subject.	No. taking the Subject.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
Religious Knowledge	19	- -	26·31	68·42	94·73
Liturgy	19	- -	52·63	47·37	100·00
Arithmetic	19	- -	15·79	63·15	78·94
Grammar	19	- -	10·53	89·47	100·00
Geography	19	- -	5·26	52·63	57·89
History	19	- -	21·05	78·95	100·00
School Management	19	- -	5·26	57·89	63·15
Domestic Economy	19	- -	15·79	10·52	26·31
Industrial Skill	19	- -	- -	52·63	52·63
Music	18	- -	- -	33·33	33·33
Reading	19	- -	68·42	31·58	100·00
Spelling	19	- -	57·89	36·84	94·73
Penmanship	19	- -	21·05	63·16	84·21
Report on Teaching	19	- -	73·68	26·32	100·00

First Year.

Total Number of Students, 38.

Subject.	No. taking the Subject.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
Religious Knowledge	38	- -	23·68	60·53	84·21
Catechism	38	10·53	63·15	18·42	92·10
Arithmetic	38	- -	10·53	63·15	73·68
Grammar	38	- -	2·63	68·42	71·05
Geography	38	- -	- -	23·68	23·68
History	38	- -	- -	76·31	76·31
School Management	38	- -	7·89	39·47	47·36
Domestic Economy	38	13·16	65·79	21·05	100·00
Industrial Skill	38	- -	18·42	52·63	71·05
Music	36	- -	5·55	16·67	22·22
Reading	38	13·16	57·89	28·95	100·00
Spelling	38	- -	50·00	44·73	94·73
Penmanship	38	2·63	31·58	50·00	84·21
Gaelic	1	- -	100·00	- -	100·00

REPORT, *for the Year* 1860, *by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools*, JAMES CUMMING, Esq. LL.D., *on the* FREE CHURCH TRAINING COLLEGE, EDINBURGH.

MY LORDS,

I AM happy in being able to report that the duties of this institution have been performed during the last year in a steady, efficient, and successful manner. The number of students has been large. Their application to their studies has been in general deserving of much approbation, and the results must be regarded as highly satisfactory. Of 171 who presented themselves as candidates for certificates of merit, not fewer than 162 were successful. Of these again, 69 had completed the second year of their studies, and 16 of the 69 have been ranked in the first class.

Number and results of the examination.

Staff of teachers.

The staff of the college remains the same as stated by me in my report for 1858, with the exception that the place of Miss Macdonald (now Mrs. Salter) has been supplied by Miss Millar and Miss Anne Burns, who act as governesses in the institution.

TRAINING IN PRACTICE.

The proper and peculiar functions of a Normal College as exercised in *training*, as distinguished from the mere instruction of our future teachers, have been discharged in a way which seems to me to be entitled to hearty commendation. I have been present while lessons were given by the students to the children in the practising school, and I have heard the criticisms at one time of the Principal, and at another of the Master of Method, and had reason to be well satisfied with the preparation which the students had made, and cordially to approve of the strictures and suggestions which were made on their performances by their instructors. The attention of the latter appears to have been earnestly devoted to the proper objects of the institution. Examinations on a manual of school management have been combined with expositions and lectures on the various subjects; and the lectures and examinations along with the criticisms on actual work seem fitted to secure to all who are not naturally deficient, the means of full information on a teacher's duties, while opportunities of practising are not unfrequent. In relation to questions of moral discipline, the instructions imparted have been impressed on the minds of the students, and their own judgment has been exercised by requiring frequent short essays from them on topics of this nature. I understand that not much time is spent by the students in observing the work of the regular teachers in the practising school. But the education of the students themselves is conducted in such a way as to be itself an example of school instruction. Perhaps something more, however, might be done in permitting first year students to be present at the work of the able teachers in the Normal Institution.

Besides the training for the proper work of the schoolmaster, great pains have been taken in instructing the students in the use of registers and the proper methods of keeping them, and exhibiting the various summaries of their contents. Each student has a register in which imaginary entries are directed to be made, and his skill is employed in deducing general results from the particular details.

Suggestions regarding the infant department.

The department of the training college in which there seems to be most room for improvement is the infant school. Considering to how great an extent the demand for female teachers is likely to arise from the necessities of infant education, it must be of great importance to female students in general to be acquainted with the methods and apparatus which are peculiar to that department. In the institution which is the subject of the present report, the infant school is a distinct and essential member, and I have never had occasion to find positive fault with the management of it, yet I cannot help thinking that it might be made more effective for the training of those students who may be afterwards employed in a similar field of labour. There are, no doubt diversities of natural adaptation to the work of these as of other summaries; and it is desirable, on the one hand, that the natural fitness should be cultivated, and that the superintendents should be able to distinguish those who are specially qualified for this or for other departments. There is so much of a disposition to make the whole institution perfectly efficient, that I believe it is only necessary to have referred to this subject to secure a careful consideration of the whole matter.

INSTRUCTION OF THE STUDENTS.

The instruction of the students in those branches of literature and science on which they have to be examined for a certificate of merit, is carried on generally with the same spirit and intelligence which I have had reason hitherto to commend. The course of study is necessarily regulated to a great extent by the requirements of the syllabus issued from the Privy Council Office, and by the value there assigned to proficiency in the different subjects.

In history; civil; The outlines of the history of England and Scotland have been the subjects of lecture and examination to the junior students, with a special regard to the history of Charles I. The senior female classes have been chiefly exercised in the period from the Union of the Crowns to the Restoration; while the senior class of male students have more especially studied the times antecedent to the accession of the Tudors. I have heard specimens of these lectures with great satisfaction. The same lecturer (Mr. Graham) conducts the instruction of the male students in geography, and superintends their map drawing, paying particular regard in the senior class to the political and commercial geography of Great Britain.

and ecclesiastical; I had the pleasure of listening to one of the lectures of the Principal on the period of the Reformation in Scotland. It was fresh, graphic, and interesting, containing a number of facts not found in the ordinary treatises, and evidently attracting the attention of the students. I have no doubt that Mr. Sim's prelections on ecclesiastical history generally will communicate to his students a fair and lucid view of the great outlines of that interesting subject.

in English. The lecture which I heard from Mr. Steele was on the history of the English language and the manner of studying it. It was plain, judicious, and instructive. I was also present when the class were reading and being examined on the play of Julius Cæsar, and the import and spirit of the passage which was gone over, were intelligently and carefully illustrated.

Mathematics, &c. In the department of mathematics and natural philosophy the various subjects brought under review are treated with spirit, and with an anxious desire to convey to the minds of the students a large amount of varied information. I trust it will be found by the results of the examination that the effort has been quite successful.

HEALTH OF THE STUDENTS.

I have to report favourably of the sanitary condition of the college. There has been little interruption of study in consequence of ill-health, and only one student was prevented by that cause from appearing at the examination.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JAMES CUMMING.

To the Right Honorable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX A.

INCOME and EXPENDITURE for the Year ending 31st March 1861.

INCOME.

		£	s.	d.
Balance from last year - -		483	8	5
Government grants for Queen's scholars - - - - -		3,266	0	0
Government grants for students examined at Christmas 1860 -		2,510	0	0
Fees in Practising School -		869	17	11
Other sources—				
McLaren Bursaries	- 42 10 0			
Legacy - -	- 50 0 0			
		92	10	0
		£7,221	16	4

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Tuition - - - - - - -	1,713	6	2
„ additional - - -	136	11	5
Practising School - - - -	868	8	1
Board of 157 Queen's scholars -	3,266	0	0
Servants' wages - - - -	115	6	6
Fuel and light - - - -	64	1	9
Other housekeeping expenses -	104	4	8
Books, apparatus, printing, &c. -	63	4	8
Rates, taxes, and insurance -	36	10	9
Furnishing and repairs - -	581	12	4
Bursaries to students - - -	94	10	0
General expenses - - - -	178	0	0
	£7,221	16	4

APPENDIX B.

TABULATED RESULTS OF EXAMINATION, CHRISTMAS, 1860.

Per-centage in each Subject of Candidates examined who obtained Marks of Excellent, Good, or Fair.

*** The letter (L.) after any subject denotes that a lecturer at the public expense is retained in the college.

MALE STUDENTS.

Second Year.

Total Number of Students, 44.

Subject.	Number taking the Subject.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
Religious Knowledge - -	44	- -	56·82	31·81	88·63
Church History - - -	44	- -	50·00	40·91	90·91
Grammar (L.) - - -	44	- -	2·27	40·91	43·18
Geography - - -	44	- -	11·36	47·72	59·09
History - - -	44	- -	50·00	31·81	81·81
Log. Arithmetic - -	26	- -	3·85	30·76	34·61
Music - - - -	37	- -	5·41	18·91	24·32
School Management - -	44	- -	38·63	52·27	90·90
Reading - - - -	44	- -	65·90	34·09	100·00
Spelling - - - -	44	- -	93·18	2·27	95·45
Penmanship - - -	44	- -	45·45	54·54	100·00
Physical Science - -	4	- -	50·00	50·00	100·00
Mathematics - - -	5	- -	60·00	40·00	100·00
English Literature (L.) -	3	- -	- -	33·33	33·33
Latin - - - -	32	- -	6·25	50·00	56·25
Report on Teaching - -	44	2·27	68·18	29·54	100·00
Gaelic - - - -	1	- -	- -	100·00	100·00
Arithmetic, (1st Year) - -	18	- -	- -	55·55	55·55

First Year.

Total Number of Students, 60.

Subject.	Number taking the Subject.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
Religious Knowledge	60	- -	23·33	51·67	75·00
Catechism	59	- -	32·20	54·24	86·44
Grammar (L.)	60	- -	1·67	51·67	53·34
Geography	60	- -	16·67	58·33	75·00
History	60	- -	- -	8·34	8·34
Arithmetic	60	- -	3·33	43·33	46·66
Euclid	59	1·69	27·12	47·46	76·27
Algebra	37	- -	- -	21·62	21·62
Latin	23	- -	8·69	47·82	56·51
Music	53	- -	7·54	7·54	15·09
School Management	60	- -	46·66	50·00	96·66
Reading	60	- -	50·00	48·33	98·33
Spelling	60	- -	85·00	1·67	86·67
Penmanship	60	- -	45·00	53·33	98·33

FEMALE STUDENTS.

Second Year.

Total Number of Students, 27.

Subject.	Number taking the Subject.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
Religious Knowledge	27	3·70	48·15	40·74	92·59
Church History	27	- -	40·74	55·55	96·29
Arithmetic	27	- -	44·44	22·22	66·66
Grammar (L.)	27	- -	14·82	74·07	88·89
Geography	27	- -	7·41	48·15	55·56
History	27	- -	22·22	70·37	92·59
School Management	27	7·41	29·62	48·15	85·18
Domestic Economy	27	- -	11·11	33·33	44·44
Industrial Skill	27	- -	14·82	37·03	51·85
Music	27	- -	- -	25·92	25·92
Reading	27	25·92	74·07	- -	100·00
Spelling	27	- -	33·33	48·15	81·48
Penmanship	27	- -	18·51	48·15	66·66
Report on Teaching	27	3·70	66·67	25·92	96·29

First Year.

Total Number of Students, 40.

Subject.	Number taking the Subject.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
Religious Knowledge	40	2·50	22·50	65·00	90·00
Catechism	40	2·50	37·50	55·00	95·00
Arithmetic	40	- -	10·00	57·50	67·50
Grammar (L.)	40	- -	2·50	75·00	77·50
Geography	40	- -	7·50	15·00	22·50
History	40	- -	7·50	72·50	80·00
School Management	40	2·50	22·50	52·50	77·50
Domestic Economy	40	10·00	40·00	30·00	80·00
Industrial Skill	40	- -	10·00	52·50	62·50
Music	40	- -	2·50	7·50	10·00
Reading	40	- -	47·50	52·50	100·00
Spelling	40	- -	50·00	40·00	90·00
Penmanship	40	- -	15·00	52·50	67·50
Gaelic	2	- -	50·00	50·00	100·00

REPORT, *for the Year* 1860, *by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools*, CHARLES E. WILSON, Esq., M.A., *on the* FREE CHURCH TRAINING COLLEGE, GLASGOW.

MY LORDS, February 1861.

IN the reports which I had the honor to present to your Lordships on this institution in 1859 and 1860, I called attention to the insufficient accommodation provided for the college department, and I have now much satisfaction in stating that a large wing has been added to the main building, containing four large lecture-rooms, new offices on an improved plan for the male students, and a covered playground for the juvenile school. A large hall is still required, and will, I have no doubt, be erected as soon as the authorities can make the necessary arrangements.

The number of students during the past session was as follows:—

MALES.

First year	58
Second year	38
	96

FEMALES.

First year	50
Second year	22
	72

giving a total of 168 students, divided into three classes, viz.:—

1. QUEEN'S SCHOLARS.

	First Class.	Second Class.
Male	38	44
Female	25	20
	63	64

2. FREE CHURCH SCHOLARS.

Male, (first and second year)	2 of 20*l.*
,, ,,	5 of 15*l.*
,, ,,	4 of 10*l.*

3. ORDINARY OR SELF-SUPPORTING STUDENTS.

Male	2
Female	28
	30

The same arrangements were made for the Christmas examination as heretofore. The male candidates met in a hall adjoining the college under my own superintendence, while the female candidates were accommodated in one of the classrooms of the practising schools under the superintendence of my colleague, Mr. Kerr. This arrangement, although the best that could be made in the circumstances, is not satisfactory. The hall is too small and otherwise ill-adapted for the purpose, the ventilation is defective, and the want of the usual conveniences is very much felt.

The following are the officers of the institution :—

Thomas Morrison, Esq., M.A., Principal.

College Department.

Lecturer on Mathematics	The Rev. John Kerr, M.A.
Lecturer on History and Geography	A. H. Dick. M.A.
Lecturer on English Literature and Teacher of Classics	Alexander Richardson, M.A.
Master of Method	Edmund Boyd.
Teacher of Music	John McLelland.
Teacher of Drawing	Edwin Lyne.
Teacher of French	M. Bayvel.
Tutor	James Miller.
Medical Officer	James Adams, M.D.
Lady Superintendent	Miss Sinclair.
Music Governess	Miss Hood.
Needlework Governess	Miss Abbot.

Practising Schools.

Initiatory Department	David Caughie. Miss Caughie.
Juvenile Department	David B. Hutcheon, Robert McCosh.
Senior Department	David Donaldson. John Shaw.
Model Village School	James McBirnie.
Drawing Master	T. Kirkwood.
Secretary	David Stow, Esq.
Janitor	John Watters.

In this staff there have been two changes in the course of the year. Mr. Dick has been appointed lecturer on history and geography in the room of Mr. Adam, and Mr. Richardson lecturer on English literature and teacher of classics in the room of the Rev. David Smith.

As the working of the institution will be better understood, when its different parts are systematically arranged, and presented in a connected tabular form, I have prepared the following tabular statements, showing the distribution of time, and the amount of work, &c.

MALE STUDENTS.

Teacher.	Subject.	Text-Books.	Hours per Week.		General Remarks.
			1st Year.	2nd Year.	
The Principal	Religious Knowledge.	Sime's Bible Manual	4	4	The instruction is confined to those parts of Scripture contained in the syllabus. Each class is taught separately. The instruction is partly in the form of lecture, but mainly oral and catechetical. A certain portion is assigned each day for home preparation. The students are examined, vivâ voce, on this portion, explanations made, difficulties explained, and occasional lectures given on special topics. Frequent exercises are prescribed.
The Principal	Catechism and Church History.	The Shorter Catechism, and Milner's Church History.	4	4	*First Year.*—The shorter catechism, with Scripture proofs, is committed to memory. The relation of its several parts is pointed out, and each question minutely examined. The questions are arranged in groups, according to the doctrines taught in them, and the answers are all analyzed in such a way, as to indicate the simplest mode of teaching the catechism to children. Lectures are given on the history of the Reformation. *Second Year.*—The outlines of the history of the Church to the Council of Chalcedon are gone over, the development of doctrine and the constitution of the Church being carefully attended to.
Mr. Boyd	School Management.	Stow's Training System, and Morrison's Manual of School Management.	4	5	*First Year.*—Two hours a week are devoted to instruction in the methods of teaching the ordinary branches of an elementary school. One hour a week is spent in class teaching, under the superintendence of the Master of method, and the following hour to a public criticism on the work just completed in the practising schools. *Second Year.*—The distribution of the time allotted to this branch is much the same as in the case of the first year; but the subjects of instruction are necessarily different, to meet the requirements of the syllabus. The students of both years are allowed, in rotation, to spend an entire week in one of the departments of the practising school, to observe the methods of instruction, &c., and report to the Master of method at the end of the week.
The Rev. John Kerr.	Arithmetic	Barnard Smith's Arithmetic.	3	4	*First Year.*—The principles of the various rules have been carefully explained and repeatedly revised. Many of the problems in the text-book, with the addition of others selected by the lecturer, have been solved, and frequent exercises prescribed. The students are also required to give lessons on the first principles of arithmetic in the Practising schools. *Second Year.*—The principles of all the elementary rules are thoroughly revised, and the students are trained to discard mere dogmatic rules, substituting, in their stead, those easy principles by which almost all questions in arithmetic may be solved. The best and most approved methods of teaching arithmetic in an elementary school are minutely explained on the blackboard, and means taken to ascertain in how far the students have followed the various processes. Logarithmic Arithmetic. — The principles are thoroughly explained, and numerous practical exercises prescribed.

Teacher.	Subject.	Text-Books.	Hours per Week.		General Remarks.
			1st Year.	2nd Year.	
The Rev. John Kerr.	Algebra -	Colenso -	3	-	The first principles of algebra are minutely explained and illustrated, and all the problems in the text-book, as far as quadratic equations (inclusive), are worked in the class. Frequent exercises are prescribed for home work.
The Rev. John Kerr.	Geometry -	Euclid -	2	-	The first four books are carefully studied. The various definitions, postulates, axioms, &c. are thoroughly mastered. The propositions are grouped together according to their subject matter, and easy deductions are prescribed as home exercises.
The Rev. John Kerr.	Higher Mathematics.	Euclid; Wood's Algebra, by Lund; and Colenso's Trigonometry.	-	5	*Euclid.*—The sixth book is carefully studied, with miscellaneous problems. *Algebra.*—The portion prescribed in the syllabus has been minutely studied, with frequent exercises. *Trigonometry.*—The principles have been minutely and carefully explained, and all the problems in the text-book worked. Considerable attention has been given to the applications of trigonometry. These subjects being new to the students, *revision* is absolutely necessary, and has been secured by means of weekly exercises prescribed for home work.
Mr. Richardson.	English Grammar.	Morell's Analysis and Grammar; Hume's Appendices.	3	3	*First Year.*—The principles of grammar and the analysis of sentences are examined, explained, and illustrated. Hume's appendices are employed for analysis, paraphrasing, and parsing, and the part selected is treated much as a piece of Latin would be in translating it into English. *Second Year.*—The work begins with a thorough revisal of the analysis of sentences. Shakspere's Julius Cæsar has been gone over, and lectures given, in connexion with it, upon the structure and peculiarities of the English drama.
Mr. Dick -	Geography -	Clyde's Geography	3		*First Year.*—The instruction was limited to the portions contained in the syllabus, and was partly in the form of lecture, but mainly oral and catechetical. Map-drawing formed a prominent part of the course.
		Hughes' Geography; Herschel's Astronomy.	–	3	*Second Year.*—The British Empire was minutely examined, in its physical, political, and commercial relations. Map-drawing also formed a prominent part of the course.
Mr. Dick -	History -	Milner's History of England, &c.	2	–	*First Year.*—The outlines of English and Scottish history are given from the text-book, with occasional lectures.
		Hume's History of England.	–	2	*Second Year.*—The portion selected was the third of the syllabus, which was minutely studied. Frequent lectures were given, and exercises prescribed.
Mr. Lyne -	Drawing -	The Copies and Models supplied by the Department of Science and Art.	2	2	The instruction in both classes is strictly confined within the limits prescribed by the Department of Science and Art.
Mr. Boyd -	Reading -	Various - -	1	1	The attention of the students was principally directed to pronunciation, the proper modulation of the voice, emphasis, and expression.

Teacher.	Subject.	Text-Books.	Hours per Week. 1st Year.	Hours per Week. 2nd Year.	General Remarks.
Mr. Boyd -	Writing -	Various - - - -	1	1	Writing was taught systematically on the graduated system, and its principles carefully unfolded, and minutely applied.
Mr. McLelland	Vocal Music	Various - - -	2	2	Music has been taught on the Tonic Sol-Fa system, which has proved successful in enlisting the sympathies of the students, and securing their hearty co-operation in the work of the class.
Mr. Richardson.	Latin -	Various - -	3	4	The instruction is confined to those portions marked in the syllabus, great care being taken to ground the students in the elements of grammar, and correct pronunciation. The lessons are conducted so as to render the instruction subservient to the acquisition of a more thorough knowledge of the English language.

Since my last report arrangements have been made to allow the students to pass a certain time in the model village school. Here they have an opportunity of seeing all the branches, usually pursued in a common elementary school, well taught by a master of approved skill and experience. This is a valuable addition to the other means of training now enjoyed by the students, and cannot fail to be productive of the best results.

FEMALE STUDENTS.

Teacher.	Subject.	Text-Books.	Hours per Week. 1st Year.	Hours per Week. 2nd Year.	General Remarks.
The Principal	Religious Knowledge.	Sime's Bible Manual	4	4	The instruction is confined to those portions of Scripture contained in the syllabus, and in form closely resembles that given to the male students. The students of the first year voluntarily committed to memory certain portions of Deuteronomy and St. Luke's gospel, while those of the second year committed the two Epistles for the year.
The Principal	Catechism and Church History.	The Shorter Catechism, &c.	-	-	The course was the same for both years. The catechism was examined much in the same way as in the case of male students, especial prominence being given to the simplest method of teaching it to young children. *Second Year.*—Lectures were given on the history of the Church of Scotland.

Teacher.	Subject.	Text-Books.	Hours per Week.		General Remarks.
			1st Year.	2nd Year.	
Mr. Boyd -	School Management.	Stow's Training System, and Morrison's School Management.	4	-	*First Year.*—Two hours a week were devoted to the theory, and two to the practice of teaching. During the former two hours, the methods of teaching the elementary branches were carefully analyzed, notes of lessons written, examined and commented on, and various general exercises prescribed. During the second two hours, the students were mainly exercised in class teaching, under the direct superintendence of the Master of method.
				5	*Second Year.*—Two hours a week were devoted to theory, to organization, registration, and questions of discipline, with numerous exercises, such as drawing of school-plans, construction of time-tables, and the modes of keeping registers. One hour was given to class teaching, and two to a regular criticism lesson, similar to that conducted by the male students, both under the direct superintendence of the Master of method.
The Rev. John Kerr and Mr. Miller.	Arithmetic -	Barnard Smith; Tate; and Colenso.	4	–	*First Year.*—In no branch do the students enter with attainments so various. This necessitates considerable classification. Speaking generally, the elementary rules are carefully gone over, and every effort made to free the students from the trammels of mere dogmatic rules, and to give them principles instead.
				3	*Second Year.*—The work begins with a thorough revisal of the principles of all the ordinary rules, with numerous examples from the text-book. The elements of book-keeping have also been studied.
Mr. Richardson.	Grammar -	Morell's Analysis and Grammar.	4	4	In regard to principles, the instruction is identical with that given to the male students. Mere dogmatic rules are avoided, and every effort made to lead the students to form the rules for themselves from an examination of the authors used. *First Year.*—The students were thoroughly drilled in the elements of grammar, and the passages prescribed in the syllabus were carefully parsed, minutely analyzed, and paraphrased. *Second Year.*—After a thorough revisal of the analysis of sentences, the work indicated in the syllabus was gone over, with occasional lectures on the structure of the English language.
Mr. Dick -	Geography -	Clyde's Geography -	3	–	*First Year.*—The course embraced the physical and political geography of Great Britain and Ireland, and the general geography of Europe, with frequent exercises in map-drawing.
		Clyde's Geography; Hughes' Outlines of Physical Geography.	-	3	*Second Year.*—The course of instruction is somewhat similar to that of the male students, and was treated much in the same way. Occasional lectures were given on the leading features of physical geography, and frequent exercises in map-drawing prescribed.
Mr. Dick -	History -	Milner's History of England; Hume's History of England.	2	2	The course of study is very similar to that of the male students, and has been conducted in much the same way. Each class was strictly confined to the portions mentioned in the syllabus.

Teacher.	Subject.	Text-Books.	Hours per Week.		General Remarks.
			1st Year.	2nd Year.	
Mr. Lyne -	Drawing -	Same as for Male Students.	2	2	The instruction, although given at separate hours, is the same as for male students, but is confined mainly to free-hand and model-drawing.
Mr. McLelland	Music -	Various - - -	2	2	The course is the same as for male students.
Mr. Boyd -	Reading -	Various - - -	2	2	The methods followed were similar to those employed with the male students.
Mr. Boyd -	Writing -	Various - - -	1	1	Special attention was given in this branch, with the view, not only of improving the handwriting of the students, but also of showing them how it should be taught. For this purpose, they commenced with the elements, and went through the various stages required in an ordinary school.
Miss Abbot	Sewing -	- - -	2	2	All the students are taught the usual kinds of needlework, and, in addition, are employed in cutting out and fixing the more ordinary articles of wearing apparel.
Miss Sinclair	Domestic Economy.	Tegetmeier's Manual of Domestic Economy, &c.	2	2	Nothing has yet been done practically. An intimate theoretic acquaintance with the subject has been communicated by an examination of the text-book, by exercises of a practical nature written by the students, and by occasional lectures by the Teacher.

It will be seen from these statements that several important alterations have been made in the time-table, and the other arrangements of the course. To some of these I now propose to refer.

METHOD.

From the report of the Master of method I find that a course of lectures on the principles and practice of teaching was delivered to the students divided into four sections. "This arrangement," to quote the words of the lecturer, "becomes a necessity from the fact that the students of the "first year are required by the Committee of Council on "Education to be examined on different branches of the "subject from the students of the second year. The subjects "also of the male students being slightly different from those "for the female, especially in the first year, it has been found "the best organization to divide the students into four "classes."

By this arrangement the attention of the students is directed to those subjects most suited to the stage of their advancement, and the requirements of the syllabus. The distribution of the time allotted to the practice of teaching, and the allocation of the students to the different departments of the Practising schools, seem equally judicious, and have been productive of the best results. In a letter addressed to me on this subject the Principal states:—

> "The new arrangements, which came into operation at the commencement of last session, have proved eminently beneficial. The appointment of Mr. Boyd has been a great boon. I have been relieved of work, which prevented me from devoting sufficient time to the general superintendence of the institution, while the students have had the benefit of the undivided time and attention of one, who is, in all respects, well qualified to take the oversight of their practical and theoretic instruction in school-keeping. It is almost impossible to over-estimate the advantages thus accruing to the students. While in the schools their work has been closely watched, and faithfully, yet tenderly corrected, when necessary; faults have been pointed out, and the best method of communicating instruction practically illustrated. The criticism lessons, on the proper oversight and conduct of which I place great stress, have been vigorously conducted, and, from the interchange of opinion between master and students, individuality has been educed, and the danger, to which students are so liable, of being all moulded after the same pattern, has been avoided. In no former year did this important part of the students' training receive so much attention, and I am quite certain, that the fruit of this will appear in the schools to which the students may be appointed."

TEACHING.

I spent several days in the training college hearing the students (male and female) of the second year give a lesson to a class. The list of subjects presented to me for selection was of the most varied and interesting character; and the evident care, with which the facts of the individual lessons were arranged, reflected as much credit on the student, as the skill, with which they were given to the class, did on the Master of method. The balance between the acquisition of knowledge and the theory and practice of communicating knowledge appears now to be pretty fairly adjusted. The student, at the end of his second year, leaves the college with an amount of information that he will rarely be called upon to exercise in the ordinary walks of his profession, and a practical acquaintance with the best methods of school-management, such as the young teacher, of a time still recent, only acquired after repeated attempts, and not a few failures.

READING.

I was much pleased to observe considerable improvement in the reading since my last visit. I heard all the students read passages from the authors prescribed in the syllabus, and the female students repeat, in addition, selections from Cowper and Milton, which had been committed to memory during the session. This was done, generally speaking, in a satisfactory manner. Great pains have evidently been taken to improve the tone and character of the reading, and to correct those errors in accent and pronunciation incident to locality and social position. It is almost impossible to overestimate the importance of good reading to the teacher, and the method of instruction now pursued in the college appears to me well fitted to secure this valuable end.

HEALTH OF THE STUDENTS.

On this important subject I state, on the authority of the Medical Officer of the college, that, during no former year, has the general health of the students been better. As usual with the setting in of cold and severe weather in December there were several affected more or less with the prevailing epidemic — influenza, and four were thus prevented from attending the recent examination for certificates of merit.

In conclusion, I beg leave to express my satisfaction with the discipline and order, the various arrangements, and the working of the institution in all its departments.

I have the honor to be, &c.

CHARLES E. WILSON.

To the Right Honorable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX A.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT for the Year ending 31 December 1860.

INCOME.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Fees of practising schools and students - - - -	951	3	0	Salaries - - - - -	2,275	0	0
Government grants for certificated students - - -	1,838	0	0	Bursaries - - - - -	160	0	0
Exhibitions for Queen's scholars - - - - -	2,847	0	0	Exhibitions to Queen's scholars - - - - -	2,847	0	0
Voluntary subscriptions - -	341	11	8	Wages and servants - - -	56	12	0
Donation - - - - -	500	0	0	Fuel and lights - - - -	26	0	7
				Other house expenses -	79	15	6
				Printing, stationery, advertising, &c. - - - - -	56	11	0
				Rents, rates, taxes, and insurance - - - - -	96	3	11
				Repairs - - - - - -	107	3	8
				Library, apparatus, maps, &c. -	86	12	6
				Sundries - - - - -	1	10	6
				New buildings - - - - -	685	5	0
	£6,477	14	8		£6,477	14	8

APPENDIX B.

TABULATED RESULTS OF EXAMINATION, CHRISTMAS 1860.

Per-centage in each Subject of Candidates examined who obtained Marks of Excellent, Good, or Fair.

⁂ The letter (L.) after any subject denotes that a lecturer at the public expense is retained in the college.

MALE STUDENTS.

Second Year.

Total Number of Students, 38.

Subject.	No. taking the Subject.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
Religious Knowledge	32	- -	31·25	50·00	81·25
Church History	26	3·85	23·07	50·00	76·92
Grammar	37	- -	- -	10·81	10·81
Geography	38	- -	7·89	42·11	50·00
History	36	- -	13·89	61·11	75·00
Log. Arithmetic	14	- -	- -	35·71	35·71
Music	32	- -	9·37	37·50	46·87
School Management	38	- -	13·15	65·78	78·94
Reading	38	18·42	81·58	- -	100·00
Spelling	32	- -	87·50	9·37	96·87
Penmanship	38	- -	73·68	26·31	100·00
Mathematics (L.)	10	- -	10·00	30·00	40·00
English Literature	2	—	—	—	—
Latin	20	10·00	10·00	25·30	45·00
Report on Teaching	38	23·68	76·32	- -	100·00
Gaelic	2	- -	50·00	- -	50·00
Arithmetic (1st Year)	22	- -	4·54	31·82	36·36
Algebra (1st Year)	1	—	—	—	—

First Year.

Total Number of Students, 57.

Subject.	No. taking the Subject.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
Religious Knowledge	47	2·13	21·27	34·04	57·44
Catechism	39	- -	2·56	48·72	51·28
Grammar	54	- -	1·85	22·22	24·07
Geography	57	- -	3·51	52·63	56·14
History	57	- -	1·75	1·75	3·50
Arithmetic	55	- -	5·45	27·27	32·72
Euclid	52	- -	30·76	55·76	86·53
Algebra	25	- -	- -	8·00	8·00
Latin	29	- -	- -	44·82	44·82
Music	46	- -	6·52	4·34	13·87
School Management	54	- -	22·22	62·96	85·18
Reading	57	1·75	50·87	45·61	98·24
Spelling	47	- -	82·97	4·26	87·23
Penmanship	54	- -	48·15	51·85	100·00
Gaelic	3	- -	33·33	- -	33·33

FEMALE STUDENTS.

Second Year.

Total Number of Students, 22.

Subject.	No. taking the Subject.	Excel-lent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
Religious Knowledge - -	21	- -	38·09	38·09	76·19
Catechism and Church History	20	5·00	65·00	30·00	100·00
Arithmetic - - -	22	4·54	36·36	50·00	90·90
Grammar - - -	22	- -	- -	95·45	95·45
Geography - - -	21	- -	- -	28·57	28·57
History - - - -	22	- -	27·27	72·73	100·00
School Management - -	21	- -	33·33	61·90	95·23
Domestic Economy - -	22	- -	9·09	18·18	27·27
Industrial Skill - -	21	- -	57·14	38·09	95·23
Music - - - -	18	- -	- -	11·11	11·11
Reading - - - -	22	9·09	90·91	- -	100·00
Spelling - - - -	21	- -	61·90	33·33	95·23
Penmanship - - -	21	- -	19·04	66·67	85·71
Report on Teaching - -	22	22·73	77·27	- -	100·00

First Year.

Total Number of Students, 49.

Subject.	No. taking the Subject.	Excel-lent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
Religious Knowledge - -	49	- -	10·20	73·47	83·67
Catechism - - -	41	4·88	51·22	41·46	97·56
Arithmetic - - -	49	2·04	16·32	30·61	48·97
Grammar - - -	49	- -	2·04	51·02	53·06
Geography - - -	49	- -	4·08	20·40	24·48
History - - - -	49	- -	4·08	55·10	59·18
School Management - -	49	- -	18·37	40·81	59·18
Domestic Economy - -	49	8·16	44·90	30·61	83·67
Industrial Skill - -	49	- -	8·16	34·69	42·85
Music - - - -	45	- -	- -	4·44	4·44
Reading - - - -	49	2·04	53·06	44·90	100·00
Spelling - - - -	49	- -	51·02	34·69	85·71
Penmanship - - -	49	- -	8·16	51·02	59·18

Report, *for the Year* 1860, *by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, the* Rev. T. Wilkinson, M.A., *on the* Episcopal Church Training College, *Minto House*, Edinburgh.

My Lords, June 22, 1860.

This college was examined by me on the 19th of June 1860 and the three following days.

It possesses accommodation for 21 students.

The officers of the college who are resident and wholly employed are only two:—Rev. Frederick Rowbottom, Principal; Mr. James Moss, Vice-Principal.

The time-table appended to this report exhibits the course of study pursued at this institution.

Of the 14 resident students only 4 were marked in the second year. All of these taught classes and read before me, their marks being carried to the account of the Christmas examination. The teaching was a very satisfactory exhibition of the powers of the students, the whole of them having reached the mark of "good."

The reading reported last year as not being "eminently successful" has this year improved, showing greater intelligence, clearer pronunciation, and better intonation.

I attended the lectures given by the Principal and the Vice-Principal on school management, Scripture, liturgy, history, and grammar by the former; on mathematics, arithmetic, geography, and the theory and practice of music by the latter.

The Principal's lectures were good; the first, on school management, appeared to me to be especially adapted for the object; the second, on Scripture (Old Testament History for first year's students, Epistle to Romans for second year's students,) with liturgy, was judicious and useful; the third, on English history (Saxon period), was very good; the fourth, on grammar, was useful on the whole, though it appeared to me rather an exercise for pupil-teachers than for students in training.

Of the Principal's examination of the students in the subjects of the several lectures I have to report very favourably.

The Vice-Principal lectured throughout with great good sense, and succeeded in keeping his class well at work by frequent and judicious questioning while the lecture was going on. He is a vigorous and earnest teacher. I noticed especially his very sensible and useful lesson on the elements of musical harmony. Under his leadership the students gave very agreeable specimens of their powers.

On the whole the instruction given in this institution appeared to me to be efficient and satisfactory.

The accounts of the institution are kept by Mr. Home, who acts as the correspondent. The financial statement is appended.

The domestic arrangements of the institution continue to be satisfactory, the dietary is liberal, and the health of the students generally very good.

The cost of each student for 1859–60 has been 40*l.* 1*s.* 3¼*d.*, which includes living, washing, house-rent, salaries, wages, coals, gas, and taxes.

The practising school, conducted by Mr. Davidson, is in a satisfactory state of efficiency, the discipline being well carried out, and the boys receiving a useful education.

Mr. Davidson gave a lesson to his class before the students on English grammar. He lectured with animation, and by the help of the black-board he made all he had to tell to his class very clear and plain, and he has entitled himself to a very good report of his professional skill.

Subjoined is his report of the present condition, &c. &c., of the practising school.

The number of students presented for examination at Christmas, 1860, was 14; of 4 of the second year, all were successful in gaining certificates; of 7 of the first year, all were successful, and 3 were in the third class.

I have the honor to be, &c.
T. WILKINSON.

To the Right Honorable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX A.

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of Minto House Episcopal Training Institution, from 1 July 1859 to 1 July 1860.

RECEIPTS.	£	s.	d.	EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.
Amount of Subscriptions	394	19	6	Salaries, 226*l.* Wages, 24*l.* 18*s.*	250	18	0
				Board and washing	478	16	5
Grants by Privy Council	605	0	0	Fire and lights	42	19	5
				Rent and taxes	101	9	4
Sundry Payments from ordinary Students	35	11	0	Sundries, including repairs, books, and management	101	17	6
	£1,035	10	6		976	0	8

APPENDIX B.

EPISCOPAL TRAINING INSTITUTION, MINTO HOUSE.—PRACTISING SCHOOL.

The Practising School in connexion with the Episcopal Training College is situated at St. Andrew's Hall, a considerable distance from Minto House. It is conducted by the master and two pupil-teachers. The average attendance for the past half-year is about 50. Of this number, 36 have been admitted within this specified period, whilst 42 have been registered since Midsummer 1859.

The children, most of whom are very young, are grouped into four classes for class teaching; for collective lessons they resolve themselves into two sections.

Only the *practical* part of the work of the students in method is under the supervision of the master of the practising school; the *theoretical* department is conducted by the Principal.

The following plan has been adopted for regulating the attendance of the students at the school.

1. The students attend the school in pairs, each pair consisting of a senior and a junior; one pair work for a whole week on the mornings, and another pair perform similar duty in the afternoons of the same day.
2. On Friday mornings, from 11 to 12, special lessons are given by students, usually those of the second year, before the Principal, Vice-Principal, and the body of students. In order to secure as much as possible thorough preparation in these lessons as regards illustration, &c., the teacher is made acquainted with the subject of his lesson some weeks before the date assigned for giving it.
3. Sometimes only one prepared lesson is given; the remaining time is occupied in *unprepared* lessons, given by any students, and on any subjects selected by the Principal at the time.
4. In the evening these lessons pass through the ordinary routine of criticism.

Generally speaking the number of students of the second year is less than that of first year men; this year there are three times as many juniors.

The order in which the students of both years attend the school secures to the seniors, who will shortly have charges of their own, a very considerable amount of practice. The merits, however, of St. Andrew's Hall as a practising school are greatly diminished by the locality chosen for a school of this status, and by the inefficient supply of proper apparatus.

(Signed) JAMES DAVIDSON,

The Rev. T. Wilkinson,
Stanwix, Carlisle.

APPENDIX C.

TIME-TABLE.

Time.	Division.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sunday.
6.45 to 7.45	I.	Logarithmic Arithmetic.	Acts	Algebra	Romans Repetition	Logarithmic Arithmetic.	Acts Repetition	Paper on Romans.
	II.	Gospel Repetition	Arithmetic	Gospel	Arithmetic	Gospel Reading	Algebra	Gospel.
7.45	—	Breakfast	Breakfast	Breakfast	Breakfast	Breakfast	Breakfast	Breakfast.
8.30	—	Prayers	Prayers	Prayers	Prayers	Prayers	Prayers	Prayers.
9 to 10	I.	Geography	English History	Logarithmic Arithmetic.	Prayer Book	Algebra	Milton and Analogy.	Catechism.
	II.	English History	Geography	English History	Geography	Scripture History	Arithmetic.	
10 to 11	I.	Milton Repetition	Geometry	Acts	Algebra	English History	Examination	Church.
	II.	Geometry	School Management	Geometry	Reformation Liturgy.	Algebra		
11 to 12	I.	Geometry	Romans	Geometry	English History	Astronomy		
	II.	Reformation Liturgy.	Music	Scripture History	Music	Reformation Liturgy		
12 to 1	I.	School Management.	Music	Grammar Analysis	Music	Prayer Book		
	II.	Algebra	Grammar Rules	Music	Grammar Rules	Geography		
Dinner and Recreation.								
1.30 to 2.30	I.	Drawing	Recreation	Recreation	Drawing	Drawing	Holiday	Church.
1.30 to 5.30	I.	Map Drawing	Geography	Romans	Geography	Milton and Analysis.		
	II.	Arithmetic	Scripture	Algebra	English History	Algebra		
5.30 to 6.30	—	Private Study	School Management.	Map Drawing	Private Study	Practice		
	—	Map Drawing	Private Study	School Management.	Map Drawing			
6.30	—	Tea	Tea	Tea	Tea	Tea	Tea	Tea.
9.30	—	Prayers	Prayers	Prayers	Prayers	Prayers	Prayers	Prayers.

APPENDIX D.

TABULATED RESULTS OF EXAMINATION, CHRISTMAS, 1860.

Per-centage in each Subject of Candidates examined who obtained Marks of Excellent, Good, or Fair.

MALE STUDENTS.

Second Year.

Total Number of Students, 4.

Subject.	Number taking the Subject.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
Religious Knowledge	4	- -	25·00	75·00	100·00
Liturgy	4	- -	- -	50·00	50·00
Grammar	4	- -	25·00	25·00	50·00
Geography	4	- -	- -	75·00	75·00
History	4	- -	- -	100·00	100·00
Log. Arithmetic	4	- -	- -	50·00	50·00
Music	4	- -	- -	75·00	75·00
School Management	4	- -	25·00	50·00	75·00
Reading	4	- -	50·00	50·00	100·00
Spelling	4	100·00	- -	- -	100·00
Penmanship	4	- -	- -	100·00	100·00
Mechanics	1	- -	- -	100·00	100·00
Mathematics	3	- -	- -	66·67	66·67
Report on Teaching	4	- -	100·00	- -	100·00

First Year.

Total Number of Students, 13.

Subject.	Number taking the Subject.	Excellent.	Good.	Fair.	Total.
Religious Knowledge	11	- -	63·63	18·18	81·81
Catechism	11	- -	9·09	63·63	72·72
Grammar	11	- -	- -	27·27	27·27
Geography	11	- -	- -	63·63	63·63
History	11	—	—	—	—
Arithmetic	11	- -	- -	81·81	81·81
Euclid	11	- -	45·45	27·27	72·72
Algebra	10	- -	- -	10·00	10·00
Latin	1	—	—	—	—
Music	11	- -	18·18	27·27	45·45
School Management	11	- -	- -	36·36	36·36
Reading	13	15·38	15·38	61·54	92·30
Spelling	11	- -	100·00	- -	100·00
Penmanship	11	- -	- -	81·81	81·81

Appendix No. 3.

REPORTS ON GREENWICH HOSPITAL SCHOOLS, AND OTHER SCHOOLS CONNECTED WITH THE BOARD OF ADMIRALTY.

REPORT, *for the Year ending Midsummer* 1860, *by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, the* Rev. JOSEPH WOOLLEY, LL.D., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, *on the* ROYAL HOSPITAL SCHOOLS, GREENWICH.

MY LORDS,

AGREEABLY to my general instructions from your Lordships, I visited and examined the Royal Hospital Schools, Greenwich, in the weeks commencing 5 December, 1859, and 20 June 1860.

On the former occasion my examination was entirely oral, and on the latter both oral and by written answers to printed questions. These answers are as usual contained in examination copybooks; and on them, which are now before me, and on the results of my oral examination noted at the time, and the documents usually placed in the hands of the inspector, my present report is founded.

I may premise that this year has been one of painful anxiety to all those concerned in the management and instruction of these schools.

The report of the committee appointed by the late Board of Admiralty, to which I referred in my last report, and which has since been made public by the Royal Commission on Greenwich Hospital, recommended very considerable changes, which naturally unsettled the minds of the staff. The recommendations of the Royal Commission, published in May, were of a nature to produce very disquieting effects on the teachers and others connected with the schools. According to their view of the object of the schools, the special provision for the education of the sons and orphans of officers previously in force was illegal. They recommended, therefore, the suppression of the upper school and an increase in the number of lower school boys. The lower school they proposed to divide into four distinct schools, to be placed under separate masters and to be taught in the same manner and in the same range of subjects. The boys of these several schools to compete periodically for admission into the nautical school. Boys who failed to obtain admission into the nautical school at the age of 14 to be discharged; those in the nautical school to remain until they have completed their 16th year. The scale of salaries recommended, and other arrangements for the general management proposed, were of such a nature as to produce a reasonable apprehension in the present staff of masters that their services would be dispensed with.

I have reason to believe that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, while adopting the principle laid down by the Royal Commission, will so modify the details as to retain the services of the present masters. The outdoor discipline is to remain as it now is, under a lieutenant superintendant and drill masters. The boys in future are all to be admitted on similar claims and into the lower school, which is to be divided into three divisions, taught by separate staffs of masters, each containing 230 boys, from whom the nautical school of 110 boys is to be selected by periodical examinations. No material change is contemplated in the subjects of instruction, especially as regards the nautical school. The great national importance of the nautical school as the only institution in Great Britain from which a supply of thoroughly educated masters for the royal and mercantile navies can be reckoned upon, renders it extremely desirable that the efficiency of this school should be carefully kept in view in all modifications of the schools; and, I am happy to observe, has been apparently recognized by the Lords of the Admiralty in their recent changes.

NUMBER of BOYS in the Institution.

—	1859.	1860.
	Christmas.	Midsummer.
Nautical School - - - -	149	148
Upper " - - - -	239	238
Lower " - - - -	388	385
Total - - - -	776	771

NUMBER of BOYS who have left during the preceding Twelve Months.

—	Discharged from	
	Upper School.	Lower School.
Pupil-Teachers:—		
At their own request - - - - -	3	3
Boys:		
To the royal navy as masters' assistants - - -	9	2
Ditto as boys - - - -	1	18
To the royal marines - - - - -	—	1
To Her Majesty's dockyards as engineers' apprentices -	4	7
Ditto as shipwrights' apprentices - -	—	7
To the merchant service - - - - -	3	—
To their friends - - - - - -	48	38
For misconduct - - - - - -	1	3
Run, and discharged for absconding - - -	—	6
Died - - - - - - -	1	2
Total - - -	70	87
Boys who within six months after their discharge from the schools have entered—		
The royal navy as masters' assistants - -	3	—
Ditto as clerks' assistants - - -	1	—
Ditto as boys - - - -	2	8
The royal marines - - - - -	—	1
Her Majesty's dockyards as engineers' apprentices -	2	6
Ditto as shipwrights' apprentices	—	1
Ditto for service in hoys -	—	2
The merchant service - - - -	12	3
Total - - -	20	21

THE WHOLE NUMBER of BOYS who went to Sea in some Capacity in the Year ending June 1859 and June 1860.

—	1859.	1860.
Royal Navy - -	57	46
Merchant service - -	28	18

Showing a considerable decrease in the number of boys who have gone to sea. But it also appears that while 215 boys left the institution in the year ending 30 June 1859, only 157 left in the year 1860.

NUMBER of BOYS admitted into the Schools between 1 July 1859 and 30 June 1860.

Upper School - - - - - -	68
Lower „ - - - - - -	90

The corresponding NUMBER in the year ending 30 June 1859.

Upper School - - - - - -	101
Lower „ - - - - - -	130

Health.

The average number of boys victualled in the infirmary between 1 July 1859 and 30 June 1860 was 20 per diem, or 1 in 40. This is the highest average that has been ever yet attained, and that only once before, viz., in the year ending June 1849. There have been also three deaths. There has consequently been an unusual amount of sickness, a result not entirely unexpected, considering the unusual inclemency of the weather during the whole 12 months. At my visits in December and June I found an unusually small number of boys in the infirmary.

PUNISHMENTS for Out-of-School Offences.

—	Christmas 1859.		Midsummer 1860.	
	Upper School.	Lower School.	Upper School.	Lower School.
Drilled 1 hour each day for 7 days -	—	3	2	10
Ditto ditto 14 days -	—	1	1	5
Admonished - - - -	—	—	—	4
Birched with 8 stripes - - -	1	5	—	7
Ditto 6 stripes - - -	—	—	1	6
Ditto 12 stripes - - -	1	2	1	2
Discharged for misconduct - -	1	3	—	5
Run, not having returned after vacation -	—	2	—	—
Captains disrated, leave stopped for one month, and admonished - -	—	3	—	—
Captain birched with 6 stripes and disrated - - - - -	—	—	—	1
Drilled for 1 hour each for 14 days, and leave stopped for one month - -	—	1	—	—
	3	20	6	40
Total - - -	23		46	

It would appear from this return that the schools were in an extraordinarily orderly state during the half-year ending at Christmas 1859, but during the succeeding half-year had returned to their usual state—which cannot be called disorderly, considering that there were only 46 cases of punishment out of a total number of 771 boys.

By Lieutenant Lee's kindness I am able to give the following abstract from the reports of the character of the boys educated in the lower school of Greenwich Hospital from serving in Her Majesty's fleet, from June 1859 to June 1860.

From 67 of Her Majesty's ships, the total number of boys reported is 217, of whom—

140 are marked	Very good.
54 „	Good.
11 „	Fair.
4 „	Indifferent.
5 „	Discharged.
2 „	Died.
1 „	Not given.
217 Total.	

Whence it appears that the Greenwich boys maintain the high character which they have now for some years past acquired for themselves in Her Majesty's fleet, affording too the most complete and irrefragable answer to those who complain that the education they receive at Greenwich unfits them for their position in life.

I am again enabled, by the kindness of the Rev. James Hill, B.D., Head Master of the upper school, to lay before your Lordships the following Tables, having reference to the admissions into the upper school:—

STATISTICS of Admissions into the Upper School, Royal Hospital, Greenwich, from 30 June 1859 till 30 June 1860.

Boys admitted - - 68

Average age on admission, 10 years 8·11 months.

PROPORTION per Cent. who had reached the several Degrees of Attainment in the following Subjects, as shown on Examination at Admission.

Degrees of Attainment.	Reading.	Arithmetic.*	Writing.	Spelling.†
Good, A.	2·94	2·94	0·00	0·00
Fair, B.	14·71	7·35	5·88	11·75
Imperfect C.	35·29	20·59	20·59	14·71
Indifferent, D.	33·82	19·12	41·19	29·42
Bad, E.	13·24	50·00	32·34	44·12
Above Average	35·30	20·58	16·17	19·11
Below „	64·70	79·42	83·83	80·89

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* An easy sum in each of the four simple rules is given to each boy. Those who work all are marked A.; those who work three, B.; two, C.; one, D.; and none, E.

† Fifty consecutive words are written from dictation. Those who write them without any error are marked A.; those whose mistakes come to 5 per cent., B.; from 6 to 10 per cent., C.; from 11 to 20 per cent., D.; and from 21 per cent. upwards, E.

According to subsisting regulations, spelling is not included among the other branches indispensable for admission contained in the above Table.

The following Table includes other subjects of instruction not necessary to admission, and some educational statistics ascertained from the boys on entry:—

Degrees of Attainment.	Holy Scriptures.	Catechism.	English Grammar.	Geography.
Good - - - - -	1·47	0·00	0·00	0·00
Fair - - - - -	11·76	1·47	0·00	0·00
Imperfect - - - -	36·77	11·76	16·17	19·12
Very imperfect - - -	48·53	47·06	55·89	52·94
Ignorant - - - -	1·47	39·71	27·94	27·94
Above Average -	31·63	7·35	8·08	9·56
Below ,, -	68·38	92·65	91·92	90·44

	Per-centage for Year ended 30 June			
	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.
Ignorant of the Commandments - - -	10·29	14·85	12·38	17·48
,, ,, Creed - - - -	26·47	21·78	16·19	28·16
Taught the Assembly's Shorter Catechism -	4·41	5·95	1·91	2·91
,, Church Catechism at home - -	32·35	33·66	38·09	37·86
,, ,, at school - -	25·00	28·71	25·71	23·30
Read Scripture at school - - - -	82·35	85·51	80·95	75·73
Attended the Church of England service -	61·76	60·40	62·86	59·22
,, ,, ,, Sunday schools	22·06	26·73	30·48	26·22
,, other Sunday schools - - -	39·70	42·87	33·33	42·72
,, private day schools - - -	45·58	41·59	44·76	49·51
,, boarding schools - - -	8·83	14·85	14·29	7·77
,, National schools - - -	20·59	17·82	20·95	16·51
,, British and Foreign schools - -	5.89	7·92	4·76	10·68
,, other public or charity schools -	13·23	13·86	13·34	9·71
,, dames' schools - - - -	2·94	3·96	0·95	4·85
,, no school - - - - -	2·94	0·00	0·95	0·97
Total of boys admitted each year - -	68	101	106	103

SYNOPSIS of the ESTIMATES of ATTAINMENTS for the last Four Years of the Boys admitted up to 30 June of each year respectively.

Years.	Reading.	Arithmetic.	Writing.	Spelling.	Scripture.	Catechism.	Grammar.	Geography.
Above Average—								
1857 - - -	50·96	23·78	23·31	49·99	39·32	21·85	13·11	11·66
1858 - - -	56·61	27·14	20·95	34·76	48·57	15·71	14·28	11·43
1859 - - -	31·20	13·37	16·34	25·75	38·86	15·35	13·62	13·87
1860 - - -	35·30	20·58	16·17	19·11	31·62	7·35	8·08	9·56
Below Average—								
1857 - - -	48·04	76·22	76·69	50·01	60·68	78·15	86·89	88·34
1858 - - -	43·39	72·86	79·05	65·24	51·43	84·29	85·72	88·57
1859 - - -	68·80	86·63	83·66	74·25	61·14	84·65	86·38	86·13
1860 - - -	64·70	79·42	83·83	80·89	68·38	92·65	91·92	90·44

It will be seen from the above that in most subjects the attainments of boys, on admission, are slightly lower than heretofore.

ADMISSIONS and DISCHARGES from the Upper School, Royal Greenwich Hospital.

Years.	Admissions.	Discharges.	Years.	Admissions.	Discharges.
1852 -	84	108	1857 -	114	105
1853 -	119	105	1858 -	116	100
1854 -	100	90	1859 -	79	99
1855 -	84	84	1860 -	*65	63
1856 -	65	68	1861 -	—	103

* This is one of the years of the fewest number of discharges from the Nautical and Upper Schools, a period which returns in a cycle of about 4½ years.

PARENTAGE of the BOYS admitted into the Upper School, for the Years ending 30 June 1860, 1859, and 1858 respectively.

—	1860.	1859.	1858.
Sons of commissioned officers, admirals, post captains, R.N., lieutenants, R.N. and R.M., master, R.N. - - - - - -	5*	10	9
Sons of surgeons, R.N., chief engineers, R.N., paymasters, R.N., 2nd masters, R.N., &c. - -	11	11	6
Sons of warrant officers, boatswains, gunners, carpenters, 2nd engineers, R.N., &c. - -	19	16	22
Sons of petty officers, R.N., and boatmen, coastguard, &c. - - - - -	2	8	7
Sons of seamen, R.N., and marines - -	8	13	17
Sons of master mariners and chief mates, merchant service - - - - - -	18	24	28
Sons of mates, merchant service, pilots, stewards, merchant service, &c. - - - -	1	7	2
Sons of seamen, merchant service, fishermen, &c.	4	12	15
Totals of the respective years - -	68	101	106

* Of this number, two are sons of admirals and one of a post-captain, R.N.

In the existing circumstances of the school, comment on the preceding tables is not called for, nor shall I enter on the question of the circulation through the several classes at all. There are one or two points of general interest that suggest themselves which are applicable to the institution in its altered as much as in its old state.

1. I rejoice to be able to inform your Lordships that the principal, Mr. Fisher, has introduced into the quarterly examinations those subjects which had previously been excluded, and were consequently very insufficiently acquired by the boys,—viz., grammar, history, geography, and also French. I am assured by him that the result of his examinations in these subjects is in strict accordance with my own experience, viz., that the general knowledge of them by the boys is

low. They may, however, be expected soon to take their proper place among the effective studies of the institution when a real value is thus given them in the transfer examinations. It was of course hopeless to induce boys to take any real interest in information, which, as it had no influence in their progress through the school, they would naturally think superfluous.

I am much inclined to think that oral instruction is depended on here quite to a fault. The masters and pupil-teachers do too much for the scholars, and leave them too little to do for themselves. There is consequently less of self-dependence among them than is desirable for the purposes of education. Learning, so far as it concerns them, is made too easy, too little the result of conscious effort and active thought. The consequence is, not a want of information in a certain range of subject, but a want of power and inclination to think independently outside of that range. Hence the limited powers of composition of which I have always complained.

Education cannot be said properly to attain its object unless it implants a power of thought and expression on all common subjects.

Moreover, another consequence of this leaning too much on masters is a difficulty, amounting, in some cases, to positive inaptitude in the boys, when deprived of this support, to make further progress by themselves. It has been often observed to me by persons who have had good opportunities of watching the subsequent career of Greenwich boys, that a spirit of self-improvement and progress among them is comparatively weak.

On careful inquiry I have found that little, if anything, in the way of preparing lessons out of school hours, or of reproducing any lessons they have been taught, is required of them. The general want of power of writing down the subject-matter of the lectures at my midsummer examination, of which I see as yet no symptoms of improvement, first led me to suspect this. It would be in every respect a great gain to the school if, by means of out-of-school lessons and reproducing the substance of what they read, something of this power of independent thought could be implanted, by which the difficulty of building in after years on the foundation here laid would be to a great extent obviated. After all, however, what I have here said must be understood as applicable chiefly to those subjects which come under the head of general information. Geometry and algebra are well and effectively taught, and cannot be learnt without much and conscious laborious effort of the mind. Perhaps the fault is to be traced chiefly to the now happily corrected evil of placing the subjects before referred to not among the regular work, but as it were in an appendix.

I may here properly notice the result of the French examination.

There have been eight classes, containing altogether 224 boys, each class receiving lessons of 1½ hours' duration twice a week. Mr. Quesnel, at my request, proposed the questions for examination. I regret to find that very little, if any, improvement in knowledge of the French language was discernible. There was the same confusion of the moods and tenses of the verbs which I have noticed on former occasions. This has disappointed me much, as I had hoped that the new arrangements for the study of this language, admitting of more individual teaching, would have borne more speedy fruit. Still, should the study of the French language be retained in the nautical school, which is much to be desired, I do not despair of the knowledge becoming, after a longer trial, more sound and accurate than it is at present.

I may say also that grammar and geography, though still much below a desirable standard, are evidently learnt more accurately than in former years. This is the first fruits of the new plan of including these among the subjects at the quarterly examinations.

THE NAUTICAL SCHOOL.

During the last year this school suffered under the misfortune of a somewhat long absence from illness of two of the masters, viz., Mr. Baillie, from 5 April to 3 May, and Mr. Riddle from 11 April to 4 June. The other masters in this school zealously and cheerfully redoubled their exertions to compensate, as far as possible, this serious loss.

In the exercises of the boys at my Midsummer examination I did not perceive any declension from the high standard of nautical attainments which I have reported in previous years, and which forms the peculiar excellency of this institution.

It also appears that in the various examinations of the boys at the college at Portsmouth, and at the Royal Dockyards, for the confirmation of their appointments as masters' assistants, and engineer and shipwright apprentices, the success has been highly gratifying.

The very bad weather which has marked the past year has necessarily interfered much with "taking observations," which has, however, been sedulously pursued, and with fair success, on all available opportunities. The number of observations made in the year is 41,203; the number of charts drawn 400; and the number of journeys with the surveying class 12.

The discipline has generally been maintained in this school with little or no resort to corporal punishment. There have been two cases where this has been rendered necessary through long-endured idleness and disobedience. One of the boys has since been discharged, his time having expired; the other remains at school and is "unsatisfactory." Mr. Riddle also complains, for the first time, of the very rough and undisciplined manners of not a few of the boys in his class.

It gives me great pleasure to state that the nautical instruction will still remain under the able direction of Mr. Riddle, and that the institution will not lose the valuable services of his colleagues Messrs. Baillie, Muggridge, and Escott.

THE UPPER SCHOOL.

The examination passed by the boys of this school at Midsummer, in all the subjects was fully up to the standard of former years.

The religious instruction, under the direction of the Rev. James Hill, the Head Master, was admirable.

This school is about to disappear, and Mr. Hill will take charge of one of three divisions of the school already spoken of.

THE LOWER SCHOOL.

This school has for more than a year been short of a master. Dr. Purcell has, however, laboured assiduously to make up for this loss, and with great success.

The nautical instruction, under the very able direction of Mr. Snell, is as successful as I was able to report it last year.

The improvement in grammar, in the upper classes of this school, is very marked.

The composition is still in this, as in the other schools, defective.

The religious knowledge in the first two classes was good, and in the two lower classes it had improved.

The reading of the schools, although fluent, is not so good as regards distinctness and expression, as I should wish to be able to report it. I have before me a record of the reading of all the boys in the upper and every alternate boy in the lower school, both at Christmas and Midsummer. It does not differ materially from that of the year ending Midsummer 1859. I am greatly desirous that the standard in reading should be raised, and trust that a more satisfactory account of it may be rendered next year.

The exercises in dictation have not declined from the previous very creditable standard.

On the whole I am justified in stating that while the attainments in nautical astronomy, navigation, and mathematics have fully maintained their former high character, here have not been wanting during the past year, indications of a progressive improvement in the elements of a general English education.

There were 16 pupil-teachers and 2 on probation present at my inspection of the schools at Midsummer.

The following are the subjects in which they had been instructed by their instructors, Messrs. Riddle, Hill, and Dr. Purcell, and in which I examined them, viz.:—

MR. RIDDLE.

Geometry, algebra, plane and spherical trigonometry, navigation and nautical astronomy, with the investigations of the rules. Differential and elements of integral calculus. Analytical geometry and conic sections to properties of ellipse (Todhunter).

MR. HILL.

Divinity and ecclesiastical history; in Holy Scripture, especially St. Matthew's Gospel, the Acts of the Apostles, and Epistle to the Hebrews; Paley's Evidences, chaps. ix. and x. (senior division); all the propositions in Porteus (both divisions); Blunt on the Reformation, chaps. 1, 4, 9, 10, 11.

Latin Language:—Senior Division—200 lines of Virgil's Æneid, B. 1; the first 16 chaps. of Cæsar de Bello Gallico, B. 2; Ellis's Exercises, part 1 and part 2, page 50.

Junior Division—Valpy's Delectus to page 24; Ellis's Exercises, Part 1.

English Grammar.—Murray's and Sullivan's English Grammar and Morell's Analysis. Trench on Words (senior division).

DR. PURCELL.

English History and first 8 chaps. of W. C. Taylor's Manual of Modern History; Analysis and Paraphrasing of first 3 books Milton's Paradise Lost; Cook's Poetry for schools; and Reed's English Composition.

I am able to record a favourable opinion of the progress of the pupil-teachers as shown by my examination. The mathematical and nautical attainments were very good, and a decided improvement has taken place in their knowledge of general literature and Latin.

The knowledge of Scripture and ecclesiastical history was remarkably good.

I cannot refrain from repeating the opinion expressed in my last report, that it would be an advantage both to the schools and the pupil-teachers themselves, if on completing their period of apprenticeship, they were to be examined and receive certificates of merit from your Lordships.

During the year 1860 there have been four retirements from the pupil-teacher class :—

1. William John Littlejohns, appointed master in the Rev. E. Burney's school at Gosport, 9 April 1860.
2. Leonard Allen, assistant master in the Yarmouth Navigation School, 9 July 1860.
3–4. John Carter and Allen Martin, both sons of master mariners, were bound apprentices to Joseph Somes, Esq., shipowner, at the request of their respective parents.

In his report, Mr. Hill, the superintendent of the pupil-teachers, remarks that " the class has never been in a more " healthful and satisfactory state as to discipline, conduct, " general good feeling, and intelligence. Their studies are also " becoming of a less special cast, and indications of a taste " for general literature, and for mental cultivation in a " variety of departments are not wanting in these youths; " two of them, and one of these one of our best mathemati-" cians, have been writers of verses that have appeared in " the public prints. The class begins to recover from the " low tone observable in it eighteen months ago, owing chiefly " to the large admixture at that time of junior pupils in con-" sequence of the numerous appointments from the staff of " pupil-teachers."

I am happy, from my own observation, to confirm this favourable statement of Mr. Hill.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOSEPH WOOLLEY.

To the Right Honorable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year ending Midsummer* 1860, *by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools, the* Rev. JOSEPH WOOLLEY, LL.D., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, *on the* ROYAL DOCKYARD, ROYAL MARINES', *and other* SCHOOLS *under the* BOARD OF ADMIRALTY.

MY LORDS,

THE schools of which the inspection is entrusted by your Lordships to me are usually visited twice a year; one of these visits, or that due at Midsummer, was this year omitted in consequence of a domestic affliction, by the kind permission of your Lordships and the Board of Admiralty.

Philosophical apparatus.

Among the points of interest connected with the dockyard schools, I may mention the supply of the second of the four sets of philosophical apparatus, approved in 1859, to each of the dockyard schools, except those at Portsmouth and Devonport, which are already in possession of complete sets.

A further supply will be made in the spring of the present year, and the sets will be complete in the year 1862.

I have already observed in the answers of the apprentices to the questions I have proposed to them in natural philosophy a great improvement in accuracy and breadth of knowledge, which I trace to the illustrations made before their eyes by this apparatus.

It is very desirable that regular courses of lectures should be delivered by the masters on the several principles of natural philosophy, to which this apparatus refers, and that a record of their delivery be kept. This is now done at some of the yards, but in reply to my questions at others, I have been able to obtain only vague information. It is necessary thus to place the delivery of lectures under control, for two reasons, first, to ensure that a proper use is made of the apparatus, and that the apprentices reap the full benefit intended by its supply; and second, thas it be not abused by being allowed time which ought to be devoted to other subjects.

As a general principle, I should suggest that an hour a week for each division, so arranged as to break the severer studies during one of the longer attendances, would be found sufficient for the purpose.

The apparatus required for the illustrations should be prepared before hand. A book should be kept by each master, in which the nature and duration of each lecture, and the date of its delivery should be recorded; to be exhibited to the

Superintendent, members of the school committee, and to the inspector on the occasion of his half-yearly visits.

Selection of apprentices.

Another point of interest to which I wish to advert is the new mode of selection of apprentices in the dockyards, which was introduced in January 1860.

The chief feature in this plan is the entire rejection of all favouritism or interest which is ensured by the examination being placed in the hands of the Civil Service Commissioners, who forward their own lists of candidates in order of merit, and the Admiralty select those who are at the top of the list.

The Superintendents at each yard keep a list, on which the name of every son or orphan of a person in the Admiralty service is placed as a matter of right, and other names are placed by the Superintendent at his discretion. The candidates whose names are on this list are first examined by the surgeon, who either rejects them at once as physically disqualified, or on admitting them as eligible, places marks opposite their names, which are added in with the others to produce the sum total on which the final lists are based. Thus physical qualifications form an integral element in the final determination of successful candidates. One of the most mischievous results of the former mode of entry was the widespread belief, rather than existence, of the partiality of the examiners, and of the possibility of reversing their recommendations, through interest, when the election was subsequently made at the Admiralty. Hence many of the dockyard artizans were less careful in obtaining a good education for their sons than they would have been had they firmly believed that no considerations but that of the fitness of the candidate would affect the final award. A most remarkable proof of this has been shown by the fact that in most of the dockyards, and notably at Portsmouth, the number of candidates has been greatly reduced since the establishment of the principle of selection by merit only. At Midsummer the number of those who presented themselves for examination at Portsmouth barely exceeded 30, while on previous occasions it had never of late fallen short of 100. This absence of all possibility of corrupt influence cannot fail to exert a purifying effect on the minds of the artizan class generally.

It is not to be expected that the full benefits of this new system will be experienced immediately, especially a wide spread improvement of education in the ports. There can, however, be no doubt that this will be at no distant period one of its most salutary effects.

I cannot but think it a great gain to the service that the masters are relieved from this duty, which, besides placing them in many cases in an invidious position, withdrew them in some of the larger yards for many weeks from their proper work, to the detriment of the schools. In fact the great increase in the number of examinations in which the masters are required to take part has become a serious evil, and interferes considerably with the efficiency of the schools.

The apprentices being now admitted more on a level as regards educational attainments, the masters are much more at liberty to pursue a definite system in the instruction they give, and a higher general standard of knowledge in successive years of apprenticeship may with advantage be established.

Higher course of study.

At the commencement of the year 1860, in addition to Brown and Rogers, who were appointed to receive a superior course of instruction, five more were selected for the same purpose, viz.: George Pryor, of Portsmouth; George Cooper and Thomas Chiswell, of Devonport; and Thomas Dippey and Henry Griffiths, of Pembroke dockyards. Brown and Rogers have by this time returned to Sheerness, whence they were removed, for the purpose of receiving their superior course, to Chatham. At Christmas 1859, I examined them in descriptive geometry, differential and integral calculus and mechanics, and had reason to be satisfied with their progress, especially Brown's, who has not disappointed the expectations that I had formed of his special aptitude for studies of this nature. Rogers, though less successful, is deserving of approbation for his application and the very respectable success he has attained.

This plan of encouraging the more painstaking and able of the apprentices cannot fail to exert an excellent influence on the schools generally, and also to create an admirable class of well informed dockyard officers.

I am however of opinion that the scholarship of 20*l.* per annum, besides the great advantage in competition for the dockyard offices which their training will bestow on them, is unnecessarily large. I think that it would be far better and more equitable to divide this sum between the master who gives the instruction and the fortunate apprentice who now receives the whole. 10*l.* would be ample to enable him to add to his stock of books, while the master would not labour the less zealously in his instruction for this recognition of his services. Both these payments should be made dependent on the half-yearly reports of the examination in the superior course by Her Majesty's inspector.

Half-yearly lists.

The distribution of the lists of apprentices as they stand each half-year in my examination in the several dockyards, I have found most serviceable as a stimulus to exertion among both masters and pupils. There is no little emulation among them that their own dockyards should stand well on these lists.

Discipline.

One of the greatest difficulties the masters have to contend with is the maintenance of discipline. This arises from the fact that this must depend on moral influence alone, so far as they are individually concerned; it can be enforced only by appeal to a higher power. Great discretion is required in making such appeals, which, if made too frequently, would lose their effect, and if made too seldom, would permit bad habits to grow, which might have been easily nipped in the bud. On the whole, I think the plan now in force at Chatham and Woolwich a good one, viz.: the weekly submission to the Superintendent of a book in which the character and progress of each boy is noted. This enables him, by admonition or some small punishment, to check a lad who is entering on an evil course before he has become so bad as to justify a formal complaint and a severe punishment. I would strongly recommend the extension of this plan to all the other dockyards.

There are several other matters of interest affecting the dockyard schools, which, however, I do not think it expedient to discuss in this report. The Royal Commissioners on Education are about soon to lay their report before Parliament, and as the dockyard schools have not been excluded from their inquiries, it is probable that these questions may be discussed by them; and viewed as they will be by them from a different point of view, will possess a special interest on that account.

No impartial person acquainted with the dockyards will deny that these schools have produced an excellent effect, not merely in imparting a considerable amount of special instruction and bringing forward able and deserving young men whose merits would in all probability have otherwise remained hidden and so lost to the public service, but also in exerting a general civilizing and humanizing influence on the class of dockyard apprentices, and through them on the artizans. I trust that no radical change of principle in the management of these schools, such as that recommended by the Report of the Committee on Dockyard Economy in 1859 will be adopted, which would result, I fear, in a sacrifice of their benefits to a very great extent.

Past progress.

In reporting on the present state of the dockyard schools, I cannot refrain from remarking on the marked contrast between the general intelligence of the apprentices, as shown in their answers to my questions, now and what it was seven years ago, when I was first charged with the duty of their inspection. This is, no doubt, in great measure attributable to the general improvement in elementary education which has taken place during that period, but also to the greater care that has been of late taken in excluding the grossly ignorant from the selected candidates. The grossly ridiculous blunders which were made in the answers I used to receive to questions of general interest with which all people should be acquainted, now never occur. It cannot, however, be denied that the general standard is not so high as under favourable circumstances it might be, and as under the new rules for admission it may fairly be expected to become.

s
ing.

The opening of a school of art at Devonport in 1859 seemed to offer a fair opportunity for the introduction of mechanical drawing into the school of that port. The Board of Admiralty made a grant of 40*l.* per annum for the establishment of a class of shipwright and factory boys to be instructed in this art. I cannot say that, so far as I have been able to ascertain, the experiment has been as successful as could have been wished. In the first place, the class has been conducted in the school of art in the town away from all effectual control over the apprentices, instead of the school-room. The consequence has been great irregularity of attendance. Nor has the instruction given been of such a nature as to be very valuable to draughtsmen. The Committee on Dockyard Economy represented that complaints had been made to them of the impossibility of lads learning the art of ship-drawing in the dockyards, for the acquisition of which, if they wished to get on in their trade, they were generally obliged to give high fees (as much as 5*l.* in some cases) outside. It was hoped that the school of art would supply this desideratum. The mechanical drawing, however, there taught, has not been of the kind required; and has been supplemented by the voluntary and gratuitous lessons of one of the assistant dockyard schoolmasters in vacant hours.

I am of opinion that the best way in all the dockyards would be to provide for instruction of this nature in the school-room, if possible, or where this is impracticable at the mould loft, by some competent person appointed for the purpose; and that to insure regularity of attendance some small weekly fee should be paid by each apprentice attending the drawing-class, to which also the men of the yard, under suitable restrictions, should be admissible, on the payment of a higher fee. The drawing-class might in this way be made nearly, if not quite, self-supporting, and confer a benefit greatly needed on the artizan class.

Attendance. The following Table exhibits the number of apprentices, factory, and other boys attending school at Christmas 1859:—

NAME of DOCKYARD.	Apprentices' Year of Servitude.					Total Apprentices.	Factory and Hired Boys.*	TOTAL.
	5	4	3	2	1			
Chatham -	3	8	18	17	14	60	- -	60
Deptford -	–	4	11	14	9	38	- -	38
Devonport -	4	9	26	24	18	81	21	102
Pembroke -	3	7	13	10	9	42	- -	42
Portsmouth -	-	4	26	22	18	70	81	151
Sheerness -	2	–	16	18	14	50	24	74
Woolwich -	–	1	16	17	14	48	- -	48
Total -	12	33	126	122	96	389	126	515

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* The attendance of these boys was suspended for some time at Chatham, and has since been resumed.

Besides these are the two apprentices undergoing a superior course of instruction at Chatham.

In the half-years ending Christmas 1858 and Midsummer 1859, the attendance was as under:—

——	Apprentices.	Factory and other Boys.	Total.
Christmas 1858 -	484	199	683
Midsummer 1859 -	441	158	599

exhibiting a gradual diminution in the numbers of both classes of boys attending school.

The system of job and task work now in operation renders the number of voluntary attendants in the fourth and higher years very small. The number of apprentices entered has also been diminished. It has now probably fallen as low as it is ever likely to do.

The attendance of factory and hired boys is entirely voluntary, and is still very irregular and unsatisfactory. The extremely short time that they can attend school, in many cases not more than half an hour twice a week, seems to disincline them to make the effort to go there; and not unreasonably, as very little good can be done in so short a time. Mr. Murray, the Chief Engineer at Portsmouth, on the occasion of my visit, took some pains to remove some of the difficulties, in the way of an earlier attendance at school, by establishing conveniences for washing and getting tea in the yard; with what success remains to be seen.

Attainments. The following Table shows the result of my examination of the apprentices:—

TABLE showing RESULT of EXAMINATION of APPRENTICES.

NAME of DOCKYARD.	Dictation.				Arithmetic, Mensuration, and Industrial Mechanics.				General Information, including Scriptural Knowledge, Geography, Grammar, History, and Natural Philosophy.				Algebra.					Higher Mathematics.			
	Good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Bad.	Good.	Fair.	Moderete.	Bad.	Total.	Good.	Fair.	Moderate.	Bad.
Chatham - -	21	30	5	44	31	35	22	12	20	22	27	31	31	33	18	29	93	–	–	13	2
Deptford - -	13	16	11	60	34	39	13	14	11	44	40	5	13	34	42	11	100	–	5	3	–
Devonport - -	42	15	4	39	53	27	11	9	15	23	32	30	38	27	7	6	78	4	17	5	5
Pembroke - -	29	24	12	35	57	31	12	—	24	33	36	7	19	40	21	6	86	2	4	4	2
Portsmouth - -	20	30	3	47	47	27	17	9	7	21	34	38	9	24	18	13	64	2	2	–	–
Sheerness - -	20	26	2	52	11	37	37	15	7	8	38	47	8	25	27	13	73	2	4	–	–
Woolwich - -	11	26	20	43	22	22	13	43	—	17	43	40	4	24	16	3	47	–	–	–	4

NUMBER per cent. who solved a Proposition in Euclid.

NAME of DOCKYARD.	Book						Failed.	Total.
	XI.	VI.	IV.	III.	II.	I.		
Chatham -	2	11	2	7	7	33	31	93
Deptford -	3	3	11	3	11	50	11	92
Devonport -	5	7	10	6	12	36	2	78
Pembroke -	7	5	2	2	26	56	–	98
Portsmouth -	–	5	3	4	4	39	6	61
Sheerness -	–	6	–	–	15	64	13	98
Woolwich -	–	–	–	4	18	53	8	93

Chatham.

There is a little improvement in the accuracy of the work. There is still a great number of apprentices of very indifferent attainments. The school generally has hardly recovered from the moderate state of discipline which has been its bane for some time. The tone of feeling among the apprentices seems low. I cannot insist too much on the urgent demand for still greater accuracy.

Deptford.

This school has improved, and is now doing very fairly. The promise held out last year has been to a considerable extent realized, especially among the younger boys.

Devonport.

This may be fairly described as the most successful of the dockyard schools. Much good work is done; and the groundwork is for the most part sound. There was still at my visit a considerable class of boys of inferior capacity and attainments admitted under the old system, impeding the efforts of the masters, and reducing the per-centage of those receiving instruction in geometry and algebra. Mr. Rae is an able and energetic teacher, and has succeeded in stamping on the school the impress of his own character. It is a significant fact, that of the first 50 on my list at the last examination 25 were of this yard. Both of the masters deserve great credit for this state of things.

Pembroke.

The fault of inaccuracy pointed out in my last report is in the course of correction. The thirst for knowledge and spirit of self-improvement which has always characterized this school still prevails. Two of the apprentices have been selected for the higher course.

Portsmouth.

The mathematical attainments of the boys in the upper school are very good, and several of them passed an excellent examination. The lower school boys, however, are not nearly so well advanced as I should like to find them. The examination both oral and written was decidedly of an inferior character. There is no yard where so great a disproportion exists in the number of apprentices in the upper and lower divisions, the former containing 26, and the latter 44. At Devonport, the only other yard where the total number bears comparison with that at Portsmouth, 45 attended the upper and 37 the lower division; and of the latter 19 had made fair, and some very considerable progress in algebra and geometry, while at Portsmouth 16 only of the 44 in the lower school had received any instruction in these subjects, and not more than 4 had made any noteworthy progress in them. I cannot help entertaining the opinion that this school would be more successful if the numbers in the two divisions were more equalized.

Sheerness.

I cannot report any material improvement here. The work is for the most part slovenly and incorrect. The attainments of the apprentices at their first entry are generally low; and this circumstance militates greatly against the success of the school. In former years I have found several able and well advanced youths; of such there is at present a great dearth.

Woolwich.

The improvement noticed in my last year's report has scarcely been maintained, and this school must be placed in the lowest rank as regards efficiency. Not one apprentice obtained a place among the first 50 on my list. The general information is very defective, and the standard of attainments in all subjects below the average. A want of life and vigour and interest in the work of the school is painfully striking.

The following distinguished themselves in the examination:

Pryor, Geo.	Portsmouth.	Wildish, Jas.	Chatham.
Cooper, Geo.	Devonport.	Bone, W.	Devonport.
Chiswell, Thos.	Devonport.	Nicholls, C.	Devonport.
Coller, W.	Portsmouth.	Cheshire, Geo.	Chatham.
Dippey, Thos.	Pembroke.	Deadman, H.	Deptford.
Fogwell, Alex.	Devonport.	Gowings, W.	Devonport.
Griffiths, H.	Pembroke.	Rickard, M.	Devonport.
Mitchell, Geo.	Devonport.	Mason, Geo.	Pembroke.
Brown, J.	Devonport.	Sinnett, Geo.	Pembroke.
Oleson, J. R.	Devonport.	White, W. H.	Devonport.
Cock, H.	Devonport.	Cock, W.	Devonport.
Elgar, Fras.	Portsmouth.	Fitze, W.	Devonport.

Malta.

In the year 1858 a school was established at Malta, partly for the apprentices, and partly for the children of the people in the employ of the Admiralty, both boys and girls, many of whom are Maltese. This school is inspected twice a year by a naval instructor on the station appointed to the purpose by the admiral superintendent. This duty has been performed at two successive half years by Mr. Ennis, Naval Instructor of H.M.S. "Victor Emmanuel." On the last occasion it appears that he found 99 attending school, viz., 22 apprentices, and 77 of the general class, viz., 52 boys and 25 girls, of ages varying between 15 and 7. The mixed school is divided into four classes, of the attainments of which Mr. Ennis gives a detailed account, the general result being satisfactory. The apprentices are in two divisions, 12 in the upper, and 10 in the lower, the latter being all Maltese boys, whose education is described as having been sadly neglected. Of his examination of the senior class of 12 boys, Mr. Ennis describes the result as on the whole satisfactory; although the progress has not been great as regards range, it is very decided as regards accuracy, and I quite agree with him that any "apparent advance gained at "the expense of accuracy," is of little intrinsic value. The state of the school generally reflects credit on Mr. Sullivan, who holds one of your Lordships' certificates.

ROYAL MARINES' SCHOOLS.

I have on former occasions repeatedly urged what I should consider to be improvements in these schools. I shall briefly recapitulate them.

1. Infants' schools, which would be of most essential service.
2. The establishment of pupil-teachers to assist both in the boys' and girls' schools.

3. The placing of both masters and mistresses in a better position as regards their emoluments.

On this I cannot help remarking that retaining their present rates of fixed payment, a gratuity in the way of augmentation and varying according to classes to be fixed by the number of years of service and general efficiency of the schools, and to be dependent on the inspector's report, would be the most useful principle to adopt. These gratuities however should be reckoned as salary towards the retiring pension.

At Christmas 1859, the school of the Plymouth division was still under a temporary master. Some more efficient mode of supplying vacancies than according to the present system is greatly needed, if the schools are to be preserved from occasional very damaging interruptions of considerable duration, in the case of Plymouth amounting to between three and four years.

Chatham, 28 October 1859.

Present, Boys, 60; Girls, 38.

Mr. Kelly continues to conduct his school with great zeal and energy. The success is very considerable. The upper boys, who are very ready in arithmetical calculation, require more practice in applying it to such questions as occur in practical life. On the whole, the state of the school is, however, satisfactory. The reading has much improved.

Miss Coney is gradually and surely introducing a higher standard of instruction. The girls here have always been distinguished by their intelligence, and now that an improved apparatus is at Miss Coney's disposal, she is, with much judgment, directing this intelligence more and more into useful channels. The reading was not so good as I have found it on former occasions.

Plymouth, 28 November 1859.

Present, Boys, 89; Girls, 45.

The state of the boys' school, under a temporary master, was quite unsatisfactory. The discipline was most imperfect, the organization (into eight classes) quite unsuited to the means of instruction at hand, and the attainments of the boys altogether low.

The girls' school, under Miss Cox. did not show any great marks of improvement. The discipline was improved, but the knowledge of the children was indifferent. Miss Cox, however, has had much to contend with, and will, I hope, soon win her way to success. Her mode of dealing with the children seems firm but kind. I should say that having been but a short time in charge, she cannot be held responsible for the unsatisfactory state of the school.

Woolwich, 2 and 3 December 1859.

Present, Boys, 35; Girls, 35.

I found an attendance of only 35 out of a total of 51 on the books of the boys' school. The discipline was well and kindly maintained. The attainments were not so high as I have found them on former occasions. The boys did not display much intelligence in their answers, and the reading was generally unsatisfactory, I am inclined to impute this unusually unsatisfactory state of things to some accidental circumstances, which had rendered the attendance irregular, as Mr. Avery has proved himself a successful teacher.

The girls' school, which also had an attendance of 35 out of 51 on the books, was not more efficient than I have generally found it. The reading perhaps was improved, but little or no intelligence was shown.

Royal Marine Artillery, 19 December 1859.—In consequence of a heavy fall of snow I was unable to reach this school before its close for the day. I am unable to make any detailed report on it. It was still under the charge of Mr. Carey.

Royal Marines, Forton, 23 December 1859.

Present, Boys, 47; Girls, 51.

The boys' school, under Mr. Fox's able and judicious teaching, has much improved and holds out a prospect of still further progress. The discipline was good, and the instruction sound. The first class was not numerous, but the boys in it showed a very creditable amount of intelligence. Their writing from memory and arithmetic were very good.

No school with which I am acquainted has improved more than the girls' school under Mrs. Deverell. She has acquired a proper degree of confidence in herself and the children, and has lost that extreme anxiety that they should distinguish themselves at my examination, which kept the whole school in a fever, and quite defeated its own end. The children are now more calm and self-collected, and displayed at my examination considerable intelligence and knowledge. The arithmetic took a higher range than is usual in female schools, and was soundly worked. This school may now rank among the more efficient of the elementary schools, and is doing its work well. It is a gratifying circumstance that it has furnished a pupil-teacher to a neighbouring National school, St. Matthew's, Gosport. It would be still more successful if Mrs. Deverell had the assistance of a pupil-teacher, but all her aid is derived from monitors.

SCHOOLS ON BOARD H.M. SHIPS IN COMMISSION AT THE PORTS.

On the general questions affecting the efficiency of these schools I have little to add to the remarks in my last year's report.

The first requirement is an improved class of seamen's schoolmasters. It is due to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to observe that this important question has not been neglected by them ; but in the present year it has been thought unsuitable to recommend any extensive change, as the whole question of education, including that in the navy, is likely to be brought prominently into notice in the report of the Royal Commission.

An efficient class of teachers accustomed to deal with numbers, and regularly trained to impart instruction and maintain discipline, cannot be less requisite for these schools than for others.

An efficient control over the schools, and a system of periodical returns of the times of attendance, and accounting for the absence of boys who ought to have been at school, are also absolutely requisite to check the tendency there is on board most ships to allow almost any cause to interrupt school-work. In some cases I have found this tendency so great as to reduce attendance, which, according to established orders, should have been great, to a mere trifle. An instance in which this has been carried to an excess—I allow but only in going somewhat beyond the ordinary practice—may best illustrate this mischievous practice.

On board the Flag-ship at one of the ports there is generally a very considerable number of boys (120 or 130), who do not remain long on board, but are drafted off after remaining there a few months or even sometimes a few weeks. These are divided into two watches—one watch is supposed always to be at drill, on the guns, seamanship, &c., and the other to be at school. Practically the watch at drill is so employed, but the watch at school is by no means necessarily at school-work. All the demands for boys for occasional work, as manning boats, &c., are made exclusively on the school-watch, so that the number under instruction instead of being 60 or 70, is reduced frequently to 10 or 12, and not only so, but when a draft is about to be made, in order that a show in gunnery practice may be made, the boys to be sent away are for a considerable time taken away from school and receive extra drill instead. In this way frequently a boy who is supposed to be four or five half-days at school is not really more than one half-day there; yet to a casual inquirer it would appear that the time of all the boys was equally divided between drill and school. The only check to this practice would be found in first carefully apportioning the time of boys on board between the several employments according to their relative importance (which should be done by some general authority, not left to the discretion of the commanding officer of each ship for the time being), and then exercising an efficient control over those who are charged with carrying out these orders by a system of returns.

The supply of books and stationery, according to the present establishment, is in some cases quite inadequate, and requires to be placed on an improved footing.

The classification of the schools which I made in my last year's report, viz., those on board regular training ships, as the "Victory," "Impregnable," "Excellent," and "Cambridge," and those on board other ships, I see no reason to alter. In the former the boys generally remain from 12 to 15 months; in the latter they are continually liable to be removed, and seldom remain many months.

Without further preface I proceed to a special notice of each school.

H.M.S. Wellesley, 28 October 1859; present, 58 out of 67.—A great part attend from the Ordinary nominally once a week, practically in many cases not above once in two or three weeks. The classification did not seem good, owing apparently to the master knowing little of the boys. Little beyond individual instruction seems to be attempted. The master apparently teaches writing well: Scripture knowledge is very defective. Of the 58 present 25 could work no sum of any kind. 25 wrote from dictation a simple sentence; only three with so few as three mistakes; and a very few could read well.

H.M.S. Queen Charlotte, Sheerness (Flag-ship); present 77.—The discipline seemed very imperfect, 20 could not read at all, 19 wrote from dictation, 6 without error, and 14 with not more than three errors. No use whatever apyears to be made of the supply of books allowed by the Admiralty, and altogether the school seemed doing its work very imperfectly.

H.M.S. Formidable, Sheerness, 31 October 1859; present, 61.—The first division, 37 very fairly advanced; the second, 24 very indifferent. The attendance here seemed more regular than on board most ships. The master, Mr. Astle, seemed also painstaking man.

H.M.S. Illustrious, Portsmouth (Guard-ship of Ordinary); present 32.—I found this school divided into two classes of 20 and 12 respectively. The former consists of the more advanced boys, all of whom could work with tolerable accuracy a sum in the compound rules. The writing was generally good, and was evidently carefully taught. Reading only moderate. The attainments of the lower class were very low. Religious knowledge generally defective.

The master, Mr. Brumham, mantains good discipline, and seems a conscientious teacher.

H.M.S. Impregnable, Flag-ship at Plymouth and Training Ship for naval apprenticies, 22 November 1859; present, 169.—This school was divided into three classes, consisting of 87, 87, and 26 boys respectively; of these were present, first class, 79, second class, 79, and third class, 21.

Of these the third class consisted of boys whose attainments were very low, and who could scarcely read at all.

The second class wrote an easy sentence from dictation, two without error, and 21 with not more than three mistakes, 29 with from three to six mistakes, the remaining 29 may be said to have failed; nine attempted a sum in compound rules, and the rest in different simple rules. The exercises of the 79 boys of the first class are now before me, and are on the whole very creditable. The writing from dictation and original composition are decidedly better than at any former inspection. A considerable proportion worked with tolerable accuracy sums in proportion and the easier rules of fractions. The first class read fluently, but as is commonly to be observed on board ship, too monotonously to be classed *well.*

On the whole this school has considerably improved. The religious knowledge generally was very creditable. The chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Whitmarsh, takes an immense interest in these boys and devotes himself to their welfare, the consequence of which is very visible in the excellent tone pervading the ship.

The schooling of the boys on board the brig seems very precarious, and the attendance on board the ship is not so frequent as could be desired.

H.M.S. Cambridge (Gunnery-ship), 23 November 1859; present, 158.—This school is divided into four classes of 42, 16, 34, and 91 boys respectively, of whom 36, 12, 30, and 84 were present; 14 of the first class were Greenwich boys. The written exercises of the first-class are now before me. The writing from dictation is generally very good; the arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions, the extraction of square and cube roots, and logarithms, is very much above the average of attainments of boys on board ship. The original composition is not so good in proportion. The reading of the first class was good and intelligent; the second class wrote very fairly from dictation, and worked fairly sums in proportion. The reading was also very fair.

The third class worked sums well in the compound rules, and wrote from dictation, and read not so well of course as the second class, but pretty fairly.

The fourth class, comprehending nearly half of the school, were of low attainments; 29 attempted to read in the third Irish book, 16 in the second, and 2 could not read at all.

The Scriptural knowledge was fair throughout the school.

The master, Mr. Bowden, is painstaking, but has hardly sufficient power over the boys.

H.M.S. Wellington, Guard-ship of Steam Ordinary, 24 November 1859; present, 47.—The school arrangements I found very defective; the noise from hammering during the whole time of my visit was so loud that I could with difficulty hear what was said. The boys from the ordinary were ordered to attend twice a week, from 2 to 3½ p.m. The order, however, was recent at the time of my visit; the schooling had been previously very irregular. Of the 47 present, 25 attempted to write from dictation; 6 well, 6 fairly; the rest more or less badly; 4 worked sums in proportion, 13 in the compound, and the rest in the simple rules. The attainments of these 25 boys were very unequal, and I found generally that the worst informed were those who were scattered in the ordinary, and came least to school. The writing was generally good; the reading of about half was pretty fluent, and of the rest but moderate.

The second class, of 22 boys, were generally very poor readers, and an ignorant set altogether.

The master, Mr. Gendle, seemed very attentive, and maintained good discipline.

H.M.S. Royal Adelaide, Devonport, Guard-ship of Sailing Ordinary, 29 November 1859; present, 194.—The first-class, consisting of 85 boys, wrote very well from dictation, and read well, with some attempt at expression; 8 worked sums in fractions; 15 in proportion and practice, and the rest in compound rules, very fairly.

The second class, consisting of 65 boys, did not generally acquit themselves so well in proportion; the remainder of the boys were very backward. The scriptural knowledge of the upper boys was good. I found about 30 boys who had entirely learnt to read since they had joined this ship, and their progress was very creditable. Captain Williams took great personal interest in the boys and the school, and had succeded in imbuing them with an excellent tone. It was very pleasing to find the more advanced boys readily and cheerfully giving assistance to the rest.

H.M.S. Fisgard, Woolwich, Flag-ship, 2 December 1859; present, 41.—The boys stop in this ship a very short time. Eleven read well, and wrote very fairly from dictation; the second-class, also 11, read and wrote from dictation pretty fairly. The arithmetical knowledge of these boys was not so good; all the others were of very moderate attainments.

The master has improved in his management of the boys since my last inspection.

H.M.S. Victory, Portsmouth, Flag-ship, 20 December 1859; present, 242.—A large amount of information and very considerable intelligence are shown in the written exercises of the first class, consisting of 37 boys, which are now before me. The composition of some of them is very creditable. The sums in fractions and proportion are woked with accuracy and the general information of several is very good. The reading also of this class was good. The arithmetic and writing from dictation of the second class, consisting of 57 boys, was unusually good, 34 having made no error in spelling The reading was not quite so good. The third-class, 80 boys, also wrote an easy sentence very fairly from dictation, and worked sums, 37 in the compound, and 43 in the simple rules well.

The fourth class, 69 boys, represent those whose education has been neglected, of whom a considerable number is to be found on board every ship.

Although, as a general rule, the boys enter here with a considerable amount of knowledge, yet the *accuracy* of their work shows that great pains are bestowed on their instruction on board. Mr. Loxton and his assistants have always shown much zeal and energy in their work, and it is agreeable to be able to record my opinion that they show no symptoms of flagging. The knowledge of the catechism is remarkably accurate among all the boys, and the Scriptural knowledge good.

H.M.S. Excellent, Portsmouth, Gunnery-ship, 21 December 1859; present, 98.—This school was divided into four classes of 24, 20, 23, and 31 boys respectively; three classes wrote from dictation, the first two on paper, and third on slates. This exercise was on the whole good. The written exercises of the first and second classes, comprising the same subjects as have been already mentioned as taught on board H.M.S. "Cambridge," are also good. The Scripture knowledge was very fair. I should class this school and that of the "Cambridge" among the very best on board ship.

H.M.S. Asia, Portsmouth, Guard-ship of Steam Ordinary, 22 December 1859; present, 36.—I found this school under Mr. H. Woodeson, formerly pupil-teacher at the Beneficial Society's school, Portsea.

It is organized very much as the other schools are, and the same range of subjects taught. The attendance appeared from the registers to be very irregular. There were evident marks of careful teaching on the part of the masters and the discipline seemed good. I am happy to be able to record a satisfactory opinion of this school so far as the efforts of the master have scope.

H.M.S. Britannia, Portsmouth, Training-ship, 22 December, 1859; present, 20.—This school was organized in three classes of 10, 5, and 5 boys respectively. The boys remain a considerable time in this ship, but I did not observe any marked improvement in those whom I had examined in the summer. Seven boys in the first class worked a sum with a fair share of accuracy in proportion and practice, and three in the compound rules. The arithmetic in the other classes was very poor; reading was pretty fair; religious knowledge very indifferent. The master seemed deficient in power of maintaining discipline and in energy.

H.M.S. Devonshire, Sheerness.—I had appointed the 1st November to visit this school, but on that day in a violent storm the ship broke from her moorings and was driven against the pier, where she sustained considerable damage; so that neither then nor subsequently in December, when I was again at Sheerness, was I able to inspect the school.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOSEPH WOOLLEY.

To the Right Honorable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

Appendix No. 4.

REPORTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INSPECTORS, ON SCHOOLS FOR PAUPER AND VAGRANT CHILDREN.

REPORTS OF HER MAJESTY'S INSPECTORS, ON SCHOOLS FOR PAUPER AND VAGRANT CHILDREN.

General Report, *for the Year* 1860, *by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools,* E. Carleton Tufnell, Esq., *on the* Schools of Parochial Unions *inspected by him in the* Metropolitan District.

My Lords,
January 1861.

Separa of juve from a pauper

I have written several reports urging the paramount importance of not permitting pauper children to live under the same roof with adult paupers. I believe there is no point in the history of the poor-laws in which the conclusions of theory and the lessons of experience so exactly coincide, as in the propriety of educating this class of children apart from all others dependent on the rates; and now, I am happy to state, that with some few exceptions, the whole pauper children from the vast population of London are quite removed from workhouse contamination, and placed in schools far removed from workhouses, and where no adult paupers are permitted to enter.

The two largest parishes of London, St. Marylebone and St. Pancras, which long seemed to doubt the expediency of this system, have finally agreed to adopt it. Marylebone has built a large, well-arranged school at Southall, 10 miles from London, and St. Pancras has agreed to send its children, on contract, to the Central London District School at Hanwell. At present the only London unions or parishes that keep their children under the same roof with adult paupers are St. Luke's, Bethnal Green, Paddington, Fulham Union, Hackney Union, Holborn Union, and partially St. Giles and St. George's, Bloomsbury. These seven parishes or unions have not, on the average, more than 800 children in their workhouses; and it is to be hoped that their guardians will some time or other consent to remove the children to one of the excellent district schools near London, any of which is quite willing to receive them.

It is impossible to over-estimate the improvement that this removal of the pauper children from the vicious atmosphere of London workhouses must have on the rising generation, turning those who would often otherwise be a burden and disgrace to society into able and productive workpeople.

It is, perhaps, wrong to find fault where so much has been done so well, yet it may be useful to remark that some things might have been better done with a very large saving of expense.

There are four ways in which London parishes may dispose of those children dependent on them. 1st, they may keep them in the workhouse; 2nd, they may build a separate establishment for a school; 3rd, they may send them on contract to a large district school; 4th, they may unite with some other parish or union to build a common school, or combine with some school district already formed, and thus make what is legally termed a "district school." I have placed these four plans in the order of their badness. The first is by far the worst; the last the best. Now, all the London parishes and unions except the seven above mentioned have recognized the advantage of not adopting the first plan, by which the children are kept in their workhouses; and the superiority of the other three is so great, that we perhaps ought to be contented that any of them has been taken in preference to the first. But so much needless cost and comparatively ineffective schooling results from pursuing the second plan, of building a separate school, that I hope the remarks of one who has had such extensive means of observation as myself may induce guardians to choose in future one of the two latter courses, *i.e.*, either to send their children on contract to a school already built, or, better still, to unite with some other parish or union to form a "school district" under 8 Vict. c. 101.

There is one unfortunate foible that seems to characterize every individual board of guardians, and that is, jealousy of the neighbouring union or parish. This feeling induces nearly every board of guardians who have been convinced of the expediency of removing their children from workhouse contamination, to decide that they will have nothing to do with any neighbouring parish, but build a school for themselves; and accordingly all round London such schools have been built, costing usually 20,000*l.* each, many of them not half filled, and employing a staff of officers fitted for double the number of children. I am convinced that in this way at least 70,000*l.* have been needlessly spent, an unnecessary yearly expense has been incurred, and, good as most of these schools are, they would have been much better if they had been combined into larger schools, on the principle of "district schools."

St. Pancras had lately resolved to build a separate school for their pauper children, but subsequently the parish wisely determined to send their children on contract to the Central London District School; and I will briefly state what they have gained by this decision. They could not with any reason or propriety have built an establishment for less than 500 children, and I know from experience what such a school would have cost; it would have cost not one farthing less than 20,000*l.* I know well the fallacies of first contracts and architects' estimates, which may probably have induced some of the board to imagine that they could get the building erected for half that sum. I will venture to say that the ultimate expense would have been nearer 30,000*l.* than 10,000*l.*; and after all this heavy parochial burden had been incurred, the expense of keeping each child, including, of course, interest on the building, would have been about 6*s.* weekly. At present they send their children on contract to the Central London District School, at 5*s.* weekly, and the parish is saved at least 20,000*l.* Persons who have not had much building experience may imagine I have been exaggerating, but in reply I would state the fact that no district school near London has been got into working order at a less expense than 30,000*l.*, and some have considerably exceeded this sum.

Further, I assert that the chances of the St. Pancras children being properly educated are greater at a district school than they could be at any school erected for that parish alone. This arises from the circumstance that I have repeatedly had to observe, that the largest pauper schools are the best, at any rate for a town population. At first sight it may appear that a pauper school of, say, 900 children, all boarding under the same roof, would be an unmanageable number; but a little consideration will dispel this opinion. The 900 children will consist of boys, girls, and infants; and supposing the numbers equally divided, there will only be 300 children in each school. Many national infant schools in London easily manage 300, and even 400 infants; and as respects the other children, it must be borne in mind that all pauper schools are half-time industrial schools. Consequently of the 300 children in them, half, or nearly half, are always at work; and thus the establishment of 900 children would never have more than 160 or 170 in school at the same moment in the juvenile department. In fact, though some of the large pauper schools have had at times more than 1,000 children in them, I never remember to have seen as many as 200 boys or girls in school at the same time, and few will maintain that this is an unmanageable number.

The St. Pancras Board send their children to the Central London District School on my third plan, *i. e.*, the contract system. This is one degree only inferior to the fourth plan, the difference being, that the St. Pancras guardians, though they may visit their children and suggest alterations, have no voice in the management. If, instead of adopting the contract plan, they would unite with the Central London, or any other similar establishment on the "district school" plan under 7 & Vict. c. 101., they would have the right of sending members to the managing board in combination with the other parishes or unions forming the district.

There is one very important advantage which the "district school" plan has over that of individual schools for each union or parish. When this latter plan is adopted, the children upon being got out into service, are very apt to get located in their own parishes, and then they renew acquaintance with their former friends and relations, invariably of the lowest class, and thus are frequently seduced into courses of dishonesty or immorality. I could iterate proofs without number, that in order to promote the future welfare of this class of children, they should, as far as possible, be removed from their old haunts, and that if they misconduct themselves, the cause is, in nearly every instance, owing to their intercourse with relations or old acquaintance. I will only give, in support of this doctrine, one paragraph from the last Report of the Rev. O. Vignoles, the chaplain of the North Surrey District School, who says, "some of the children have occasioned "us much trouble and anxiety (when sent to situations), but "such a result whenever it occurs, is traceable in almost every "instance to the evil influence or example of relatives or "friends. When removed from such interference the children "are far more likely to prosper." The "district school" plan facilitates the location of the children in a more extended area, and thus in great measure avoids the evil I have alluded to.

The subject of apprenticeship of pauper children has often engaged public attention, and I am satisfied that the experience now gained has enabled us clearly to decide what ought to be our policy on this question. It is shortly this: Except in some peculiar cases, pauper boys ought never to be apprenticed at all, and most certainly never with a premium. The giant abuses that arose under the old system of Poor Laws from apprenticeship, have, in great measure, ceased, and the present Poor Law regulations place as great a check on the practice as any central authority could venture to enforce, but it is difficult to eradicate a system that had become habitual with a certain class of employers, and hence I think it may be useful to state the radical evil of apprenticing with premiums this class of children, and how it may be met.

There is a Report presented to the Poor Law Commissioners in 1836, by Sir J. Kay Shuttleworth, which forcibly describes the vices of apprenticeship, and it so exactly details what I have observed at the present day, that I beg leave to give a short extract from it.

The premiums offered with the children proved an irresistible temptation to needy persons to apply for an apprentice at the workhouse, whether they wanted the services of the apprentice or not. Their sole object often was to secure the premium. Ten pounds or twenty pounds were wanted to pay a pressing demand. To avoid a warrant of distress for rent due, or a bill for their stock in trade, some of these petty tradesmen eagerly sought the premium, and thus removed the imminent danger which threatened them. The future care of the apprentice, though a burthen which they had often but slender means to encounter, had not such terrors as the present peril. . . . . It so happened that the class of tradesmen to whom the children were apprenticed, were generally petty tradesmen of a low caste, who were usually unscrupulous in the neglect of their duties to the children. A parish apprentice is regarded as a defenceless child, deserted by its natural protectors, and whose legal guardian, the parish, is only anxious to remove the burthen of its maintenance at the least possible cost, and with the least possible trouble. The apprenticeship of other children is watched by their parents. Their food, their clothing, their lodging are all required to be consistent with their health and comfort; their progress in the art or trade is a subject of frequent inquiry; the parent or guardian is in such cases always ready to protect or defend his child or ward. Not so the parish. . . . . Meanwhile the parish apprentice was too prone to provoke, and his selfish master too eager to find, occasion to quarrel. After a certain interval had been allowed to elapse, means were often taken to disgust the child with his occupation, and to render his situation so irksome as to make him abscond. It will appear from the evidence, which I have collected, that many children have thus been driven to ruin. The rural parishes have thus made a large annual contribution to the number of the juvenile offenders and felons of the cities, and especially of the metropolis."

Now the above is what I have often had occasion to remark at present. The system infallibly attracts the worst masters in any trade. The evil is sometimes attempted to be met by lowering the premiums, by giving part in clothes, by keeping back half the premium for one or two years, and above all, as in some district schools, by making it the duty of the chaplain to visit every boy got out to service and to report on his treatment. Yet these are but inadequate palliatives, and oppose only a very partial remedy to the evil. If the premium is not all paid till after the lapse of a certain interval, I have known the result to be, that the boy will be well treated till that interval has passed, and then, the remainder of the premium being received, the master begins his ill-treatment, and the boy to think of absconding. Besides, how is a clergyman or other officer to find out, in a visit, whether a boy is properly taught boot-closing or type-founding, or any other mechanical art, which his master is bound to teach him? How is he, or any casual visitor, to be sure the boy does not tell of unjust treatment owing to terror of his master.

The remedy is simply this,—to teach boys trades effectually, and then let employers come to engage them, because their services are valuable and worth having. In that case a higher description of master is attracted, and if the boy is harshly or unjustly treated, he soon changes his bad master for a good one, and the remedy is thus self-acting. Some years ago, the Stepney union used, as now, to get boys into the sea service, but instead of preparing them for it by special training, they offered premiums of 10*l.* to any masters of vessels who would take boys. The result was to induce the worst masters of the lowest description of fishing smacks to apply for the boys, who were often so ill-treated, that they tried to abscond, and thus either became criminals or again dependant on the parish. After this plan had been continued some years, the guardians wisely determined to erect a full-sized ship in the school-yard, to engage a seaman to drill and train the boys on it, so as to make them thoroughly acquainted with all parts of a ship, to mount aloft, to set and furl the sails, &c., in short, to make them, as is found possible, three parts seamen, without leaving dry land. The effect of this training was to get far superior places for the boys. Instead of going to the fishing smacks, the lowest description of sea service, they are now engaged in long sea-trading vessels, by captains, who voluntarily come to engage them, and in numbers beyond what can be supplied. Their wages have also been increased, as now for five years' service they receive 42*l.*, besides board, lodging, washing, and medical attendance. Many of them enter the Queen's service, which, it is worth stating, they are led to prefer, owing to the drilling they are made to undergo in the school, or to use one boy's expression, he "likes the Queen's service because every-"thing is so neat, clean, and orderly," such as they are accustomed to at school.

This school has now for a series of years furnished between 30 and 40 boys yearly to the sea service; and instead of the 10*l.* premium formerly given, nothing is paid. Consequently though the mast and sails cost upwards of 100*l.*, the outlay, as is always the case with well-considered expenditure, is vastly economical. It is also worthy of remark, that these boys, though usually only 14 when thus engaged, having undergone the naval drill, are preferred to boys of 16 undrilled. They are useful, as a captain who had had several of them declared, as soon as they stepped on board, seemed to be quite at home, ran aloft without fear, and were generally prompt in obeying orders, while the undrilled boys had everything to learn, were not supple in limb, and could not make themselves for some time useful.

Now as in the above instance of the sea service, so I maintain it may be with every other species of industry for which these boys are fitted. It is not possible altogether to dispense with apprenticeship, but it is possible by good industrial training to dispense with premiums, and thus the saving of parochial expenditure, though not a little, is the least part of the advantage from the discontinuance of premiums. It is possible, as I have innumerable proofs before me, to train carpenters, engineers, bakers, painters, musicians, intelligent shop-boys, so as to make it quite worth the while of respectable masters to engage them without any bribe in the shape of a premium.

It is, however, true that there is considerable difficulty in finding trade masters and mistresses for schools who are competent to teach what they know of their respective occupations, and this is more especially true of the female department, in which I often hear complaints that the girls are not so instructed as to become useful house-servants, this being the business to which they almost invariably engage themselves.

This difficulty has been completely met in the North Surrey District School, where now for more than three years a plan, first organized by Mr. Smith, the superintendent, has been in operation, which I will detail, in the hope that it may serve as an example to other similar institutions.

There is a class averaging 20 in number, called the servants' class, who are taken from the school-room at the age of 14, and are first engaged in the laundry to be taught washing and ironing; thence to the scullery and kitchen to learn cooking; and afterwards to the private apartments, whence they are sent out to those situations for which they show the greatest aptitude.

Ten hours every day are spent in the above duties, and the evenings are devoted to mental education and making and repairing their own clothing. In addition to the above, they receive one hour's religious instruction from the chaplain on Friday, and from their mistress during leisure hours on Sunday.

From the foregoing it will be seen that the girls in this class are treated almost precisely as they will be when they become domestic servants. Thirty-six have left during the last twelvemonth; and it is very rarely indeed that a mistress complains that a girl does not know her duties. Formerly such complaints were frequent. In consequence of the work performed by this class the service of three domestics have been dispensed with.

It will be observed that the establishment of this class required some change in the rules, which prescribe 18 hours weekly schooling for each child. This is reduced to eight; but as the girls are 14 before they are put in the class, no evil is felt by this diminution, and the Poor Law Board readily consented to the alteration.

Health of children.

As all the pauper schools are boarding schools, the duties of a school inspector of this department bring under his notice a range of subjects which have no relation to village schools, but which are of extreme importance as respects the good management of these institutions, and among these there is no point of greater interest than that relating to the health of the children.

Every one acquainted with this class of schools must be aware that the children who frequent them, in London at least, are nearly all of extremely low vital powers, often scrofulous, and subject to violent attacks of ring-worm, ophthalmia, &c., which at times appear so inveterate as to defy every remedy for their extirpation. I have seen more than 2,000 cases of ophthalmia in a single school in the course of a year; I have seen 60*l*. worth of bedding destroyed in the hope of checking infection, and sometimes one of these disorders has defied for years every effort used to counteract it.

The London children are peculiarly liable to these ailments, and in point of physical powers and constitutional stamina, I believe no place on earth could furnish worse specimens. Yet with such unpromising materials to work upon, I believe the health in some of these large pauper schools is so good that it exceeds the health of the children in any other class of society, including the richest in the land; and I wish to give some hints of the means by which this remarkable result is brought about.

Of all the large district schools, the Central London contains children of the lowest physical characteristics and weakest vital powers that I have anywhere seen. Many of them arrive at the school half starved, almost always stunted in growth from the hardships they have endured, and with such feeble powers of circulation that if the arm of one of them be grasped, the mark of the fingers will often remain some minutes before it is obliterated.

Yet a rule was adopted in this establishment that I suspect would be thought to savour of madness in most schools, and which shows no little confidence in the curative appliances of the establishment. Every other school that I ever heard of insists that the children shall not be admitted in a diseased state. In the Central London no such rule was ever enforced, but one request only was made, that if a case of small-pox was to be sent, previous notice should be given. No child, however diseased or young, is refused admittance, and, of course, many are sent in only to die. Yet few schools, I believe, have exceeded this in the general health of the children, and if we subtract those children sent in to die, I believe the wealthiest families in England would envy the death-rate here exhibited.

The superintendent of this school was Mr. Aubin, who has lately died, and to him I ascribe the chief merit of the measures that produced such remarkable sanitary results in such an unpromising population. He had been the principal manager of a pauper school, usually containing more than 1,000 children, for 30 years, and during that period had obtained, by observation, a sort of empirical skill in treating the ailments of the poorer classes of children, that I should imagine exceeded that of any regular bred medical man. He had great sagacity in detecting the first symptoms of any disorder; he would give his opinion respecting the probable issue of any sick case, often contrary to that of a skilful medical officer, and as the event proved, he was generally right in his prognostications. He laughed at my relation of the difficulties experienced in other schools from outbreaks of cutaneous disorders, and declared he never had the slightest trouble with them, though he would receive many hundreds of children in the course of the year, in the most foul and infectious state. He professed to have some secret in his treatment of infectious disorders, and his nurses have been bribed away to other schools with the view of discovering his methods of treatment, but they could never tell anything worth knowing, and he, himself, always refused to divulge his secrets. I, however, have doubts whether he had any secret at all, except, perhaps, in one or two ointments; if he had it has died with him. It is my belief that his real secret lay in enforcing a degree of cleanliness far beyond the practice in boarding schools attended even by children of the richest, and which would generally be considered preposterously extravagant and wasteful.

One of his doctrines was, that children of this description should never touch cold water; to carry out this idea the Central London District School, which was built under his direction, was contrived with an enormous steam boiler in the centre, and by this means every part of that large establishment, which is capable of boarding 1,400 children, and covers six acres of land, is furnished throughout with an unfailing supply of hot water, as well as cold. Every child is bathed in warm water twice every week, and in addition is washed down to the middle twice daily, the younger children oftener, frequently after each meal. The sheets of every bed were always changed once a week, and if they or any garment was soiled in any way, it was changed instantly, though only just put on. All the elder boys were allowed three clean shirts weekly. The under clothing of the elder girls was only changed once a week, but they were supplied with clean pinafores every day. The younger boys and girls had clean linen oftener than the above, but varying according to circumstances. Of course such frequent changes of linen required an enormous quantity of washing, which amounted sometimes to 15,000 pieces weekly. The expense of this would have been overwhelming, had it not been chiefly performed by the aid of a steam engine, which also supplied from 15,000 to 20,000 gallons of pure water daily, drawing it from a depth of 365 ft.

The utmost care was taken to watch the first symptoms of disease in any child, and so strict was this rule, that if any of the nurses omitted to report to the resident medical officer the slightest ailment, such as a cut finger, or the smallest appearance of rash, she was instantly dismissed. I believe this was the first large establishment where the process, invented I believe by Dr. Hastings, of cauterising the trachea, to stop the progress of several fatal disorders was extensively applied. Mr. Aubin first tried it on himself and then persuaded the medical officer, who was violently opposed to the operation, to try it on the children. The plan was perfectly successful, and I was informed that many lives were saved by this remedy.

Besides his sanitary knowledge, he had another quality, which eminently fitted him for the superintendence of a large educational establishment. He was invariably courteous to all the teachers and subordinate officers of the school. It may appear strange that I should mention this as a distinguishing characteristic, as if there was any difficulty in obtaining superintendents endowed with it. I know, however, from sad experience, that such is the case, and more trouble and annoyance has originated from the want of kind and considerate behaviour in the superintendents of schools towards their subordinate officials, than from any other cause with which I am acquainted. There is no difficulty in finding a superintendent with the requisite knowledge, talent for accounts, and skill for the economical administration of the vast business dependent on feeding and clothing a thousand human beings; but there is extreme difficulty in finding one, who will always maintain a conciliatory demeanour in his intercourse with his subordinates, and the absence of this quality suffices to throw everything into confusion.

The healthiness of a large establishment is most accurately shown by the comparative number of deaths in a year. In the Central London District School the daily average number of children during 1860 was 860, and the number of deaths was 17, *i.e.*, two per cent.

In order duly to estimate the health indicated by these numbers, we ought to know the average per-centage of deaths in a similar population in London, and there is some difficulty in making the calculation. I can therefore only present the following estimate as approximative to the truth. It is clear, however, to any one acquainted with these subjects that the death-rate at these schools is exceedingly low.

A table is given in a late publication by Dr. Routh on infant feeding, which shows that in London the per-centage mortality of children of all classes, from 0 to 1 year old, is 36·371; and from 0 to 10 years old, is 48·453. Now, in the Central London Schools we have children of the lowest type, and out of 614 admitted last year, 267 were diseased. Hence the death-rate ought to exceed the per-centage of 48·453; but as women are not admitted to lie-in at the school, the deaths under 1 year of age are comparatively few, and as the school usually contains about 120 children between 10 and 15 years old, whose death-rate is of course less, these latter considerations would reduce it. If, then, as a set-off to these two circumstances, we subtract the per-centage of those who die under 1 year, or 36·371, from those who die under 10 years, or 48·453, we get 12 per cent. as what ought to be the yearly per-centage of deaths in this school. I have shown above that the actual deaths have only been two per cent.; consequently ten per cent. of lives have been saved, *i.e.*, the establishment of the Central London District Schools saves annually on its population of 860 the number of 86 lives.

I am aware of the difficulty of making strictly accurate calculations of this description, where it is next to impossible to estimate the due effect of circumstances not exactly analogous; but it appears to me that if I have made any mistake, I have much underrated the saving of life attributable to the management of the Central London District School. I have known the death-rate in country workhouses, where the children are physically far finer than in London, to amount to 12 per cent. per annum.

The other district schools around London are not subject to the same disadvantages as the Central London. They do not admit children who are ill, and their inmates being drawn partly from the suburbs and localities less crowded than the centre of London, the children are of a healthier description than those who frequent the Central London School. But still, it should be remembered that they are children of the poorest, and often the most demoralized class, frequently half starved when they enter the school, and far lower in vital stamina than the children of the middle or upper classes. One would expect that among such a set the death-rate would be higher than the average death-rate in England, and it may excite some surprise when I state the almost incredible low rate of mortality that prevails in these schools.

In the North Surrey District Schools, where the children's ages vary from 2 to 15, and the average daily number of inmates in 1860 was a little beyond 700, there were only *two* deaths in the course of the year. Both of these were infants two years old, and one of them had been improperly sent when suffering from severe diarrhœa, in consequence of which it was immediately on admission placed in the infirmary, where it died in a fortnight. Subtracting this death, we have the incredibly low mortality of one death per annum among 700 children.

To show that this result is not exceptional, I will instance the only other district school, the South Metropolitan, where, with an average of 800 children, there was only *one* death during the year, and in fact, in 15 months. This was the case of a girl 12 years of age, who died of small-pox after vaccination, and who had so bad a constitution that a scratch caused a serious wound, and of whom the doctor gave up all hope directly the infection appeared.

I believe the above instances show the most extraordinary degree of health and vitality that medical annals can furnish, and I may be asked how it has been brought about. It cannot be owing to any peculiar or recondite system of dietary. In the South Metropolitan School the children only have three meat dinners weekly, which comprise altogether 17 ounces of meat. In the North Surrey they have only two meat dinners, and no child consumes more than 12 ounces of meat weekly; and in each of these establishments the cost of each child for food and clothing is the very moderate sum of 3*s.* 2½*d.* per week, so it cannot be owing to undue expenditure in these particulars. The explanation, however, is a very simple one. The clothing, invariably corduroy for the boys, is sufficient, avoiding the extremes of imparting undue warmth in summer, or subjecting the wearers to cold. Good milk, one of the most essential ingredients in children's dietary, and almost impossible to be obtained in London, is assured to these schools by keeping from 20 to 30 cows in the annexed fields and sheds. Green vegetables, as necessary to children's health as milk, are provided in abundance by the boys' labour, and unadulterated bread is made by their own hands. Each school being conducted on the half-time industrial system, the time of every boy and girl alternates between physical and intellectual employment—the best arrangement for preserving the health of both mind and body; and lastly, cleanliness is enforced by bathing, washing, and change of linen, to an extent that, I believe, is utterly unknown in other schools; and thus a degree of health ensues far beyond what is known in any other class of society. The upper and middle classes often pet their children out of this world; the lowest classes starve them. In these schools the children are neither petted nor starved, but a due medium is enforced; and in this consists the whole secret of the extraordinary health and vitality which I have been describing.

It may be some satisfaction to look back and see the progress that has been made in the sanitary treatment of this class of children. Just a century ago the well-known philanthropist Jonas Hanway published a pamphlet, which demonstrated the extraordinary mortality among the London pauper children. He showed that out of 74 children received into the workhouse of St. Andrew and St. George, 64 died in a year, or 86 per cent.; and in some populous parishes not a single child was found alive at the end of twelve months. The excitement caused by the promulgation of these facts, which he proved by irrefragable testimony, enabled him to procure the passing of 7 Geo. 3. c. 39, which ordered all pauper infants under the age of six to be sent several miles out of London to be brought up. This Act, a very imperfect one, and since repealed, was called by the poor "the Act for keeping children alive." When we turn from this fearful waste of human life, of 86 and 100 per cent., to the ratio in the South Metropolitan District School of $\frac{1}{8}$th per cent., the progress of sanitary science seems marvellous; and if the common people rightly termed Jonas Hanway's Act an "Act for keeping children alive," I think they ought to call the District Schools Act an Act for making them immortal.

Certified Industrial schools.

As the certified schools established under the Industrial Schools Act are now removed from the cognizance of the Privy Council, and placed under the Home Office, I have, after March, nothing more to do with them. I will only observe, that the Industrial Schools Act appears entirely to fail in London, at least in its object of committing vagabond children to the certified asylums. There are 10 certified schools in London, established for the express purpose of receiving and reforming vagrant children, under the Industrial Schools Act. In the whole metropolis not 20 children have been secured under that Act, though the streets are thickly strewn with proper occupants for the certified schools; and, in fact, all the refuges which I am in the habit of visiting are filled with children of the exact description contemplated in the Act. But as these children have not been secured according to legal formality under a magistrate's order, 5*s.* per annum is all that is paid by Government for the support of each child, instead of 7*l.* 10*s.*, as was intended. The magistrates affirm that the difficulty lies in defining the term "vagrancy." These children generally carry some small article for sale, or profess to be engaged in some occupation, and so, it appears, escape the charge of begging, which would be an act of vagrancy, and consign them to the certified schools. They are often brought before the courts for stealing, for which they may be convicted and sent to reformatories as criminals; and if slight boyish offences of this description could be considered acts of vagrancy, sufficient to bring them within the grasp of the Industrial Schools Act, they might be sent to certified schools, and thus saved the stigma which attaches in after life to those who have been criminally convicted. Or all children under 10 years of age convicted of any crime, or all who have erred, in the magistrate's opinion, "*sans discernement*," as it is termed in French law, might be considered as coming within the intention of the Act. By some such alteration of the law the object of the Industrial Schools Act, and of the benevolent founders of the certified schools, might, I think, be effectually promoted.

I have the honor to be, &c.

E. CARLETON TUFNELL.

To the Right Honorable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1860, *by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools,* H. G. BOWYER, Esq., *on the* PAROCHIAL UNION SCHOOLS, *inspected by him in the* EASTERN *and* MIDLAND DISTRICT.

MY LORDS,

Number of visits of inspection.

BETWEEN the 31st of August 1859, and the same day in 1860, I have made 182 visits for the inspection of schools, or the examination of teachers. Of these visits, eleven were without the limits of my district, one of them on a special inquiry, and the remainder for the purpose of working up the arrears, occasioned in the Western district by the last and fatal illness of my lamented friend and colleague, the late Jelinger C. Symons. Most of these schools, namely those of the Abergavenny, Chepstow, Pontypool, Church Stretton, Ludlow, Crickhowell, Chipping Sodbury, and Ross Unions, are small mixed schools conducted by mistresses, varying, of course, in efficiency according to the abilities of their respective teachers, and the ages and regularity of attendance of the children composing them, but all, with the exception of the Chipping Sodbury one (which has been unfortunate in its teachers), exhibiting a high average level of efficiency in all the essential elements of instruction, and most pleasing from the cheerful and healthy tone which pervaded them. Of the two remaining schools, that of the Hereford Union is a double school efficiently conducted, both as to instruction and industrial training; and that of the Newport Union is a new establishment, erected by the union for the sole accommodation, instruction, and industrial training of the children, who have been hitherto educated in the Newport workhouse. The officers of this establishment are, a superintendent, who is also schoolmaster, and has received the highest of the certificates awarded to workhouse teachers; a matron, who, in addition to the duties of this office, instructs the girls in needlework, cookery, and household work, and assists in the school when required; a gardener, who trains the boys to agriculture; a porter, who teaches shoemaking to the boys who are physically incapacitated from agricultural labour; and lastly, a laundress. All these officers, except the porter, are paid from the Parliamentary grant. The school is conducted on the mixed principle, chiefly by the schoolmaster, and the establishment is well provided with land, cow stable, piggery, laundry, and

Schools inspected out of my district in Salop, Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, and Gloucestershire.

dairy, and every other industrial appliance. At the time of my inspection, the establishment had not been long enough in operation to enable me to pronounce a decided opinion as to its success, but the general impression that I derived from my visit was a highly favourable one; and the guardians present, who were acquainted with the state of the school when in the workhouse, expressed themselves highly gratified with the progress the children had made under their present teacher.

All these schools, whether conducted by able or middling teachers, bore deeply and I trust enduringly marked in their organization and working, the impress of the good sense, singlemindedness, devotion to duty, and unflagging energy which so eminently distinguished the mind to whom their inspection had been confided during thirteen years of faithful service, which unremitting bodily sufferings could never for a moment impair, nor the consciousness of abilities disproportionate to the humble duties on which they were expended ever discourage.

Changes among the teachers greater than usual.

The fluctuations among the teachers in my district have been unusually large during the period embraced by this Report, so many as 72 new appointments having taken place. Of these teachers 47 have been examined. I have examined only five teachers for higher certificates, though I was frequently requested to do so, as it often appeared that the motive which prompted the request was, rather the fear of a reduction of salary consequent on the falling off of the attendance in the school, than a well founded assurance of success from previous study and progress in skill as a teacher; but in some cases, where the merits of the teacher were such as to induce me to propose re-examination, in order that I might be enabled, consistently with the rules laid down by your Lordships, to recommend them for the promotion which they, in my opinion, deserved; it was answered with perfect truth, that the duties of a workhouse teacher were, even when the numbers in the school were at their lowest, of such an unremitting and wearisome character, as to leave little leisure or energy for self-improvement, or even for the maintenance of the knowledge previously acquired.

Causes of these changes.

The various causes which occasioned these changes in the teaching staff of my district are, as far as they have come to my knowledge, similar to those described in the previous reports of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Union Schools,—dislike of the restraints and labours incident to their profession, dissensions with the workhouse master or matron, and the diminution of their salaries in consequence of the falling off of

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the numbers, occasioned by the increased opportunities of employment afforded by the development of agriculture and manufactures, and the relief that emigration has given to the pressure of competition among the working classes. This last cause has, indeed, been more than usually active during the summer months, and I do not remember to have previously seen the schools so low in numbers, especially in the agricultural portion of my district.

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This state of things, however gratifying as an indication of national well-being, is certainly unfavourable to the progress of the children remaining in the school. It would naturally appear to persons practically unacquainted with the working of an elementary school, that the fewer the children under tuition, the greater would be the attention that the teacher would be able to bestow on each child, and, consequently, the more rapid would be its progress. And this conclusion would be a correct one, if limited to a definite proportion between the teaching power and the number to be taught. A teacher cannot effectually instruct more than a certain number of children, but it is equally, though less obviously, true, that he cannot effectually instruct less than a certain number. In the first place, all the methods to which he has been trained and accustomed are designed for the instruction of certain numbers, and he seldom possesses the flexibility of mind which would enable him to modify them so as to adapt them to individual instruction. He maintains the same number of classes, though his first be reduced to one or two children, and teaches these one or two as if they were as many dozens. When he finds that this method of tuition does not work well, he becomes discouraged, and makes up his mind that nothing can be done with the materials before him. His discouragement speedily communicates itself to his pupils, who grow listless and depressed, while their teacher pursues a lifeless routine till he has succeeded in escaping to a larger school.

Such is, without exaggeration, the condition in which I have found some of the schools in my district. The girls' schools have been even more affected by the falling off in the numbers, as the pressure of the needlework and household work has been so severe on the few girls old enough to be able to execute it, that it has materially interfered with their instruction. No doubt this is, strictly speaking, an abuse, and the guardians ought to hire labour whenever the children are unequal to the work required from them, except at the expense of their instruction. But, practically, it is impossible to compel them to do so. The industrial training of the boys has also been a good deal impeded by the same cause; and in some schools it has been found necessary to give up the land previously cultivated by them for want of hands, while, in many others, the aid of the men has been required.

Consequences of the decline of pauperism with reference to the morality of the children.

The same decline of pauperism which has thinned the schools has, at the same time, very materially diminished the objections to a workhouse as a place of education, as it has operated more especially on the two classes of paupers whose association is most pernicious to children; I mean the able-bodied men and women. The former, indeed, are not, except in times of temporary distress, really able-bodied, but would be more correctly denominated persons temporarily disabled, and their morality is probably not inferior to that of the rest of the class to which they belong. The able-bodied women are almost all such as have been too often described in previous reports for it to be necessary to characterize them. The influence which they exercise on the characters of the girls is still the most unsatisfactory feature in workhouse education. It is one of the commonest topics of complaint of workhouse mistresses that their authority and influence over their pupils are impaired by the opposition of the mothers, who resent as a personal offence every punishment of disobedience on the part of their children, and by studied disrespect and violence of language, strive to render the teacher's position unbearable. When, as often happens, it is known in the house that the master or matron is hostile to the mistress, the combination of adults and girls against her is such as no woman of ordinary nerve can withstand, unless supported by the guardians. Happily, however, this the greatest evil of workhouse education has been materially diminished by the same cause which has reduced the schools. There are now, in general, so few able-bodied women in workhouses that their absence is a source of no small inconvenience to the authorities of the house, who experience considerable difficulty in providing for the various domestic exigencies of the establishment, and are, consequently, obliged to employ the girls in household duties to a greater extent than was formerly the case, or than is consistent with their efficient instruction in the school. But whatever may be the incidental disadvantages of this paucity of able-bodied women, when viewed from a purely administrative point of view, they are more than compensated by the abatement of one of the greatest dangers of workhouse education. The smaller workhouses, which constitute the great majority, may now be designated, with a near approach to absolute correctness, establishments for the relief of age and infirmity, and for the care and education of childhood.

Danger to the children

In the larger workhouses, however, the dangers to the from the adult paupers.

moral development of the children are, though somewhat mitigated, very far from extinguished, and the classes of able-bodied men and women are still numerous enough to render it a task of extreme, and even insuperable difficulty, to rear from a pauper stock, and in the midst of a pauper community, a race of industrious and moral men and women. The fact alone, that from all that those children see around them, illegitimacy must appear to be the normal, and legitimacy the exceptional condition of human existence, cannot but increase in them that indifference to the marriage tie, which constitutes the most prevalent vice of our labouring classes.

Bad effect of the fluc tuating po tion of th school on the charac ters of the permanen pupils.

Measures adopted b the Birmingham Board of Guardians against th evil, and otherwise raise the tone of the schools.

One of the causes of demoralization which is most potent in large workhouse schools, and especially in those of towns, is the number of fluctuating pupils, who are constantly passing through the school, remaining there too short a time to benefit themselves, either intellectually or morally, but quite long enough to demoralize the permanent portion of the school. The pernicious influence of this class of children was, until lately, a source of much difficulty in the management of the Birmingham workhouse school. Though the teachers were competent in point of ability, and conscientiously devoted to the performance of their duties, the results of their efforts, supported as they were by the careful and judicious superintendence of an excellent chaplain, and the watchfulness of an able school committee, fell far short of what might have been justly anticipated. A low moral tone pervaded both schools, but especially the girls' school, and cases of absconding were embarrassingly frequent among the boys. The general state of the schools has engaged the serious attention of the Board since the year 1856; and the measures they have adopted have now been long enough in operation, to enable me to state that they have been eminently successful. The first of these measures has been described in my report for the year 1857 (p. 128); and I need, therefore, only state, in order to present the subject in one view, that its principal provisions were, a weekly register of the conduct of each child, with certain moderate punishments to the undeserving, and privileges to the deserving were awarded; the employment of the best children on duties calculated to exercise their intelligence and self-control; at the end of the year, or half-year, an examination of the register, and report of conduct therefrom; annual examinations for prizes, for which only those children who had obtained above a certain number of good marks were admitted to compete. The contamination of the permanent pupils by intermixture with the fluctuating ones, was subsequently effectually prevented by the institution of the probationary wards, one for the boys, and one for the girls, in

Probation-

and schools at the Birmingham workhouse.

which all children, whose antecedents are unknown, or unfavourable, are placed on their admission, and receive, in the probationary schools, from teachers specially appointed for that purpose, the instruction prescribed by the 114th article of the consolidated order, viz., "in reading, writing, arithmetic, and "the principles of the Christian religion, and such other as shall "fit them for service, and train them to habits of usefulness, "industry, and virtue." It is, however, justly considered, that for the children of this class, industrial training is comparatively more essential than school instruction; and, consequently, the number of hours which that article specifies to be devoted to schooling, three hours daily, are considerably curtailed. The salary of the schoolmaster, who receives board and lodging, is 40*l.*, of which 15*l.* is repaid to the Union by the Committee of Council, in consequence of the certificate awarded to him. Though the numbers in attendance do not average more than 22, his duties are fully worth the remuneration he receives, as he is charged, in addition to the instruction and superintendence of the boys, with the chief direction of the shoemaking, to which half the school are trained.

The remainder of the boys are taught tailoring by a master tailor, whose remuneration (of which the guardians do not claim any repayment from Government) amounts to 54*l.* 12*s.* per annum. An assistant industrial trainer, at 52*l.* per annum (also at the entire charge of the guardians), completes the staff of the boys' probationary ward. It is equally surprising and creditable to these officers that, although their united cost to the Union amounts to 162*l.*, they have, as shown in the subjoined account, produced a net profit to the guardians of upwards of 100*l.*, or more than 4*l.* for each boy.

During the twelve months four boys have been apprenticed, and situations obtained for six; fourteen transferred to boys' school, in consequence of good conduct. Corporal punishment has been resorted to in three cases. Satisfactory accounts have been received from each boy sent out. The conduct on the whole has been good.

ABSTRACT of BIRMINGHAM WORKHOUSE PROBATIONARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, Established June 1859.

To RECEIPTS in 1859–60.	£	s.	d.
To 485 pair of new shoes made -	186	10	3
„ 779 do. of old do. repaired -	80	0	5
„ 659 Garments made - -	197	15	11¼
„ 2,145 ditto repaired - -	50	5	9
„ Master's certificate - -	15	0	0
	£529	12	4¼

By PAYMENTS in 1859–60.	£	s.	d.
Cost of material for new shoes -	93	15	1
„ Ditto ditto for repairs -	35	18	10
„ Do. do. for new garments	114	2	9
„ Ditto ditto repairs - -	7	5	9½
Master's salary, rations, and washing for one year - -	71	0	0
Assistant Industrial trainer's wages - - - - -	52	0	0
Master Tailor - - - -	54	12	0
Balance in favour of Guardians	100	17	10¾
	£529	12	4¼

The girls' probationary school is organized on a similar principle; but the number of children being smaller than in the boys' school, the instruction and industrial training are confided to the sole charge of the mistress, whose duty it is, besides instructing her pupils in Scripture, reading, writing, and arithmetic, to prepare them for domestic service by teaching them to sew, knit, wash, iron, and cook; for which purpose ample provision has been made by the Board. The girls' probationary ward, like that of the boys, is entirely distinct from the ordinary girls' ward. The guardians have been fortunate in obtaining the services of a probationary master eminently qualified by his moral qualities for exercising a salutary influence on the characters of his pupils; and, as far as the short time the present probationary mistress has been in office enables me to pronounce an opinion, I am disposed to think her qualifications equally high.

Ordinary schools at the Birmingham workhouse

The ordinary boys' and girls' schools, thus purified, improved considerably in discipline and tone, and may be now pronounced as satisfactory in these respects as they can be expected to be without being entirely dissociated from the workhouse. In regard to intellectual instruction, I am able to report considerable progress, especially in the girls' school, which was, previously to the appointment of the present mistress, inferior in many essential respects to that of the boys. Both schools have taken a high position among the schools of the town in the last of the annual competitive examinations for prizes which are held in the Town Hall.

The educational staff of these schools continues the same as usual; namely, a master and two pupil-teachers, a shoemaker, and tailor, in the boys' school; a mistress, with an assistant mistress (whose duties, however, are limited to instructing the children in needlework and assisting the mistress in their management), and a laundress. All these industrial officers, except the assistant mistress, are paid from the Parliamentary grant.

Measures adopted by the Birmingham Guardians for the welfare of the boys apprenticed and girls sent to service.

The care with which the Board has watched over the welfare of the children does not terminate with their residence in the workhouse, and the measures adopted by them for the benefit of the boys whom they apprentice, and the girls whom they place out to service, are so judicious that I think it may be of advantage to bring them, through the medium of this Report, to the knowledge of other boards of guardians.

No boy is apprenticed under 13 years of age, and the apprenticeship terminates on his attaining majority. Before apprenticing him, every care is taken to ascertain the character and position in life of the applicant, whether assessed to the relief of the poor, the kind of house occupied by him, the number of persons composing his family, stating the sexes, what sleeping accommodation is provided, &c. Should the application be then accepted, the boy is sent for a month on trial, at the expiration of which the officer again visits him, and if the master and boy are mutually satisfied, the indenture is executed. In the case of the girls, the duty of making these inquiries is undertaken by the School Committee, and since this plan has been adopted, a much superior class of situations has been secured for them. The relieving officers are directed to visit the apprentices at least twice a year, and, in special cases, as often as requisite; and in order that they may be able to do so efficiently, a rule has been established that no application can be entertained from any person residing further than six miles from Birmingham. During the last four years of the apprenticeship, the master is required to pay wages according to the following scale:—the first year, 6*d.* per week; the second, 1*s.*; the third, 1*s.* 6*d.*; and the fourth, 2*s.* Two complete suits of clothes, with a brush and comb, are given to each apprentice on his leaving the workhouse.

The provisions relative to the girls who are placed in service are of a similar character; but no express limitation as to distance from Birmingham has been found necessary, as the demand for them is so great that they can, without difficulty, be disposed of within the distance required. The duty of visiting them is undertaken by the guardians themselves, or by ladies acting for them, and their masters are required to pay them a shilling a week. No girl is sent to service under 14 years of age, and each of them receives, on leaving the workhouse, a box containing the same amount of clothing as the boys, with a brush and comb.

Norwich "Boys and Girls" Homes.

The boys' and girls' homes, established by the Guardians of the city of Norwich, for the instruction and industrial training of the children previously brought up in the workhouse, as well as for the board and lodging of the boys placed or apprenticed by the Board, continue to be as efficiently conducted as in the year 1855, when I described them at some length in my Report (see Minutes on Union Schools for 1855–6, p. 65); and I have reason to hope that the danger of suppression, to which they were at that time exposed, has passed away. The salaries of all the officers of these establishments are paid from the Parliamentary grant, as is the case in all pauper schools unconnected with the workhouse, so that they do not occasion any additional expense to the ratepayers.

The Hartismere Industrial school.

I regret that the Hartismere Industrial School is still the only school in my district, besides the former, that is not part of the workhouse.

Military bands and drill.

The military spirit, which has so vigorously manifested itself throughout the country during the last year, may be traced even within the walls of the workhouse. In the Birmingham, Wisbeach, West Bromwich, Holbeach, Walsall, Lichfield, and Stafford schools drums and fifes have either been already introduced, or are about to be so, and the remainder of the school receive a certain amount of drill. In the Basford school, a sergeant was engaged by the guardians for that purpose, and one of his squad had made such progress, that he was able to take his place, and I saw him performing the duties of drill sergeant with true military vigour and precision. The most perfect specimen of school drill is, however, to be seen in the Wolverhampton union school, where the boys have been formed into a cadet rifle corps, armed with sham rifles, and possessing an excellent band of drums and fifes, the precision and spirit with which they go through their rifle drill and company manœuvres, has called forth the admiration of military men, and excited the emulation of the other schools of the town and neighbourhood. The bands at Birmingham and Wisbeach have been trained by the schoolmasters, but the one who has been most successful in the musical and in the military training of his pupils, is the schoolmaster of the Wolverhampton Union, who has manifested an extraordinary aptitude for acquiring musical and military instruction, and for imparting it to others. All these school bands, and in the last instance, the entire school have been provided with an uniform. The effect of military drill has been highly beneficial to the discipline and tone of the school, as well as to the physical and moral development of the children. I do not know any course of school training that so effectually unpauperises the children both in outward appearance and in habit and feeling as military exercises; and I hope that they will, before long, entirely supersede the unmeaning and absurd movements hitherto in vogue. Nor will this reform, I trust, be confined to pauper schools. The example afforded by the Wolverhampton Union School has been followed by several National and grammar schools, and there appears reason to hope that the movement will extend itself.

Effects of military drill on pauper schools.

Utility of military drill in all boys' schools.

I am persuaded, from what I have witnessed, that teachers of all boys' schools will find military exercises a powerful means of maintaining discipline, and of elevating the moral tone of their pupils, and the improvement which these exercises will produce in the health, growth, and personal appearance of the boys will ensure their popularity with their parents. The importance of military training as a means of rearing future defenders of the country is so obvious that I think it unnecessary to do more than advert to it; but I hope I may be permitted to conclude my Report by submitting to the principals of our training schools the expediency of preparing their students for the demands that will be made upon them in this respect by managers of schools. A manual of military drill adapted to schools is also to be desired.

Expediency of introducing military drill in the trainng schools.

I have the honor to be, &c.
H. G. Bowyer.

To the Right Honorable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

Appendix.

Military Drill in Boys' Schools.

The Boys' School, Union Workhouse,
Wolverhampton, 29 January 1861.

Dear Sir,

As we have had a very good test as to the utility of drill instruction amongst workhouse children, and as it is desirable it should be further extended, that all pauper children should be so trained, allow me to give you the results of my labours in that department.

Being struck with the appearance of workhouse children, their carriage, mind, and manners, I commenced a system of military training. After many difficulties (having to do the work single-handed and being a non-military schoolmaster) I succeeded in the rudiments of drill. I intended to have gone no farther, but being agreeably surprised at the great change in the habits of the children, I was determined to go step by step through the whole course of infantry drill. For this purpose the guardians changed their workhouse garb to military blue tunics, trousers, cap, belt, and stock, which gave them quite a military appearance. This assisted much, and after a short period an inspection took place, and both guardians and visitors were astonished. The military tuition was carried on, and the children improved in every respect. Instead of the dull, listless, unintelligent air of the boys, with a careless attention to their persons, mixed with the coarsest and rudest of manners, an unmistakable intelligence, a quick sharp eye and ear, a smartness and pride in the boys' personal appearance, was substituted. Their whole nature seemed changed. Every one who came into contact with them was impressed with the fact. It became a public and popular movement. They were hailed everywhere they went. Their marching in their weekly walks was the pride and talk of the town. They were quickly recognized and noticed in the streets when on an errand. How could it be otherwise? The clean, smart, soldier-like appearance of the boys who were always ready with their military salute. To me, as their master, it gave great gratification. It became easy to teach them. I met an obedient and attentive class of lads, whose drill enabled them to receive any instruction. This was not all. Their health wonderfully improved, and their sick wards closed, a fact which has remained so for upwards of two years. Workhouse children are generally very stunted in their growth; but the drill caused them to grow and become strong.

Having succeeded so far, I next commenced a drum and fife band. For this purpose I opened a public subscription, which was very liberally responded to. In a short time their playing gave general satisfaction (thanks to their military training). To show the ratepayers were with us in this important work, a fête was got up for the children at Chillington Hall, the seat of the late T. W. Giffard, Esq. They were accompanied by a highly respectable and numerous body of ladies and gentlemen. Arriving at the Wolverhampton station in the evening, they were met by nearly 10,000 persons, which increased to no less than 20,000 ere they reached the workhouse, so great was the enthusiasm.

The next step was to procure rifles for them (nipples solid). Another public subscription was decided upon, and the amount gladly given. Now we have a complete rifle corps, which is considered by military authorities to be equal to many rifle corps. It would take a long letter to point out all the difficulties. Neither is it necessary. The political and social advantages to this country would, in my opinion, be very great. It would be one great means of depauperising these children, and so enabling them to become honest and independent members of society. They might be so trained as to be fitted to join the army and navy. Their position would be highered; less desertion would take place, for so called liberty or rowdyism would be unknown to them. And what children ought to defend, nay even fight for their country, more than children bred and educated at the public expense? They would be able to make and mend all their own clothes and shoes, and work their farms. The boys in this school make and mend all their clothing, shoes, &c. I have at present 75 boys, from 7 years to 13 years of age, and the average age is about 10 years, managed entirely by myself save tailoring and shoemaking, which is carried on under my superintendence by a paid tailor and shoemaker, whose duties are not confined to the boys alone. What advantages these lads would have either as sailors, soldiers, or colonists, able to read, write, and cipher, and make and keep in repair their clothing and shoes!

It is in my opinion a great mistake to place boys out as apprentices in the same localities they have previously lived in. For in many instances the friends and relations of the boys are receiving parochial relief, and are the worst of characters. They cling to the lad, and prevent his rising in the world. They are so young when they are apprenticed from some unions that they have not the moral courage to resist it, consequently their early training is lost never to be regained. This I consider to be one of the greatest evils attending the welfare of these boys.

Many of the unions around us have commenced drill, and have taken my advice. As I believe, from information I have received, that I am the first schoolmaster who ever carried drill so far and so successfully in union schools, I should gladly and willingly give any information that lies in my power, and show them how I have been successful.

I might say a deal more on the subject, but I fear I am now trespassing on your valuable time. My object in giving you an account of my labours and their results is that through you, as Her Majesty's Inspector for this district, you might, either in your general report to the Committee of Council on Education, or on your visit to the schools, give them an idea of what I am doing, so that at least it might be established more extensively in your district.

I am, &c.
(Signed) WM. J. DUTTON.

To H. G. Bowyer, Esq.,
Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1860, *by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools*, JOSHUA RUDDOCK, Esq., *on the* PAROCHIAL UNION SCHOOLS *inspected by him in the* SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT *of* ENGLAND.

MY LORDS, Bath, December 1860.

MY report for the present year includes the whole district, and I have appended the tables for the year 1859, which I was not able to submit to you at the period of my last report.

I have visited 120 unions comprising 187 schools. I have also visited several unions comprised in the district of my late colleague, Mr. Symons, and various ragged and industrial schools, according to special directions received.

School buildings and apparatus.

New school buildings are in the course of erection for the Portsea Island Union, and I omitted to mention last year that a very excellent new school-room has been provided in the Pewsey Workhouse.

In other respects I believe that the school accommodation in my district is fairly adequate for the purpose, and where any needful improvement has not been effected it is that the general structure of the workhouse or some other material difficulty has prevented its being done.

The school-rooms are generally well lighted and ventilated, and I have no reason to complain of any want of necessary apparatus.

As regards the books the same evil still exists. The guardians supply them with sufficient liberality, but they are not taken care of as they should be. I know many unions where books have been in use for 10 years, which are in better preservation than in the majority of cases I find them at the end of one.

I always make the case of the books and apparatus an element in my estimate of a teacher's skill, but this is a very imperfect way of meeting a great evil. I could wish that the book-closet were as regularly inspected as the clothing stores by the visiting committee, and reasons required for any loss or dilapidation that might be remarked. The excuses given to the inspector at his annual visit are such as he has not the power of testing, but are sufficiently plausible to pass muster.

Classification.

The separation of the children from the adults continues much the same as heretofore, but I believe that there is an increasing sense of the importance of rendering it as complete as possible.

The scarcity of able-bodied females in the house, however, still makes it convenient to employ the elder girls in the general work, and much evil results therefrom. The pretext given is usually that it fits them for service; my own conviction is, that from the associations which naturally result from their intercourse thus facilitated with the other inmates, they are really demoralized.

Teachers.

The changes among the teachers have been fewer this year than at any previous period; 20 masters and 26 mistresses have resigned, and successors have been appointed in their places; with the exception of at Bideford, where the school has been converted into a mixed school, and at Woodstock, in Oxfordshire, where a schoolmaster has been appointed in the place of sending the children to the National school. The total number of teachers holding certificates in my district being 192, the resignations during the year have amounted to 25 per cent. Incompetency on the part of some, and dissatisfaction with are the main nature of their salaries on the part of others, the fluctuating causes of these changes.

I am happy to be able to bear testimony to the general good conduct and attention to their special duties of the body of teachers placed under my supervision. Among them are to be found many bright instances of Christian earnestness and zeal for the welfare of those committed to their charge. Placed in an exceptional and irksome position, most of the teachers whose periods of service have been the longest grapple with its exigencies, both as a duty and a labour of love. Praise from their employers falls but rarely to their lot, while blame, if any of the numerous minutiæ of their duties is neglected or overlooked, is amply bestowed.

I have remarked that very few of those who apply for the first time for the situation of workhouse teachers have had any previous training for that profession. Notwithstanding the vast number of pupil-teachers who are annually trained, taking into account also the number of persons who each year fail in obtaining certificates at the Christmas examinations, yet there are very few who apply for the position of teachers in a workhouse school. I purposely restrict myself to those who have failed in adopting the career of a National schoolmaster, as being likely to be possible applicants for workhouse schools, but they do not offer themselves. During the past five years I know only of two ex-masters and three ex-pupil-teachers who have applied for or obtained schools in my district. What becomes of that number who undeniably do fail at each

Christmas examination, and of those pupil-teachers who do not proceed to training schools? are they absorbed by the village schools not under inspection? or do they quit the profession altogether? I cannot answer the question; I know only that they do not go to workhouse schools. I notice, however, that the standard of attainments on the part of new candidates (especially among the females) is higher than it formerly was. I have fewer instances of gross ignorance, and many more of very fair intellectual acquirements. The social status of the candidates being about the same as it was 10 years ago. I can fairly infer that the general education of the lower middle classes is greatly improved.

Industrial training.

I subjoin a Table showing the amount paid from the Parliamentary fund for the industrial training of 1,547 children. This sum is distributed among 45 unions and two district schools for the salaries in whole or part of 103 industrial instructors whose several avocations are specified in that Table.

Gardeners.	Tailors.	Shoemakers.	Sempstresses.	Laundresses.	Cooks.	Bakers.	Confectioners.	Drill Masters and Superintendence.	Amount from Parliamentary Fund paid for Industrial Instruction.	Acres of Land under Cultivation.	Number of Children receiving Industrial Instruction.
									£ s. d.		
21	16	19	11	20	2	1	1	12	2,447 16 6	130	1,547

This number (1,547) is 25 per cent. of the whole number of children in attendance, or excluding those under seven years of age, it is 32 per cent., and as the girls who are instructed in sewing and housework in every union are not included in the number, it would appear that nearly all those capable of being industrially trained do receive some such instruction.

In the lesser unions, however, where the number of children over nine years of age is small, this instruction is of a very desultory and haphazard character. The number of children not being sufficient to warrant the employment of a regular industrial instructor, and in the majority of cases the schools being mixed schools under a schoolmistress, the direction and superintendence of the industrial employment of the boys devolves upon the governor, who has other important duties to occupy his time.

The benefit to the children themselves as fitting them for after outdoor life continues to be more widely felt, and some progress has been made in all parts of my district, and I know of no instance remaining where pure task-work is given under the plea of keeping the children from idleness.

A great many fife and drum bands have been formed in various unions as an adjunct to drilling, which I have always strongly recommended, but so large a number of the elder boys have left for service during the past year that the efficiency of these bands has been somewhat impaired.

Statements are appended from three unions showing the present position of children placed out to service during the past and previous years. I consider these to be a fair specimen of the average result throughout my district. Wherever the children are put into places suited to their physical strength and capacity, and are treated with kindly supervision, they do well, certainly not less well than the children of the outdoor labouring population. If we consider the class from which pauper children spring, and the drawbacks necessarily inherent to a workhouse training, there is no reason to be dissatisfied. It is impossible to obtain, as a rule, that precocity and sharpness of intellect which is attained by the outdoor child, through the rub of outdoor life, and the infinitely wider scope of observation which he has. If principles of truth and honesty are inculcated, and habits of willing industry are formed, all is done that can fairly be expected; special aptitude for special purposes cannot be obtained.

District, ragged, an industrial schools.

The schools not in workhouses, which I have visited this year have been the under-mentioned, viz.:—

Reading and Wokingham district school, at Wargrave.
Farnham and Hartley Wintney do. at Crondall.
Wycombe Union Industrial School, at Bledlow.
Pennywell Lane Certified Industrial School, at Bristol.

These in my own district.

The Oxford Union Industrial School at Cowley has been visited by Mr. Bowyer. In the district of the late Mr. Symons, I have visited the following schools, viz.:—

Cardiff Ragged School.
Gloucester Ragged and Industrial School.
Cheltenham Ragged and Industrial School.
Park Row Industrial School at Bristol.

All these schools are working very satisfactorily for their special object, but in the district schools as reported last year the continued diminution in the age and strength of the children renders the cultivation of the land very difficult for the superintendents.

I have particularly remarked in the ragged and industrial schools the great care taken by the several committees to confine the benefits of these schools to the class of children for whom they were instituted. The lists are weeded by periodical revisions, and it is my conviction that, so far as the schools I have visited are concerned, very few of the children in them would obtain any education or training whatever were it not for their existence.

The appearance and clothing of the children betoken that they are the Arabs of the street, withdrawn from vagabondage and petty pilfering, and placed under some degree of healthy control and moral influence. The same class of children are to be found not in the populous cities only, but also in the smaller towns and even in the larger country villages. For these the resource of ragged schools does not exist.

At the period of my visit to the Cardiff school it was about being transferred to a ship kindly given by Her Majesty's Government, and which was being fitted up for the purpose.

Gloucester ragged school.

The most efficient school was the ragged and industrial school at Gloucester. 193 children were present at my visit, all of whom follow some industrial occupation on the school premises in the city of Gloucester, and 60 work (from 40 to 50 at a time) on some land in the occupation of the committee a short distance out of Gloucester. Of these 50 are partially fed. The reports as to the after career of the majority of the children from these schools are eminently satisfactory. In the Cheltenham industrial school 10 girls are trained in a separate house for domestic service.

Pupil-teachers.

I have now but 17 pupil-teachers in my district. The steadily decreasing average number of scholars, and the dearth of eligible candidates, is the cause of this diminution. I can speak in high terms of the general good conduct and proficiency of those who are still fulfilling their engagement, and the result of the annual examinations this year has been satisfactory. Six have sat for Queen's scholarships, five of whom have been successful.

General considerations.

The tables furnished in my report of last year were incomplete, and corrected only for the purpose of comparison with 1858. Complete tables are now appended for 1859 and 1860. I find that in 1859 there were 7,343 children on the workhouse books. In 1860 there are but 7,100, being a further reduction of 243. In 1899 the total number of paupers being 16,282, the per-centage of children is 51 per cent. Similarly, in 1860 the total number of paupers being 15,791, the per-centage of children is again 51 per cent.

As it thus appears that more than a moiety of the inmates of workhouses consists of children, and the proportion varying so little from year to year, it is of importance that the general regulations governing the workhouses should be conducive to their efficient training, and that the attention of boards of guardians at large should be turned more frequently to the condition of their schools than I fear is usually the case. At the board meetings the time is fully engrossed by the ordinary business, and any consideration of school matters comes on, if at all, at the fag end of a lengthened sitting.

In conclusion, my Lords, pauper education, as it now stands, does but maintain the position won five or six years ago. If it does not advance, it does not recede.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOSHUA RUDDOCK.

To the Right Honorable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX A.

SUMMARY, 1859.

COUNTIES.	No. of Children on Workhouse Books.						Total No. of Inmates in each Workhouse.	Proportion per Cent. of Children to Total Number.	No. of Children receiving Instruction.				Not in School.	
	Boys.		Girls.		Infants under 2.	Total.			Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Infants under 2 Years.	Others.
	2 to 9	9 to 16	2 to 9	9 to 16										
Berkshire - - -	162	202	139	192	46	741	1,427	—	323	277	—	600	46	95
Buckinghamshire (Wycombe) - -	28	35	17	33	7	120	247	—	61	49	—	110	7	3
Cornwall - - -	176	77	180	128	110	671	1,640	—	225	271	—	496	110	65
Devonshire - -	305	192	251	123	130	1,001	2,626	—	420	308	—	728	130	143
Dorsetshire - -	99	86	87	76	50	398	882	—	165	145	—	319	50	38
Gloucestershire (Bristol and Clifford) -	124	94	93	82	27	420	1,163	—	120	76	134	330	27	63
Hampshire - -	354	332	326	299	111	1,422	3,511	—	591	499	29	1,119	111	192
Oxfordshire - -	113	148	81	113	30	482	906	—	206	155	—	361	30	91
Somersetshire - -	312	256	269	176	98	1,111	2,446	—	469	353	51	873	98	140
Wiltshire - -	206	134	178	112	74	704	1,434	—	305	252	—	557	74	73
	1,876	1,556	1,621	1,334	683	7,070	16,282	—	2,885	2,385	214	5,484	683	903
District Schools (Wargrave and Crondall)	35	113	36	85	4	273	—	—	130	95	—	225	4	44
Total -	1,911	1,669	1,657	1,419	687	7,343	—	51	3,015	2,480	214	5,709	687	947

SUMMARY, 1859.

COUNTIES.	BOYS' SCHOOLS.								GIRLS' SCHOOLS.								MIXED SCHOOLS.							
	Under 7.	7 to 9.	9 to 12.	Over 12.	Total.	Admitted.	Dismissed.	Average.	Under 7.	7 to 9.	9 to 12.	Over 12.	Total.	Admitted.	Dismissed.	Average.	Under 7.	7 to 9.	9 to 11.	Over 12.	Total.	Admitted.	Dismissed.	Average.
Berkshire - - -	36	65	96	73	270	175	182	267	89	51	83	91	314	277	299	307	15	8	21	4	48	39	48	46
Buckinghamshire (Wycombe) - - -	–	14	28	13	50	39	36	47	–	4	18	15	37	41	45	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cornwall - - -	17	37	30	5	89	87	104	96	72	35	42	12	161	156	139	137	114	74	65	30	283	361	391	288
Devonshire - - -	64	100	141	40	354	359	403	377	156	107	78	34	375	435	548	389	34	27	14	8	83	109	119	89
Dorsetshire - - -	8	7	21	11	47	29	22	43	16	7	13	5	41	43	42	43	94	42	72	29	237	364	363	258
Gloucestershire (Bristol and Clifford) - -	–	33	63	32	128	99	124	105	–	28	48	33	109	95	154	117	145	–	–	–	144	–	–	–
Hampshire - - -	32	136	185	106	459	304	330	452	124	112	141	113	490	307	375	475	94	60	58	46	258	258	261	231
Oxfordshire - - -	8	37	73	38	156	83	120	158	50	33	41	25	149	126	149	141	23	25	35	24	107	92	85	99
Somersetshire - -	50	111	147	63	371	359	491	416	137	78	102	30	347	439	563	414	91	46	69	15	221	308	313	246
Wiltshire - - -	14	16	27	16	73	85	89	81	55	14	17	11	97	188	208	101	173	90	106	81	450	448	486	465
	229	556	806	406	1,997	1,619	1,906	2,042	699	469	583	369	2,120	2,107	2,522	2,165	783	372	440	237	1,832	1,979	2,066	1,722
District Schools (Wargrave and Crondall) - -	14	29	23	57	143	61	60	137	28	23	39	35	125	76	87	129	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total - - -	243	585	849	463	2,140	1,680	1,966	2,179	727	492	622	404	7,245	2,183	2,609	2.294	783	372	440	237	1,832	1,979	2,066	1,722

SUMMARY, 1860.

COUNTIES.	No. of Children on Workhouse Books.						Total No. of Inmates in each Workhouse.	Proportion per Cent. of Children to Total Number.	No. of Children receiving Instruction.				Not in School.	
	Boys.		Girls.		Infants under 2	Total.			Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.	Infants under 2 Years.	Others.
	2 to 9	9 to 16	2 to 9	9 to 16										
Berkshire - - -	138	159	138	165	54	654	1,333	—	266	247	—	513	54	87
Buckinghamshire (Wycombe) - -	28	25	18	38	10	119	264	—	39	40	25	104	10	5
Cornwall - - -	168	63	164	123	107	666	1,446	—	216	263	—	479	107	40
Devonshire - -	271	161	237	108	131	908	2,407	—	382	292	—	674	131	103
Dorsetshire - -	96	71	91	73	52	383	820	—	149	148	—	297	52	34
Gloucestershire (Bristol and Clifton) -	113	75	107	65	30	390	1,197	—	92	90	105	287	30	73
Hampshire - -	313	347	317	309	116	1,402	3,468	—	544	508	25	1,077	116	209
Oxfordshire - -	114	139	88	105	31	477	893	—	199	155	—	354	31	92
Somersetshire - -	309	225	268	176	118	1,096	2,466	—	446	344	50	840	116	140
Wiltshire - -	194	145	188	122	88	737	1,497	—	499	270	—	569	88	80
	1,744	1,410	1,617	1,284	737	6,792	15,791	—	2,632	2,357	205	5,194	735	863
District Schools (Wargrave and Crondall) -	48	106	48	80	26	308	—	—	133	99	—	232	26	50
Total -	1,792	1,516	1,665	1,364	763	7,100	—	51	2,765	2,456	205	5,426	761	913

SUMMARY, 1860.

COUNTIES.	BOYS' SCHOOLS.								GIRLS' SCHOOLS.								MIXED SCHOOLS.							
	Under 7.	7 to 9.	9 to 12.	Over 12.	Total.	Admitted.	Dismissed.	Average.	Under 7.	7 to 9.	9 to 12.	Over 12.	Total.	Admitted.	Dismissed.	Average.	Under 7.	7 to 9.	9 to 11.	Over 12.	Total.	Admitted.	Dismissed.	Average.
Berkshire - - -	31	64	86	34	215	135	176	207	67	67	72	70	276	207	252	277	14	10	13	9	46	22	26	45
Buckinghamshire (Wycombe) - - -	–	17	15	10	42	28	32	44	–	4	23	15	42	26	27	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cornwall - - -	34	28	31	5	98	123	118	94	80	34	44	6	164	227	229	151	100	61	62	18	241	257	290	269
Devonshire - - -	46	96	110	29	281	324	318	293	149	77	60	17	303	382	368	293	70	38	33	7	148	184	188	149
Dorsetshire - - -	16	6	18	5	45	39	41	46	14	9	10	4	37	38	36	40	85	53	71	36	245	320	314	247
Gloucestershire (Bristol and Clifford) - -	–	28	71	25	124	131	135	150	–	44	41	22	107	117	119	103	112	–	–	–	112	176	220	126
Hampshire - - -	49	123	184	97	453	301	291	412	109	113	145	114	481	292	234	446	81	49	71	39	240	236	222	246
Oxfordshire - - -	14	32	71	41	158	91	83	143	57	37	45	25	164	181	162	166	12	9	20	13	54	73	87	58
Somersetshire - -	38	91	154	62	345	318	385	359	128	71	115	35	349	446	448	352	101	50	45	5	201	279	267	211
Wiltshire - - -	9	23	29	28	89	66	84	91	71	18	27	13	129	170	168	115	130	98	110	59	397	410	353	390
	237	508	769	336	1,850	1,556	1,663	1,839	675	474	582	321	2,052	2,086	2,043	1,984	705	368	425	186	1,684	1,957	1,967	1,741
District Schools (Wargrave and Crondall) - -	18	33	43	34	128	47	62	129	24	39	46	19	128	62	60	120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total - -	255	541	812	370	1,978	1,603	1,725	1,968	699	513	628	340	2,180	2,148	2,103	2,104	705	368	425	186	1,684	1,957	1,967	1,741

APPENDIX B.

BRISTOL.—LIST of GIRLS who have been placed out to Service since 1855.

NAMES.	Age.	Date of Discharge.	Remarks.
Anstey, Charlotte	11	22 Feb. 1855	Did well at service; left through illness.
Beaven, Sarah -	12	4 Sept. 1854	Silk works; returned; went to service
Bannister, Margt.	11	4 Sept. 1854	Silk works; returned.
Bawkin, Emma -	12	4 Sept. 1854	Silk works; cotton factory; doing well.
Brown, Eliza -	11	4 Sept. 1854	Silk works; cotton factory.
Douglas, Clara -	12	4 Sept. 1854	Silk works; returned; at service in Castle street.
England, Jane -	12	4 Sept. 1854	Silk works; returned; doing well at service.
Erle. Mary Jane -	12	4 Sept. 1854	Silk works; returned; gone to service.
James, Rosina -	11	4 Sept. 1854	Silk works; went to service.
Jones, Ellen -	9	15 Jan. 1856	Silk works; returned; gone to service.
Llewellen, Ann -	13	4 Sept. 1854	Silk works; went to service; now married.
Murphy, Caroline	11	4 Sept. 1854	Silk works; returned; at service two years; doing badly.
Mills, Martha -	14	4 Sept. 1854	Silk works; gone to service.
Reeves, Matilda -	12	4 Sept. 1854	Silk works; gone to service.
Smith, Isabella -	13	4 Sept. 1854	Silk works; cotton factory; married.
Tether, Hannah -	13	4 Sept. 1854	Silk works; returned; married from service.
Turner, Sarah -	13	4 Sept. 1854	Silk works; returned; went to service.
Taylor, Maria -	10	4 Sept. 1854	Silk works; returned; went to service.
Watts, Mary Ann -	14	4 Sept. 1854	Silkworks; returned; at Peter's Hospital.
Whiting, Sarah -	11	4 Sept. 1854	Silk works; returned; turned out badly.
Wilkins, Emma J.	11	4 Sept. 1854	Silk works; returned.
Witham, Harriet -	14	4 Sept. 1854	Silk works; returned; doing well at service.
White, Mary -	12	15 Jan. 1855	Silk works; returned; at service in Small street.
Peters, Louisa -	11	15 Jan. 1855	Silk works; returned; turned out badly.
Bligh, Mary Ann -	13	5 Feb. 1856	At service; doing well.
Fisher, Catherine -	16	5 Feb. 1856	At service; gives satisfaction.
Fisher, Jane -	14	5 March 1856	In the laundry at Peter's Hospital.
Govier, Elizabeth -	14	25 May 1855	Gone to service; doing well.
Gould, Emma -	16	23 April 1855	Turned out very badly.
Harril, Arabella -	14	11 June 1855	Gone to service.
Nicholls, Caroline	16	22 May 1855	Went to service; doing badly.
Pardy, Louisa -	14	28 Feb. 1856	In London; doing well at service.
Whitmore, Georgianna.	17	17 Sept. 1855	A cripple; taken by a dressmaker.
Treble, Henrietta -	14	3 May 1855	Gone to service.
Adams, Charlotte -	12	22 April 1856	Taken by her grandmother for service.
Anglin, Emma -	12	23 May 1856	Doing well at service.
Harvey, Mary Ann	13	3 Nov. 1856	Taken by her friends for service; a good girl.
Lewis, Eliza -	13	27 June 1856	At service in a clergyman's family.
Maggs, Sarah -	12	20 Sept. 1856	Gone to service from the wards.
Stevens, Maria -	12	7 June 1856	Doing well at service when last heard of.
Tremlett, Louisa -	10	26 Aug. 1856	Went to service.
Taylor, Esther -	10	7 July 1856	Went to service.
Abrahams, Emily -	14	8 Feb. 1858	At service; bears an excellent character.
Bradshaw, Mary A.	13	7 April 1857	Gone to service.
Bush, Ruth - -	12	2 July 1857	Left with her mother for service.
Clancey, Margaret	14	26 June 1857	A good girl when last heard of.
Charlton, Ellen -	15	16 March 1858	Went to service; bears a bad character.
Coglan, Johanna -	13	20 April 1857	Gone to service.
Erle, Elizabeth -	13	20 Oct. 1857	Returned from service ill.
Francombe, Emily	12	28 Sept. 1857	Returned; went out again; doing well.
George, Emma -	14	28 Jan. 1858	Returned from service; imbecile.

Lists of Girls, &c.—*continued.*

NAMES.	Age.	Date of Discharge.	Remarks.
Hudson, Caroline	14	8 Oct. 1857	At service; bears a good character.
Lungford, Ann	14	13 Feb. 1858	Doing well at service.
Lusignan, Clara	10	31 July 1857	Gone to service.
Lane, Elizabeth	14	6 March 1858	Gone to service.
Morgan, Eliza	13	4 May 1857	At service; a good girl.
M'Carthy, Ellen	14	13 June 1857	Gone to service.
Margrath, Ellen	13	17 May 1856	Doing well in America when last heard of.
Phillips, Jane	15	27 March 1858	At service in Maryport-street; doing well.
Pinnock, Mary	12	11 April 1857	At service; doing well.
Tether, Mary	12	9 May 1857	Taken by her sister for service.
Tucker, Emily	11	22 May 1857	Taken by a dressmaker.
Thomas, Emma	14	26 June 1858	At service; a good girl.
White, Kezia	12	22 March 1858	Doing very well at service.
White, Mary	12	16 Sept. 1857	Gone to service.
Whitting, Mary A.	14	12 June 1857	In service at a clothier's, getting 6*l.* a year.
Calmon, Catherine	11	7 Feb. 1859	In service; doing well.
Coveney, Catherine	14	9 Oct. 1858	Has a hard place; very persevering.
Caless, Sarah	13	3 March 1859	Returned to St. Peter's; badly treated by her mistress.
Gibbs, Alice	12	15 May 1858	Doing well at service.
Harril, Maria	13	15 Nov. 1858	Gone to service.
Hutton, Emily	14	22 Oct. 1858	At service; gives satisfaction.
Hicks, Ann	15	9 Nov. 1858	Trusted by her mistress to take money and receipt bills.
Llewellen, Jane	15	15 June 1858	At service; bears an excellent character.
Morgan, Louisa	15	12 July 1858	Doing well at service.
Melhuish, Sarah	13	14 June 1858	Returned from service; since gone out.
Redhead, Sarah	17	11 Sept. 1858	At service; bears a good character.
Smith, Mary	13	8 Nov. 1858	At service; doing well.
Thomas, Elizabeth	14	7 May 1858	Placed at service by her mother.
Williams, Sarah	13	16 Aug. 1858	Went to service.
Brodrick, Catherine	16	28 March 1859	Went to service; still in the same place.
Bond, Ann	11	2 June 1859	Sent to a silk factory at Brockley.
Bailey, Jane	11	2 June 1859	Sent to a silk factory.
Bryant, Bridget	13	17 Aug. 1859	Went to service.
Caless, Harriet	11	2 June 1859	Sent to a silk factory.
Ching, Sarah	13	23 May 1859	Nursemaid on board a vessel going to America.
Cooper, Sarah	13	7 Sept. 1859	Went to service.
Clarke, Sarah	13	24 Sept. 1859	Went to service.
Clarke, Jane	11	2 June 1859	Sent to a silk factory.
Downs, Eliza	15	5 Jan. 1860	Gone to service.
Feltham, Eliza	12	2 June 1859	Sent to a silk factory.
Hawkins, Caroline	14	30 May 1859	Doing very well at service.
Knowles, Eliza	12	22 June 1859	In service; doing well.
Knowles, Louisa	12	2 June 1859	Sent to a silk factory.
Llewellen, Emma	18	30 April 1859	A cripple; engaged to teach the children, and do needlework in a family; doing well.
Murphy, Catherine	11	2 June 1859	Sent to a silk factory.
Marsh, Mary Ann	10	2 June 1859	Sent to a silk factory.
Pavey, Diana	15	15 July 1859	Returned from service.
Peach, Mary Ann	13	19 Jan. 1859	In service.
Reed, Elizabeth	13	12 Aug. 1859	At service; bears a very good character.
Radford, Caroline	11	2 June 1859	Sent to a silk factory.
Riley, Fanny	11	2 June 1859	Sent to a silk factory.
Station, Jane	11	2 June 1859	Sent to a silk factory.
Sandall, Isabella	13	4 Nov. 1859	In a laundry; doing well.
Troy, Rosina	12	23 Nov. 1859	Doing well at service.
White, Mary Ann	13	2 June 1859	Sent to a silk factory.
White, Mary Ann	11	20 June 1859	In service; doing well.
Mahoney, Catherine	14	6 Oct. 1859	Gone to service.
Broughton, Elizth.	14	11 Feb. 1860	Taken by her brother to be apprenticed.

CLIFTON UNION.—NAMES of BOYS who have been sent to Situations by the Board of Guardians during the past Year.

1860.	Name.	Age.	Trade.
(1) May 1st	Edward Wilson -	12	Tailor.
(2) „ 2nd	Henry Ridout -	11	Tailor.
(3) „ 25th	Josiah Plummer -	14½	Shoemaker.
(4) July 6th	William Weeks -	14	Shoemaker.
(5) „ 27th	Walter Evans -	13	Shoemaker.
(6) Oct. 3rd	Sidney Freeman -	13	Tailor.
(7) „ „	Thomas Green -	14	Tailor.
(8) „ 12th	John Weeks -	11½	Harness-maker.

(1) His master speaks very well of him; he seems comfortable. Another of our boys, Lewis Burroughs, has been in the same house four years.

(2) Very comfortable and happy; his brother has been in the same house about two years.

(3) A very good worker; his master thinks very highly of him.

(4) He is treated as a son; his master is a good man; he takes the boy to the Sunday school; this is the ninth boy he and his father have had from us.

(5) He seems very happy, and is getting on well with his trade.

(6) He has a very good situation, and seems to like it very much.

(7) He is a very active and intelligent boy; his master seems to value his work.

(8) He is a very good boy, and has an excellent situation. Being a shoemaker, he is in some measure prepared for harness-making.

I might here state that the number of boys has decreased very much during the past five years, and that decrease has taken place chiefly in the boys 11 years and above, as at that age some of them are sent out to situations.

	Under 11.	11 and above.	Total.
For example, in September 1855 -	40 -	63 -	103
„ „ 1856 -	30 -	47 -	77
„ „ 1857 -	25 -	32 -	57
„ „ 1858 -	25 -	12 -	37
„ „ 1859 -	23 -	12 -	35
„ „ 1860 -	24 -	11 -	35

Several other boys have been taken out by their relations.

DEAR SIR, Clifton Union, 31 October 1860.

I TRUST that the above is what you required, and if there is anything besides which I can forward to you, I shall be happy to do it.

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) THOMAS MILLIGAN.

J. Ruddock, Esq., Bath.

WINDSOR UNION.—LIST of BOYS placed out to Service since 1856.

No.	Names.	Where placed.	Dates.	Present Position.
1	Buckley, James	To a Situation, Hotel	July 3rd, 1857	Now a Sailor.
2	Bovingdon, Henry	„ Public House	August 10th, 1859	Still in service.
3	Bremer, George	„ „	July 15th, 1858	„
4	Cox, Charles	„ „	September 22nd, 1857	„
5	Cove, George	„ „	March 29th, 1859	„
6	Davenport, William	„ Confectioner's	February 5th, 1858	„
7	Fisher, Frederick	„ Page Boy	May 13th, 1856	„
8	Feasey, Edward	„ Public House	May 16th, 1859	„
9	Gardiner, Robert	„ Draper's Shop	June 11th, 1857	„ Now a Grocer's Boy.
10	Higgins, John	„	June 10th, 1856	Now a Soldier.
11	Higgins, Alfred	„ Wood-cutter's	September 20th, 1856	Now a Bricklayer.
12	Higgins, Richard	„ Hotel	July 18th, 1859	Now a Shoemaker.
13	Hawkins, John	„	November 3rd, 1857	Now a Soldier.
14	Hathaway, Jesse	Weak Intellect		Now a Sailor.
15	Jeanes, Joseph	To a Situation, Page Boy	April 28th, 1859	Still on Governor's Book.
16	Jennings, Frederick	„ Hotel	June 22nd, 1857	Still in Service.
17	Kent, George	Weak Intellect		Now an Errand Boy.
18	Long, William	To a Situation, Hotel	May 21st, 1858	On Governor's Book.
19	Newton, Thomas	Dead.	—	Holding a Situation in London.
20	Robertson, Robert	Apprenticed to a Tailor	May 25th, 1857	—
21	Robertson, William	To a Situation, Hotel	September 8th, 1859	Has yet Four Years to stay.
22	Smith, James	„	May 18th, 1858	Still in Service.
23	Tovell, Walter	„ Public House	May 2nd, 1859	Now a Sailor.
24	Whitman, William	„	May 5th, 1856	„
25	Whitman, John	Blind		Now a Soldier.
26	Thumwood, Edward	To a Situation, Public House	September 29th, 1859	Still on Governor's Book.
27	Edmeeds, Alfred	„ Confectioner's	April 2nd, 1860	Now a Bricklayer's Labourer.
28	Godbeer, George	„ Page Boy	April 18th, 1859	Still in service.
29	Thumwood, John	„ At a Ferry	March 19th, 1858	„
30	Dawson, John	„	September 27th, 1858	Not in the House.
31	Dawson, James	„ Hotel	August 24th, 1859	With a Butcher.
32	Till, John	„ Public House	September 2nd, 1859	Still in Service.
33	Hitchcock, William	„ Milkman's	May 2nd, 1860	„
34	Roe, Samuel	„ Public House	March 2nd, 1860	„
35	Collins, James	„ „	March 13th, 1860	„

A. F. LAKIN, Master.

GENERAL REPORT, *for the Year* 1860, *by Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools*, T. B. BROWNE, Esq., *on the* PAROCHIAL UNION SCHOOLS, *and on the* RAGGED SCHOOLS, *inspected by him in the* NORTHERN DISTRICT *of* ENGLAND *and in* NORTH WALES.

MY LORDS, January 1861.

THE continual diminution of pauperism, and consequently of the attendance of children in union schools, is a fact forced upon an inspector's notice by his own daily experience. The difficulty is no longer how to emancipate children in workhouses from pauperism, but how they may be kept at school long enough to obtain such an education as shall satisfy the requirements of the Poor Law Board and the objects of the Parliamentary grant. The increased demand for labour of every description is a proof of the general prosperity of the country, but it does not therefore follow that the education of poor children makes real progress. Those who were formerly paupers may often now be able to pay for their children's schooling, but the children's time has become too valuable to be so employed. A single instance on a large scale may serve to show the extraordinary change accomplished in a few years. At the Kirkdale industrial school for the pauper children of Liverpool there were 1,111 children present at the inspection in the year 1853; in 1859 only 688; and in 1860 no more than 518. Some minor causes may have contributed to this result, but the main cause of the great decrease is, I believe, the demand for children's labour. Under such circumstances it is to be expected that the children now in the Kirkdale schools should not be so advanced as some of their predecessors, and such is, I think, manifestly the fact.

As the increased demand for labour diminishes the time allotted to the education of pauper children, it would seem that the wish to substitute special training in some particular employment or handicraft for general instruction, even at a premature age, ought to diminish in a corresponding degree, but I fear that it is not so. In many instances the hearty co-operation of guardians, in the endeavour to turn to the best account the short time allowed for general education, is still a thing to be desired.

The chief object which I have in view in the present report is to invite attention to the different arrangements adopted in different unions for the education of pauper children, found practically to attain the same or very nearly the same result. I observe that children are well taught both in large and in small schools, in schools in the workhouse, and when they go out of the workhouse to school, or in the converse case, when children out of the workhouse attend the workhouse school; that, although at first sight it may appear difficult for a schoolmistress alone to keep boys and girls in good order, and to teach them well in the same school, this has been accomplished with singular success, as in the Durham, Ripon, and Patrington workhouses. No point indeed seems to be better established than that a bad teacher may be expected to fail with all conceivable facilities, and a good one to succeed even against a host of difficulties. I feel the necessity of speaking strongly on this head, because I have reason to know that the value of those who thoroughly understand their work as teachers is not, even yet, sufficiently appreciated.

The union school at Newcastle-on-Tyne, where I found 78 boys making satisfactory progress in all respects, and that at Salford, where 66 boys were also well instructed, in each case by one master without the assistance of pupil-teachers, are signal instances of the successful management of large schools. The boys' schools at Chester (present 43) at Penrith (present 29), and at Carlisle (present 43), are very favourable specimens of moderate sized schools under the management of one master. In the girls' school at Carlisle (present 33) very creditable results have been attained for many years by a schoolmistress, not trained nor of extensive acquirements, but always honestly and conscientiously anxious to do her best. At Selby, both boys and girls have long been very well instructed by the governor of the workhouse, who was, however, I regret to say, seriously ill at my last visit. As he constantly declined to undergo an examination, he obtained no salary from the Parliamentary grant. Of all arrangements for the education of pauper children this would seem to be the least desirable, as the governor's time must be much occupied with other matters; yet it is clear that it may succeed. At Barnard Castle, in Teesdale union, the children go out of the workhouse to school, a practice often found to be very objectionable, yet in this instance the boys at least certainly receive an excellent education, and, as I believe, attend school with great regularity, and one of them has been appointed a pupil-teacher.

In the Berwick-upon-Tweed union outdoor pauper children in considerable numbers have attended the workhouse school for a long period. As this experiment, opposed as it is to notions long prevalent respecting the contaminating influence of a workhouse upon children, has been completely successful, and, as far as I know, has been attended by no evil consequences for 13 years at least, it appears to be especially deserving of notice, as many workhouse schools might receive outdoor pauper children in large numbers without any additional staff. The taint of pauperism does not seem to have been communicated in this case, and is probably not to be apprehended elsewhere as long as the demand for labour throughout the country is greater than the supply. The vicar of Berwick, the Rev. G. H. Hamilton, who has long taken great interest in this school, has been so good as to furnish me with a special report upon it, which will be found in the Appendix. At present, from the small and decreasing attendance in many union schools, the Parliamentary grant is to a certain extent wasted, and there is reason to infer from the instance of Berwick that this need not be, and that many other union schools might be developed in the same way with great advantage. Mr. Hamilton states the average daily attendance of outdoor pauper children at 70, of indoor at about 16 only. 90 children were present in the Berwick schools at the last inspection on the 30th of August.

I hold it to be as clearly established as any fact of the kind can be, that pauper children can be well educated and effectually emancipated from pauperism in a workhouse school properly conducted; and on the other hand it is clear that large industrial or district schools, in which pauper children are assembled in great numbers, may succeed but imperfectly, and show no results commensurate with the large sums the buildings cost. I have referred in previous reports to the evils resulting from large assemblages of girls in the same school, and regret to say that occurrences during the past year furnish additional evidence to the same effect. There is, and must be, when all the circumstances are considered, a precocious knowledge of vice, among children of the lowest class, especially in large towns, which, when they are assembled together in great numbers, seems to ferment as in a hot-bed. With boys, intellectual emulation in school, and severe exercise out of it, whether by work or play, may keep down those vicious tendencies which it cannot be expected that religious principle will uniformly subdue; but with girls there is not, I think, the same intellectual emulation; they cannot, in general, take such severe exercise as boys, and they appear to be more reckless when their natural delicacy of feeling is lost. The power of a teacher fully equal to his or her work is indeed indefinite, success is possible to some under the greatest difficulties, but the influence of the best teacher may be lost in a crowd, and it does not seem reasonable to expect to secure persons of extraordinary qualifications permanently in all very large schools.

From returns which have been furnished me by the kindness of Mr. W. Cropper, it appears that 28 boys from the Kirkdale Industrial school have been in the Walton gaol within the last two years, and 43 girls from the same institution within the last three years; seven of the boys, however, were at Kirkdale for less than a year, and therefore not long enough to justify any inference as to the character of the training which they there received. The remaining 21 boys are stated to have been at Kirkdale for various periods from 15 months to 11 years. The returns as to the girls are less precise, but four girls are stated to have been at Kirkdale for a month or less, one for four months, and 20 for terms varying from a year and five months, to more than 13 years. How long the remaining 18 girls were at Kirkdale is not stated. In addition to these cases, five boys and 11 girls from Kirkdale school are stated to have been in the Kirkdale gaol within the last three years. It seems to be clearly established that the girls are offenders against the laws oftener than the boys, more especially when it is considered that the boys in Kirkdale school are always far more numerous than the girls. At the last inspection 324 boys were present, and only 194 girls. The most serious offences are also those of girls. One girl, five years and nine months at Kirkdale school, was charged with burglary, and another, a year and eight months at the school, with murder. As these returns are from two gaols only, and other young persons from Kirkdale may have been confined in more distant gaols than those at Kirkdale and Walton during the last two or three years, the number of Kirkdale children who have been committed to prison within the same period is still uncertain. According to the returns from those two gaols the criminality of the Kirkdale girls, when their inferior numbers are taken into account, may be fairly estimated at not less than double that of the boys, a circumstance tending to show that there must be something very defective in the system of female education adopted at Kirkdale, or in the mode of carrying it out. It has long appeared to me from such experience as I have from time to time obtained that large assemblages of pauper girls in one school are unfeminine, and likely to fail in many instances, unless under management too excellent to be otherwise than exceptional. But it would be unjust not to acknowledge that great good has been effected by the Kirkdale as well as by other large schools. There is reason to hope and believe that those who turn out ill are comparatively the few; but very large schools appear to me to be better adapted to boys than to girls, and it is probable that girls in a workhouse school, fairly managed, oftener turn out well than in a large district or industrial school under similar management. It may be that there are already facts in sufficient number to determine both these points satisfactorily.

The number of unions without proper workhouses or schools is still considerable, especially in North Wales and Radnorshire, a district visited by me for the first time in the course of the past year. In several instances the workhouse test is evidently not duly carried out, and, in consequence, it is probable that very few pauper children are educated in such unions. Thus there is no workhouse in the two Anglesea unions, nor in the unions of Presteigne and Rhayader in Radnorshire, nor in that of Machynlleth in Montgomeryshire, but in the last instance I was informed that a workhouse would soon be built. There is no school in any one of the four Merionethshire unions, but a school may possibly be organized at the Festiniog workhouse. I did not visit Bala, as I heard that there were no children in the workhouse. At Dolgelley five children only were present at the date of inspection, and at Llanrwst three; at Conway seven. Of the 15 children in these three workhouses only one, at Llanrwst, could read and write. I found schools organized in the three Flintshire unions, in those of Ruthin and Wrexham in Denbighshire, of Bangor and Caernarvon in Caernarvonshire, of Llanfyllyn, Montgomery, and Newtown in Montgomeryshire, and of Knighton in Radnorshire. At Pwllheli, Llanrwst, Corwen, and Festiniog the children go out of the workhouse to school. In some of the Welsh unions the children speak no language but English, and therefore labour under no special disadvantages; in others the Welsh language is evidently a serious obstacle to education. All children have to overcome the difficulty of a limited vocabulary, in order to enable them to express their ideas, when questioned on any subject out of the range of their ordinary conversation, but this difficulty must be enormously increased when that ordinary conversation is in another language. A Welsh boy, further, has to learn all that an English boy has to learn, and the English language besides. Some acquaintance with English is, however, now so common in Wales that the precise extent of the impediment to education, caused by the Welsh language, is not easily estimated, and a comparison, therefore, between English and Welsh schools might not be just.

There are now 11 ragged schools under inspection in the northern district,—at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, York, Hull, Derby, Chester, Stockport, Bolton, Manchester, Salford, Liverpool, and Toxteth Park. The attainments of the children are not usually high at these schools, but much attention is paid to industrial training, and, as I believe, with considerable success They appear to be very beneficial institutions, and the managers are, I think, well aware, generally, of the liability of such charities to abuse, and anxious to prevent it.

I have the honor to be, &c.
T. B. BROWNE.

To the Right Honorable
The Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

APPENDIX A.

ATTENDANCE OF OUTDOOR PAUPER CHILDREN AT WORKHOUSE SCHOOLS.

The Vicarage, Berwick-upon-Tweed,
28 Nov. 1860.

MY DEAR SIR,

IT gives me very much pleasure to comply with your request, and to give you some account of our workhouse schools.

You are aware that for many years all the outdoor pauper children of Berwick and Tweedmouth have been admitted free of expense to the workhouse schools.

We thus keep daily under good influence that very class from which our criminal children and adult paupers are perpetually recruited.

The master and mistress of our workhouse schools are required to report periodically to the school committee, the irregular attendance of the outdoor pauper children, and the board of guardians from time to time instruct their relieving officer to inquire the causes of these children's absence, and to report thereon to the board.

The result of this system is found to be, that the attendance at the workhouse schools is more regular, and continued for a longer period, than in any other schools in our neighbourhood.

The average daily attendance of outdoor pauper children at our workouse schools has been 70, while the indoor pauper children only number about 16. The advantages of this system are obvious to all who are willing to take an enlarged view of the whole subject.

Those who will only condescend to look into "child-nature" as it really is, will find that the results of the system we have adopted are such as might have been reasonably expected. The indoor pauper children become acquainted with the "common things" of that every-day life for which they are preparing by their daily communication, both in the school and in the playground, with children from the homes of struggling, and most frequently, virtuous widows. The zest with which the semi-imprisoned workhouse child enters into the merry games of his outdoor brothers and sisters in poverty proves to the close observer of "child-nature" that our system is the right one, if we desire to unpauperize the pauper.

I need not bring under the notice of one of so much experience the animation and energy infused both into the teachers and scholars by the addition of 70 children to the miserable number of 16 indoor pauper pupils.

I may also mention our system with regard to outdoor pauper children residing at too great a distance to attend our workhouse schools.

The principle of making the guardians of the poor in some degree, the guardians also of their children's education and moral training, has been confirmed by Parliament in the 18 & 19 Victoria, being an Act "to provide for the education of children receiving outdoor relief," by which Act boards of guardians have permissive powers to pay the managers and teachers of schools the cost of educating all the children of paupers who may be receiving outdoor relief. Having had the honour to suggest, in my evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons, "on "Criminal and Destitute Children in 1853," that these powers be given by Parliament, I now take the deepest interest in carrying out the system authorized by the above Act, and, as chairman of the school committee appointed by the board of guardians for this union, I have devoted myself to this matter for some years. Our plan is this:—The relieving officer of each district in the union takes from his books the names and ages of all the children who are of an age to attend school, and reports to the board whether or not they are attending any school. Those that are found to be systematically absent from school are through their parents offered the advantage of free schooling, and the board name a cheap school in each locality to which pauper children may be sent; and they supply the master or mistress of each of these schools with a book ruled in a proper form to register the attendance of the children. The relieving officer enters the children of the neighbourhood in this register at the beginning of each quarter, and the school committee pay the master or mistress the school wages at the end of each quarter for every week in which a child has attended four full days. Thus the schoolmaster is made aware of what children in his immediate neighbourhood the board are willing to pay him for, and he is induced to use his influence to get the children to attend regularly, by knowing that he will not be paid for any week wherein a child has not attended four full days.

The result of this system is now most satisfactory. It has been worked for upwards of four years, and for a comparatively small outlay *every* outdoor pauper child of the proper age in this union is receiving an education suitable to its condition of life.

During the last year I find that we have paid the school wages of about 100 children, under the permissive powers of 18 & 19 Victoria, and that the cost of their education amounted to 50*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* If these *permissive* powers were made *obligatory,* the advantages I have described would then become universal.

Believe me to remain, &c.
(Signed) GEO. HANS HAMILTON,
Vicar of Berwick.

T. B. Browne, Esq.,
Her Majesty's Inspector of Schools.

APPENDIX No. 5.

DETAILED STATEMENT (UNDER COUNTIES) OF SUMS EXPENDED FROM PARLIAMENTARY GRANTS.

APPENDIX No. 5.

DETAILED STATEMENT (under Counties) of sums expended from Parliamentary Grants for Education in Great Britain, in BUILDING, ENLARGEMENT, IMPROVEMENTS, or FIXTURES of Elementary Schools; in SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS, BOOKS, MAPS, and DIAGRAMS; in AUGMENTATION of SALARIES of CERTIFICATED SCHOOLMASTERS and SCHOOLMISTRESSES, and in RETIRING PENSIONS to late TEACHERS of SCHOOLS under INSPECTION; in STIPENDS of ASSISTANT and PROBATIONARY TEACHERS; in STIPENDS of PUPIL-TEACHERS, and GRATUITIES for their special instruction; GRANTS to TEACHERS of NIGHT SCHOOLS; in GRANTS to TEACHERS for instruction in DRAWING; in CAPITATION GRANTS; and in GRANTS to REFORMATORIES, and to SCHOOLS of INDUSTRY for industrial purposes;—between years 1833 and 1860, inclusive.

⁎ *Grants awarded by the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury (prior to the appointment of the Committee of Privy Council on Education) are marked with an asterisk.*

ENGLAND.

NOTE.—N.S. denotes that the School is in connexion with the *National Society*, or with the *Church of England*; B.S., with the *British and Foreign School Society*; Wes., *Wesleyan Methodists' Conference*; R.C., *Roman Catholic Poor School Committee*; Par., that it is a *Parochial* School; and P.U., a *Parochial Union* School.

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
BEDFORDSHIRE.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ampthill - - - N.S. 7	180 0 0	1845	5 18 6¼	130 3 4	- - -	789 7 6	- - -	- - -	75 5 0	
" - - - "	59 17 6	1853								
" - - - "	35 0 0	1858								
Ampthill - - - B.S. 4	150 0 0	1846	6 7 6	121 2 6	- - -	352 2 6	- - -	- - -	49 7 0	
" - - - "	40 0 0	1855								
Arlsey - - - - N.S.	334 4 0	1857	2 8 5¾							
Aspley Guise - - - N.S. 7	202 0 0	1848	12 9 8	146 10 0	- - -	646 5 10	- - -	- - -	136 6 0	
" " - - - "	49 10 0	1850								
" " - - - "	9 0 0	1854								
" " - - - "	13 0 0	1855								
Aspley Guise - - - B.S. 4	- - -	- - -	5 4 2½	81 5 0	- - -	380 12 6	- - -	- - -	67 1 0	
Barford, Great - - N.S. 6	115 0 0	1849	2 13 10	6 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 0 0	
" " - - - "	98 0 0	1856								
Biddenham - - - N.S.	*45 0 0	1839								
" - - - "	65 0 0	1848								
Biggleswade - - - N.S.	*150 0 0	1839								
" - - - "	90 0 0	1844								
Biggleswade, Boys - - B.S. 3	- - -	- - -	5 7 8½	60 13 4	- - -	100 0 0	- - -	- - -	2 14 0	

Bletso	N.S.		100 0 0	1854								
Blunham	N.S.		52 0 0	1843								
Caddington	Ch. of E.	8	334 0 0	1859								
Clophill	N.S.		*50 0 0	1836								
Colmworth	N.S.	3	23 10 0	1841								
"	"		40 0 0	1845								
Cranfield	N.S.	8	*48 0 0	1836	3 0 5	210 8 4	- - -	192 18 4	- - -	- - -	90 18 0	
"	"		*40 0 0	1839								
Dunstable	N.S.	7	*85 0 0	1839	3 3 8	116 5 0	- - -	134 13 4	- - -	- - -	75 0 0	
"	"		12 6 0	1846								
Dunstable	Wes.	6	- - -	- - -	9 4 4	126 14 8	- - -	315 19 2	- - -	2 16 8	104 14 0	
Dunstable, Station End Branch	Wes.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 3 4						
Dunton	Par.		213 0 0	1858								
Eaton Bray	N.S.		72 0 0	1842								
Eaton-Socon	N.S.	3	30 0 0	1859	- - -	- - -	- - -	35 0 0	- - -	- - -	58 3 0	
Eversholt	N.S.	5	80 0 0	1842	0 17 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 3 0	
Everton and Tetsworth	N.S.		*42 0 0	1837								
Felmersham	N.S.		110 0 0	1846								
Flitwick	N.S.	5	38 5 0	1860	- - -	14 6 8	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	1 10 0	
Harrold	N.S.	7	200 0 0	1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 4 0	
Heath and Reach	N.S.	5	80 0 0	1847	- - -	3 6 8	- - -	5 0 0				
Henlow	N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 10 0						
Hockliffe	N.S.	7	72 0 0	1845	7 4 0	97 10 0	- - -	473 19 3	- - -	- - -	74 13 0	
"	"		72 0 0	1854								
Houghton Regis	N.S.		419 0 0	1857	2 4 9½							
Hyde, East, The Hyde School		7	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 14 0	
Kempston Church End	N.S	11	130 0 0	1844	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 15 0	
Kempston, Upend, Infants'		11	270 0 0	1855	- - -	6 18 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 0 0	
Keysoe	N.S.		32 0 0	1841								
"	"		10 0 0	1848								
Leighton Buzzard	B.S.		*75 0 0	1840								
" "	"		10 0 0	1847								
" "	"		50 0 0	1847								
Luton	N.S.	8	*145 0 0	1835	10 16 11½	190 10 10	- - -	750 13 4	- - -	- - -	166 2 0	
"	"		50 0 0	1849								
"	"		1,329 0 0	1858								
Luton	Wes.	5	- - -	- - -	25 12 1¼	81 6 8	25 0 0	555 13 4	- - -	1 0 0	106 0 0	
Marston Moretaine and Lidlington	N.S.	7	160 0 0	1848	6 9 6	310 11 8	- - -	528 4 2	- - -	- - -	66 8 0	
Maulden	N.S.	7	110 0 0	1850	1 12 8	41 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 15 0	
Meppershall	N.S.		*40 0 0	1840								
Northill	Par. S.	7	- - -	- - -	1 15 5¼	10 0 0	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	6 16 0	
Pavenham	Ch. of E.	7	- - -	- - -	3 0 0½	46 13 4	- - -	14 3 4	- - -	- - -	19 16 0	
Poddington	N.S.		50 0 0	1842	1 3 8							
Pulloxhill	N.S.	7	55 0 0	1845	3 14 11¼	51 10 0	- - -	105 0 0	- - -	- - -	25 13 0	
"	"		29 10 0	1854								
Ridgmont	Ch. of E.	3	- - -	- - -	1 7 7	32 10 0	- - -	32 1 8	- - -	- - -	16 8 0	
Ridgmont	Wes.	4	- - -	- - -	5 0 7½	16 10 0	- - -	192 6 8	- - -	- - -	13 7 0	

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
BEDFORDSHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Riseley - - - N.S.	37 10 0	1841								
,, - - - ,,	66 0 0	1849								
Roxton - - - N.S.	188 0 0	1860	2 8 3							
Shillington - - - N.S. 4	302 8 0	1857	2 19 6½	57 10 8	- - -	103 15 10	- - -	- - -	9 15 0	
Silsoe - - Ch. of E. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	67 6 8	- - -	72 11 8	- - -	5 13 4	61 11 0	
Staughton, Little - - N.S.	50 0 0	1846								
Steppingley - - - N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 5 0	
Stotfold - - - N.S. 5	110 0 0	1844	1 19 11	33 6 8	- - -	111 13 4				
,, - - - - ,,	45 0 0	1854								
,, - - - - ,,	38 0 0	1855								
Stopsley - - - N.S.	232 4 0	1858								
Tebworth - - - N.S. 5	297 0 0	1855	5 2 7¼	54 0 0	- - -	123 16 8	- - -	- - -	48 2 0	
Tebworth - - - Wes. 2	- - -	- - -	2 18 4¾	- - -	- - -	1 5 0				
Tilbrook - - - N.S.	142 0 0	1860								
Toddington - - - N.S. 5	439 4 0	1855	5 7 0½	78 6 8	- - -	56 3 4	- - -	- - -	77 4 0	
Toddington - - - Wes. 3	477 0 0	1856	7 8 4	58 15 0	- - -	164 8 4	- - -	- - -	54 14 0	
Turvey, B. and G. - - N.S. 8	341 0 0	1848	2 0 0	126 6 8	- - -	67 10 0	- - -	- - -	59 6 0	
Turvey, Infants - - N.S.	66 10 0	1841								
Westoning - - - N.S. 7	58 0 0	1841	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 [illegible] 0	
,, - - - - ,,	17 5 0	1855								
,, - - - - ,,	9 15 0	1857								
Wilden, Endowed - - N.S.	101 5 0	1852								
Wilshampstead or Wilstead - - N.S.	111 0 0	1847								
Woburn, Free - - - B.S. 3	- - -	- - -	2 7 5	129 0 0	- - -	106 3 4				
,, - - - - ,,	- - -	- - -	*a*8 12 6							
Yelden - - - N.S.	45 0 0	1846								
,, - - - - ,,	36 0 0	1847								
BERKSHIRE.										
Abingdon - - - B.S. 4	- - -	- - -	18 11 0½	114 11 8	- - -	906 0 0	- - -	- - -	90 5 0	
,, - - - - ,,	- - -	- - -	- - -	*b*25 0 0						
Abingdon, St. Edmund's - R.C. 6	- - -	- - -	1 6 2	4 11 8	- - -	28 3 4	- - -	- - -	4 0 0	
Aldermaston - - Ch. of E. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	107 0 0	- - -	112 14 2	- - -	- - -	45 15 0	3 7 6
Appleton - - - N.S.	*35 0 0	1837								

" - - -	"		316 5 0	1857								
" - - -	"		19 0 0	1858								
Ashbury - - -	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	66 6 8				
Aston-Tyrold - - -	N.S.		54 0 0	1847	1 0 4¾							
Beech Hill - - -	N.S.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	80 6 8	c6 13 4	20 0 0	- - -	- - -	6 17 0	
Beenham - - -	N.S.		36 0 0	1841								
Berkshire Reformatory, at Three Mile Cross - -		10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	d101 17 10R
Boxford - - -	N.S.		- - -	- - -	2 4 10							
Bracknell - -	Ch. of E.		150 0 0	1855								
Bray - - -	N.S.	1	- - -	- - -	3 18 0½	65 16 8	- - -	211 0 10	- - -	- - -	71 10 0	
Bray, Boyne Hill -	Ch. of E.	3	- - -	- - -	2 1 8½	60 8 4	- - -	35 0 0	- - -	- - -	19 10 0	
Bray and Hollyport - -	N.S.	1	104 0 0	1848	4 17 3¼	108 6 8	- - -	130 10 0	- - -	- - -	43 10 0	
" " - -	"		148 0 0	1858								
Brightwell " - - -	N.S.	5	45 0 0	1842	1 13 0½	124 13 4	- - -	244 6 8	- - -	- - -	65 5 0	
" - - -	"		5 18 8	1854								
Brimpton - -	Ch. of E.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	47 1 8	- - -	62 1 8	- - -	- - -	34 2 0	
Buckland - - -	N.S.	5	321 0 0	1858	- - -	20 0 0	- - -	58 15 0	- - -	- - -	51 19 0	
Burghfield - - -	N.S.		20 10 0	1844								
Challow, East - - -	N.S.		144 0 0	1856								
Charlton (Branch of Wantage - - -	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 13 0	
Chieveley (North Heath) -	N.S.		*75 0 0	1840								
Childrey - - -	Wes.	4	106 0 0	1857	2 18 3	45 0 0	- - -	60 16 8	- - -	- - -	37 6 0	
Cholsey - - -	N.S.	7	*62 0 0	1839	1 17 1¾	- - -	12 10 0	- -	- - -	- - -	20 4 0	
Clewer - - -	N.S.	5	- - -	- - -	2 11 0	9 12 6	- - -	107 10 0	- - -	- - -	12 5 0	
Coleshill (Earl of Radnor's School) - - -		5	- - -	- - -	- - -	36 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 10 0	
Cookham - - -	N.S.		368 0 0	1859								
Cookham Dean - -	N.S.	6	119 0 0	1847	2 14 5¼	97 16 8	- - -	417 18 4	- - -	- - -	88 9 0	
" " - -	"		6 9 0	1855								
Denchworth - - -	N.S.		87 0 0	1860								
Drayton - - -	N.S.		124 0 0	1848								
Earley - - -	N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	4 4 2½	41 5 0	- - -	51 5 0	- - -	- - -	37 11 0	
Eastbury - - -	N.S.		218 0 0	1860								
Faringdon, Infant -	Ch. of E.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	33 6 8	- - -	105 9 2	- - -	- - -	59 11 0	
Faringdon - - -	B.S.	4	- - -	- - -	2 2 5¼	54 5 0	- - -	94 16 8	- - -	1 0 0	41 0 0	
Faringdon, Female School of Industry - -		5	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 6 8	- - -	37 10 0	- - -	- - -	19 0 0	
Fyfield - - -	N.S.		- - -	- - -	1 0 0							
Greenham - - -	N.S.	-	16 15 0	1859	1 4 3½							
Hampstead Norris - -	N.S.	5	68 0 0	1847	1 0 8	13 6 8	- - -	20 0 0	- - -	- - -	7 15 0	
Hanney - - -	N.S.	4	165 0 0	1848	1 13 4	10 0 0						
" - - - -	"		12 11 0	1860								
Harwell - - - -	N.S.		*50 0 0	1839								
Hendred, East - -	N.S.	5	173 0 0	1860	1 7 0	- - -	c8 6 8	9 13 4				
Hendred, East, St. Amand's	R.C.	6	228 12 0	1860								
Hendred, West - -	N.S.	5	153 5 8	1854	4 14 3	106 5 0	- - -	106 5 0	- - -	- - -	29 3 0	

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a Scientific apparatus. *b* Retiring pension. *c* Probationer.

d The letter R denotes that the Grant was awarded to a Reformatory, certified Industrial, or Ragged School.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
BERKSHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hermitage - - - N.S. 4	35 0 0	1841	2 8 0	5 0 0	- - -	53 15 0	- - -	- - -	9 15 0	
„ - - - „	10 17 3	1860								
Hinksey, North - Ch. of E.	133 0 0	1858	- - -	- - -					2 10 0	
Hinton Waldrist - - N.S. 5	*30 0 0	1838	1 2 8¾	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 8 0	
Hungerford - - - N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	1 19 6¾	21 5 0	- - -	80 1 8	3 0 0	- - -	43 10 0	
Hungerford, New Town Branch - - - N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 15 0	
Hurst and Ruscombe - N.S. 2	140 0 0	1844	1 17 9½	16 5 0	- - -	1 5 0	- - -	- - -	31 16 0	
Knowl Hill - - - N.S. 5	110 0 0	1847	1 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	62 7 0	
„ - - - „	116 0 0	1860								
Lambourne - - - Wes. 4	- - -	- - -	7 17 9¼	99 10 0	*a*2 5 0	279 10 0	- - -	0 5 0	51 19 0	
Lambourne - - - N.S. 5	106 0 0	1851	5 13 11¾	127 8 4	- - -	210 0 0	- - -	- - -	75 2 0	
„ - - - „	243 0 0	1856								
Langford - - - N.S.	90 0 0	1847	1 2 1¾							
Letcomb Bassett - - N.S.	106 0 0	1858								
Letcomb Regis - - N.S.	166 4 0	1856								
Maidenhead - - - N.S. 5	150 0 0	1845	2 17 6	106 13 4	- - -	155 16 8	- - -	- - -	35 8 0	
Newbury - - - N.S. 5	888 0 0	1860	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 11 8				
Newbury - - - B.S. 3	133 0 0	1840	2 16 10							
Newbury - - - P.U. 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 16 8				
Newbury - - - Wes. 4	400 0 0	1856	9 12 7¾	191 5 0	- - -	374 0 0	- - -	- - -	73 7 0	
Reading - - - B.S. 3	- - -	- - -	4 8 4½	41 0 0	- - -	54 6 8	- - -	- - -	52 15 0	
Reading, St. Giles' - - N.S. 6	*150 0 0	1838	26 17 1¾	351 15 0	- - -	1,534 10 10	- - -	3 0 0	119 4 0	
Reading, St. John's, Boys and Girls - - N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	48 8 4		42 1 8	- - -	8 13 4	11 18 0	
Reading, St. John's, Infants N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	5 16 8	32 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 18 0	
Reading, St. Lawrence's - Par. 6	250 0 0	1854	6 3 4¼	128 3 4	- - -	364 13 4	- - -	- - -	100 11 0	
Reading, St. Mary's - - N.S. 6	120 0 0	1855	7 16 0¾	51 5 0	- - -	561 18 4	- -	- - -	128 14 0	
Reading, St. Mary's Epis. Chapel - - N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	6 16 8½	130 3 4	- - -	195 18 4	- - -	- - -	87 5 0	
Shrivenham - - - N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 15 0	- - -	- - -	4 16 0	
Sparsholt - - - N.S.	*40 0 0	1839								
Speen (Stockcross) - - Par. 6	293 0 0	1857	5 16 5¼	300 15 10	- - -	450 10 0	- - -	- - -	138 16 0	
„ - - - „	36 8 10	1858								
Stanford in the Vale - N.S. 5	20 0 0	1844	0 19 10½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 10 0	
Steventon - - - N.S. 5	40 0 0	1841	- - -	3 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	
„ - - - „			- - -	65 0 0						

„	„	8 0 0	1848							
„	„	5 0 0	1850							
„	„	110 0 0	1854							
Swallowfield	Ch. of E.	350 0 0	1855							
Thatcham	B.S. 10	125 0 0	1847	1 3 4	18 0 0					
„	„	9 1 10	1848							
Thatcham	N.S. 5	225 0 0	1846	7 13 1½	73 15 0	- - -	131 13 4	- - -	- - -	67 8 0
Uffington	N.S.	80 0 0	1852							
Wallingford	N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	11 7 8	125 0 0	- - -	218 16 8	19 11 2	- - -	61 1 0
„	„	- - -	- - -	c13 16 8						
Wantage	Wes. 4	310 0 0	1858	10 3 4½	46 5 0	- - -	430 0 0	- - -	5 5 0	77 17 0
Wantage, St. Peter's and St. Paul's	N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	175 5 0	- - -	633 19 2	- - -	- - -	180 13 0
Warfield	N.S. 4	- - -	- - -	1 11 7½	3 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	24 13 0
Wargrave-Piggott	N.S. 3	- - -	- - -	5 0 0¾	83 6 8	- - -	127 11 8	- - -	- - -	24 11 0
Welford and Wickham	N.S. 5	296 0 0	1858	2 1 0	73 10 0	- - -	37 10 0	- - -	- - -	18 3 0
Windsor, New	N.S. 6	10 0 0	1848	37 10 2	249 10 0	105 16 8	1,727 18 8	- - -	- - -	163 0 0	9 5 6
Windsor, New	B.S. 1	245 0 0	1842	12 1 0¾	112 0 0	25 0 0	421 10 0	- - -	- - -	95 10 0
„ „	„	17 6 8	1854							
„ „	„	40 0 0	1860							
Windsor, Old	N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	3 12 10	66 6 8	- - -	242 10 0	- - -	- - -	59 19 6
Windsor, St. Mark's	N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	7 19 5¼	383 11 8	a10 8 4	389 15 0	- - -	6 0 0	25 4 0
Windsor Park, Royal	N.S. 8	- - -	- - -	c10 0 0	265 0 0	- - -	820 17 6			
Windsor, St. Anne's	N.S. 6	274 5 4	1856	2 10 0¼	99 3 4	- - -	170 3 4	- - -	- - -	22 5 0
„ „	„	48 5 0	1859							
Windsor	P.U. 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	32 2 6			
Winkfield, Industrial	N.S. 6	*70 0 0	1839	4 7 6¾	128 6 8	- - -	188 6 8	- - -	- - -	60 1 0	10 0 0
Wittenham, Long	N.S. 5	160 10 0	1858	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 3 0
Wokingham	B.S.	*125 0 0	1841							
Wytham	N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	53 6 8	- - -	52 10 0	- - -	- - -	30 15 0
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.										
Aston Clinton	N.S.	96 0 0	1849							
Aston Clinton	B.S. 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 3 4	- - -	32 10 0			
Aylesbury	N.S. 5	190 0 0	1847	9 12 8½	188 1 8	- - -	523 13 4	- - -	- - -	88 16 0
„	„	21 0 0	1855							
„	„	85 10 0	1860							
Aylesbury	B.S. 3	- - -	- - -	4 10 10	- - -	- - -	236 0 0			
Aylesbury, St. John's	N.S. 5	151 0 0	1859	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 15 0
Beachampton	N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	2 19 8½	- - -	- - -	92 1 8			
Beaconsfield	B.S. 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	53 19 2			
Bierton	N.S. 6	87 0 0	1849	3 1 2¾	20 0 0	- - -	52 10 0	- - -	- - -	18 1 0
Bletchley	N.S.	*50 0 0	1840							
Brickhill, Little	N.S.	44 0 0	1841							
Broughton	Ch. of E. 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	a6 13 4				
Buckingham	N.S. 6	211 6 4	1857	- - -	149 16 8	- - -	121 13 4	- - -	- - -	51 1 0

a Probationer. *b* Retiring pension. *c* Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
		Amount.	Date of Payment.								
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE—*cont.*		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Buckingham	B.S. 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 10 0	- - -	20 4 2	- - -	- - -	11 5 0	
Chalfont, St. Peter's	N.S. 12	70 0 0	1848	2 2 1½	20 0 0	- - -	20 0 0	- - -	- - -	5 10 0	
"	"	42 17 6	1848								
Cheddington	Ch. of E. 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	72 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 3 0	
Chesham	N.S. 6	200 0 0	1846	1 14 11½	30 16 8	- - -	21 5 0	- - -	- - -	9 0 0	
"	"	54 0 0	1851								
Chesham, Girls	B.S. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 5 0	
Claydon Park	N.S.	- - -	- - -	3 6 8							
Claydon, Middle	N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	78 5 0	- - -	181 5 0	- - -	- - -	57 12 0	
"	"	- - -	- - -	- - -	a103 6 8						
Claydon, Steeple	N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	2 5 6½	18 3 4	10 8 4	29 0 0	- - -	- - -	22 10 0	
Colnbrook and Horton, Boys	N.S. 12	215 0 0	1846	0 12 2	115 1 8	8 6 8	321 3 4	- - -	- - -	86 9 0	
" "	"	15 0 0	1856	- - -							
Colnbrook and Horton, Girls and Infants	N.S. 12	395 0 0	1858	- - -							
Crawley, North	N.S.	50 0 0	1845								
Cuddington	N.S. 5	75 0 0	1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 18 0	
Datchet	N.S. 12	- - -	- - -	4 9 9½	56 15 0	- - -	437 2 6	- - -	- - -	21 18 0	
Drayton Beauchamp	N.S.	60 0 0	1845								
Dunton	N.S.	25 0 0	1842								
Eton	P.U.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 0 0				
Farnham-Royal	N.S. 12	- - -	- - -	4 15 3	23 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 0 0	55 3 0	
Fulmer	N.S.	50 0 0	1844	2 1 8							
"	"	50 0 0	1855								
Granborough	N.S.	90 0 0	1854								
Haddenham	B.S.	70 0 0	1851								
Hambledon	N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	2 6 4½	31 5 0	- - -	56 5 0	- - -	- - -	30 8 0	3 0 0
Hulcott	N.S.	87 0 0	1856								
"	"	44 0 0	1858								
Iver, Boys	N.S. 6	102 0 0	1849	- - -	65 15 0	- - -	142 18 4	- - -	- - -	30 12 0	
Iver, Girls and Infants	N.S. 6	100 0 0	1847	- - -	81 13 4	- - -	126 8 4	- - -	- - -	68 18 0	
Kimble, Great	N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 0 0	
Langley Marish	N.S. 7	72 0 0	1848	2 5 10	57 10 0	20 0 0	117 10 0	- - -	- - -	18 3 0	
Lavendon	N.S.	*49 0 0	1838								
"	"	78 0 0	1853								

Linslade	N.S. 5	198 0 0	1849	8 13 6½	33 6 8	- - -	58 18 4	- - -	- - -	44 12 0	
”		47 11 2	1860								
Ludgershall	N.S. 5	93 0 0	1847	2 8 2	6 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 2 0	
Marlow, Great	N.S. 12	- - -	- - -	6 16 8¼	179 11 8	- - -	409 8 4	- - -	- - -	89 18 0	
Marlow	B.S.	- - -	- - -	1 3 2							
Marsh Gibbon	N.S.	120 0 0	1849	0 8 8½							
” ”	”	40 0 0	1851								
Marston, North	N.S.	*60 0 0	1835								
Marsworth	N.S. 5	45 0 0	1842	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 10 0	
Mursley	N.S.	*25 0 0	1835								
Nash	N.S. 5	276 0 0	1857	- - -	3 6 8	b23 6 8	22 10 0	- - -	- - -	13 16 3	
Newport Pagnell	B.S.	*90 0 0	1838								
Newport Pagnell	N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 4 0	
Olney	N.S. 3	176 0 0	1848	1 6 7	11 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 0	
Preston Bissett	N.S.	243 0 0	1859								
Quainton	N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 16 8¾							
Risborough, Monks	N.S.	100 0 0	1859								
Risborough, Prince's	N.S. 3	105 0 0	1842	- - -	- - -	- - -	198 6 8	- - -	- - -	38 13 0	
” ”	”	35 0 0	1844								
Risborough, Prince's	B.S. 5	153 0 0	1848								
Seer Green	N.S.	144 0 0	1860								
Stantonbury-cum-New Bradwell	N.S. 5	965 0 0	1859	- - -	19 9 2	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	6 17 0	
Stewkley	N.S.	374 18 0	1860								
Stoke Goldington	N.S.	*72 0 0	1840								
Stoke Hamond	N.S.	38 0 0	1844								
Stoke Mandeville	N.S.	60 0 0	1845	1 0 0							
Stoke Pogis	N.S. 5	95 0 0	1843	6 14 11¾	123 18 4	- - -	366 1 8	- - -	- - -	39 9 0	
Stony Stratford	N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	28 10 0	
Taplow	N.S. 5	74 0 0	1849	1 13 1½	75 16 8	- - -	23 15 0	- - -	- - -	40 4 0	
”	”	92 12 0	1855								
Thornborough	N.S.	42 0 0	1842								
Towersey	N.S.	60 0 0	1849								
Tyler's Green	N.S.	51 0 0	1844								
Upton-cum-Chalvey	N.S. 12	64 0 0	1842	9 9 5½	176 1 8	- - -	627 6 8	- - -	- - -	119 2 0	
” ”	”	290 15 0	1853								
” ”	”	5 4 0	1855								
Waddesdon	N.S. 6	119 0 0	1849	6 1 9	120 14 2	- - -	290 16 4	- - -	- - -	102 4 0	
”	”	156 2 0	1860								
Waddesdon	B.S. 9	121 0 0	1847	6 5 1¼	49 10 0	- - -	318 0 0	- - -	- - -	7 9 0	
Walton	N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	2 2 6½	78 7 6	- - -	126 1 8	- - -	- - -	85 17 0	
Walton and Woughton,	N.S. 7	- - -	- - -	0 16 8¾	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 12 0	
Wendover	N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	2 5 10	15 0 0						
Whaddon	N.S. 6	28 0 0	1842	- - -	6 17 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 15 0	
Whitchurch	Wes. 3	170 0 0	1850	5 1 2	59 6 8	- - -	441 13 4	- - -	- - -	85 9 0	
Wing	N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	9 0 0¼	54 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 13 0	
Wingrave and Rownham	Ch. of E.	100 0 0	1859								

a Retiring pension, *b* Probationer,

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE—*cont.*										
Winslow - - - N.S. 6	*80 0 0	1840	3 18 11	- - -	- - -	119 3 4	- - -	- - -	72 4 4	
" - - - "	8 7 8	1849								
" - - - "	18 10 0	1854								
Woburn Sands - - N.S. 7	- - -	- - -	2 11 4½	8 6 8	- - -	123 0 0	- - -	- - -	45 17 0	
Wolverton - - - N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	1 13 4½	- - -	*a*33 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 12 0	
Wolverton Station - - B.S. 4	- - -	- - -	4 19 9¼	146 10 10	- - -	315 17 6	- - -	- - -	88 8 0	
" " - - "	- - -	- - -	*b*13 6 8							
Wooburn - - - N.S. 6	150 0 0	1852	2 12 2¾	27 15 0	- - -	27 1 8	- - -	- - -	26 6 0	
" - - - "	50 0 0	1852								
Wycombe - - - P.U. 12	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	35 0 0				
Wycombe, High - - B.S. 3	*400 0 0	1835	- - -	- - -	- - -	970 4 2				
" " - - "	9 7 8	1848								
" " - - "	54 0 0	1853								
Wycombe, High - - N.S. 6	1,176 0 0	1855	6 0 0	117 8 4	- - -	37 14 2	- - -	- - -	47 13 0	
CAMBRIDGESHIRE.										
Aldreth-in-Haddenham, Daily and Sunday School -	*20 0 0	1836								
Barrington - - - N.S. 2	161 0 0	1859	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 5 0	
Barton, Sunday School - -	15 0 0	1844								
Bassingbourne - - N.S.	*60 0 0	1836								
Bassingbourne - - B.S.	*60 0 0	1838								
Bottisham - - - N.S.	100 0 0	1840								
" - - - "	50 0 0	1847								
Brinckley - - - N.S.	65 0 0	1845								
Burwell - - - Par. 3	233 11 0	1859	- - -	3 6 8	- - -	2 10 0	- - -	- - -	12 5 0	
Burwell - - - B.S. 3	80 0 0	1847	- - -	39 13 4	- - -	51 6 8	- - -	- - -	17 5 0	
Cambridge - - - B.S. 2	250 0 0	1840	21 3 5¾	137 1 8	- - -	1,603 10 0	- - -	- - -	78 8 0	
" - - - "	11 6 0	1848								
" - - - "	100 0 0	1849								
" - - - "	114 0 0	1856								
Cambridge, Barnwell - N.S. 4	*210 0 0	1838	30 15 1¾	223 19 2	- - -	1,969 10 10	- - -	- - -	91 4 0	
" " - "	100 0 0	1848								
" " - "	64 2 8	1852								

Cambridge, Industrial	N.S.	4	106 10 0	1851	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	257 2 5
"	"		95 0 0	1852								
Cambridge (King Street)	N.S.	4	178 0 0	1855	10 4 3½	148 5 0	- - -	679 15 0	- - -	- - -	108 15 0	
" "	"		- - -	- - -	- - -	c80 0 0						
Cambridge (Pound Hill), Infants	Ch. of E.		33 0 0	1855								
Cambridge, St. Giles'	N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	31 10 0	- - -	505 5 0	- - -	- - -	47 5 0	
Cambridge, St. Paul's (Russell Street)	N.S.	4	300 0 0	1845	15 17 0¾	262 9 2	- - -	2,334 19 2	- - -	- - -	177 1 0	
" "	"		55 18 8	1851								
" "	"		100 0 0	1852								
Cambridge, St. Paul's (Union Road), Infants	N.S.		100 0 0	1846								
" "	"		3 10 0	1848								
Cambridge, St. Peter's (Castle End)	N.S.	4	21 0 6	1854	9 6 9½	93 15 0	- - -	461 15 0	- - -	- - -	64 15 0	
Caxton	N.S.		201 12 0	1855	1 3 4¼							
Chatteris, Boys	B.S.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 2 0	
Chatteris, Infants	"	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	90 18 4	- - -	307 16 8	- - -	- - -	73 15 0	
Chatteris, Infants	Ch. of E.		70 0 0	1845								
Chatteris, Girls'		3	- - -	- - -	- - -	34 16 8	- - -	110 6 8	- - -	- - -	34 5 0	
Chatteris, Slade Lode, Infants, Ragged		3	157 0 0	1858	- - -	10 16 8	- - -	33 16 8	- - -	- - -	13 10 0	
Chesterton	N.S.		144 0 0	1844	2 4 2¾							
Comberton	N.S.	4	75 0 0	1846	1 15 0	80 0 0	- - -	172 10 0	- - -	- - -	37 8 0	
"	"		4 16 0	1849								
"	"		31 0 0	1855								
Conington	N.S.		26 10 0	1842								
"	"		26 10 0	1849								
Coton	N.S.		49 0 0	1848								
Croydon (near Arrington)	N.S.		254 0 0	1858								
Ditton (Fen.)	N.S.		70 0 0	1844								
"	"		27 0 0	1846								
Ditton, Wood	N.S.		133 0 0	1849								
Duxford	N.S.	3	9 0 0	1848	1 2 7½	60 5 0	- - -	275 7 6	- - -	- - -	29 13 0	
"	"		168 0 0	1848								
"	"		20 14 9	1860								
Elm	N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	1 18 7¼	2 10 0						
Elsworth	N.S.		187 0 0	1849								
Ely (Silver Street)	N.S.	4	27 15 4	1850	18 12 11¾	153 7 6	- - -	624 10 10	7 7 0	- - -	106 12 0	
" "	"		1,179 0 0	1859								
Ely, Girls	N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 10 0	- - -	18 10 0	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	
Ely (Broad Street), Infant and Adult School		4	480 0 0	1859	- - -	2 10 0	- - -	7 5 0				
Fordham	N.S.		168 0 0	1849								
Fulbourn	N.S.	3	189 5 6	1859	1 2 8¼	- - -	- - -	2 10 0				

a Probationer. *b* Scientific apparatus. *c* Retiring pension.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.			Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
			Amount.	Date of Payment.								
CAMBRIDGESHIRE—*cont.*			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gamlingay	N.S.		160 0 0	1849								
Gransden, Little	N.S.		95 0 0	1848								
" "	"		37 0 0	1848								
Guilden-Morden	N.S.	4	150 0 0	1850	4 18 11¾	112 15 0	- - -	400 5 0	- - -	- - -	42 16 0	
Haddenham	B.S.	2	- - -	- - -	3 0 10½	11 5 0	- - -	223 7 6	- - -	- - -	3 18 0	
Haddenham, Girls' Industrial	N.S.	10	- - -	- - -	4 15 7¾	- - -	- - -	42 0 0				
Horningsey	N.S.		40 10 0	1842								
Impington	N.S.		55 0 0	1847								
Isleham	N.S.	3	230 0 0	1849	- - -	44 3 4	- - -	65 4 2				
Linton	N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	7 6 10¾	103 15 0	- - -	497 4 2	- - -	- - -	101 9 0	
Litlington	N.S.	4	243 0 0	1859	- - -	10 0 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	5 15 0	
Littleport	N.S.	2	400 0 0	1847	8 11 1	154 16 8	- - -	319 8 4	- - -	- - -	105 15 0	
"	"		64 13 4	1855								
Madingley	N.S.		50 0 0	1845								
March	N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	5 4 7	- - -	- - -	137 6 8				
March, Infants	N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 13 4	- - -	63 6 8	- - -	- - -	63 13 0	
Melbourn (Ayloffe's)	Ch. of E.		90 0 0	1854								
Oakington	N.S.		*50 0 0	1838								
Over	N.S.	3	111 5 0	1844	1 19 0	17 10 0	- - -	154 4 2	- - -	- - -	31 2 0	
"	"		4 16 8	1847								
Over	B.S.	2	- - -	- - -	1 12 9¼	- - -	- - -	17 10 0	- - -	- - -	16 15 0	
Papworth, St. Agnes'	Ch. of E.	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 0 0	
Prickwillow	N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	5 1 5½	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	- - -	- - -	11 10 0	
Rampton	N.S.		36 0 0	1846								
Sawston	N.S.		48 0 0	1842								
Shelford, Great	N.S.		81 0 0	1843								
" "	"		40 0 0	1843								
" "	"		4 2 0	1846								
Soham	N.S.	2	473 0 0	1858	- - -	42 10 0	- - -	60 13 4	- - -	- - -	31 13 0	
Stapleford	N.S.		102 0 0	1847								
Swaffham-Bulbeck	N.S.		54 0 0	1841								
Swavesey	N.S.	4	100 0 0	1842	3 13 4½	99 16 8	- - -	421 11 8	- - -	- - -	42 9 0	
"	"		5 0 0	1847								
"	"		123 0 0	1849								
"	"		93 0 0	1858								
Thorney Abbey	N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	2 18 4	302 16 8	131 5 0	502 7 6	- - -	- - -	74 4 0	

Trumpington	N.S.	4	[illegible] 0 0	[illegible]	2 10 0	52 10 0	- - -	272 1 8	- - -	- - -	107 9 0	
"	"		48 10 0	1849								
"	"		18 0 0	1854								
"	"		176 0 0	1858								
Tyd, St. Giles'	N.S.		- - -	- - -	2 11 4							
Waterbeach	N.S.		- - -	- - -	1 15 2¼							
Whittlesea, St. Mary's and St. Andrew's	N.S.	3	190 10 0	1851	12 11 5	170 1 8	- - -	407 5 10	- - -	- - -	56 16 0	
"	"		200 0 0	1852								
"	"		19 17 6	1860								
Whittlesford	N.S.	2	377 0 0	1860	1 12 3	- - -	- - -	3 10 0				
Wilbraham, Little	N.S.		82 10 0	1850								
Wilburton	N.S.	3	*29 0 0	1839	1 5 0¼	60 10 0	- - -	57 10 0	- - -	- - -	25 3 0	
"	"		216 0 0	1855								
Willingham	B.S.	3	- - -	- - -	10 5 6¼	55 0 0	- - -	98 10 0	- - -	- - -	45 8 0	
Wisbeach, Boys	B.S.	7	160 0 0	1841	20 5 8¼	91 5 0	- - -	556 0 0	- - -	23 0 0	111 0 0	
" "	"		21 13 4	1854								
" "	"		37 0 0	1855								
Wisbeach, Girls	B.S.	7	150 0 0	1840	3 15 6¾	31 0 0	- - -	141 10 0	- - -	- - -	57 11 0	
Wisbeach, Infants	B.S.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 10 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	20 10 0	
Wisbeach, St. Peter's, Boys	N.S.	4	34 18 10	1853	7 12 6¾	198 10 0	- - -	828 1 8	- - -	- - -	55 5 0	
"	"		17 6 0	1856	a9 10 0							
Witchford	N.S.		- - -	- - -	1 4 6¼	- - -	- - -	5 0 0				
CHESHIRE.												
Acton	N.S.	6	315 0 0	1845	22 7 7½	281 6 8	- - -	1,549 15 5	- - -	- - -	216 7 0	155 3 2
"	"		165 0 0	1850								
"	"		102 13 4	1856								
Adlington	N.S.	10	158 0 0	1859	2 10 0½	26 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 17 6	
Adlington (Whitley Green), St. Stephen's	N.S.	10	- - -	- - -	1 13 4½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 5 0	
Alderley Edge	B.S.	3	- - -	- - -	2 13 9	103 3 4	- - -	85 8 4	- - -	- - -	44 7 0	
Alderley, Endowed, Boys		9	- - -	- - -	1 1 8	20 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 16 0	
Alderley (Lady Stanley's of Alderley), Girls	Ch. of E.	9	- - -	- - -	1 13 4¼	36 13 4	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	15 9 0	
Alderley, Over	N.S.	6	25 0 0	1842	1 2 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 7 0	
Alsager	N.S.	9	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 3 4	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	2 15 0	
Altrincham	Wes.	5	- - -	- - -	4 3 4	23 6 8	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	9 1 0	
Altrincham, St. George's, Jubilee	N.S.	11	- - -	- - -	- - -	33 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 9 0	
Altrincham and Bowdon Downs	B.S.	12	- - -	- - -	4 6 8½	99 5 0	- - -	465 18 4	- - -	5 0 0	53 4 0	
Antrobus	N.S.		50 0 0	1844	1 8 7							
"	"		97 3 6	1860								
Appleton	N.S.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	17 1 0	
Arley, Middle	N.S.	5	- - -	- - -	3 6 8½	117 10 0						

a Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
CHESHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Astbury - - - N.S. 6	116 0 0	1842	7 2 6½	258 11 8	- - -	357 8 4	- - -	5 0 0	168 18 0	17 2 6
" - - - "	150 0 0	1855								
Audlem, Mixed - - N.S. 6	65 10 0	1846								
" - - - "	3 8 0	1849								
Audlem, Boys - - Par. 11	- - -	- - -	1 5 8¼	73 9 2	- - -	46 5 0	- - -	2 8 4	29 11 6	
" - - - "	- - -	- - -	*a*9 18 10							
Backford - - N.S.	100 0 0	1845								
Barnton - - - N.S. 5	226 0 0	1845	9 2 7½	83 8 4	- - -	407 8 4	- - -	- - -	139 5 0	
" - - - "	39 0 0	1860								
Barthomley - - - N.S. 7	152 0 0	1849	- - -	30 0 0						
Bebington, Higher, St. Peter's - - - N.S. 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 18 0	
Bebington, Lower - - N.S. 7	*75 0 0	1836	- - -	26 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 12 0	
Bickerton - - - N.S.	45 0 0	1842								
" - - - "	30 0 0	1844								
" - - - "	1 8 0	1845								
Bidstone - - - N.S. 7	*53 0 0	1859	2 6 8½	36 5 0	- - -	75 0 0	- - -	- - -	27 3 0	
" - - - "	55 0 0	1855								
Birkenhead - - - Wes.	954 0 0	1858	8 6 8	56 19 2	- - -	103 4 2	- - -	- - -	32 15 3	
Birkenhead (Argyle Street), Infants - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 10 10½							
Birkenhead Back (Chester Street) - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 1 3							
Birkenhead (Market Street), N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 10 10¼							
Birkenhead (Holy Trinity) N.S. 7	300 0 0	1844	26 1 9¼	314 18 4	- - -	892 6 8	- - -	- - -	86 7 0	
" " - "	120 0 0	1846								
" " - "	56 0 0	1855								
" " - "	20 0 0	1856								
Birkenhead, Holy Trinity, late Ragged School - - 7	400 0 0	1852	- - -	88 10 0	- - -	178 5 0	- - -	- - -	41 8 0	
" " - -	100 0 0	1852								
Birkenhead (Priory Street), Girls and Infants - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 7 7							
Birkenhead, St. Andrew's, Pres. 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 16 8	- - -	29 6 8	- - -	- - -	9 1 0	
Birkenhead, St. Anne's - N.S. 6	262 0 0	1850	1 19 11½	6 5 0						
Birkenhead, St. James' - Ch. of E. 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 10 0	
Birkenhead, St. John's - N.S. 7	480 0 0	1847	8 4 0	249 0 0	- - -	695 16 8	- - -	10 0 0	61 11 0	

Birkenhead, St. Werburgh's R.C. 6	- - -	- - -	5 9 1	8 6 8	- - -	220 18 4 64 18 4	- - -	- - -	60 15 7 20 5 0	
Bollington, Day and Evening N.S. 10	*250 0 0	1839	23 5 4½	350 15 0	108 15 0	1,058 18 4	30 0 0	6 0 0	321 5 0	
" " - "	50 0 0	1852	*a*6 13 4							
" " - "	324 0 0	1856								
Bollington - " - Wes. 4	256 0 0	1858	13 8 4½	131 12 6	- - -	496 10 0	- - -	- - -	230 1 0	
Bollington Cross - - N.S. 10	241 0 0	1845	14 1 5½	89 7 6	59 3 4	66 10 0	- - -	- - -	101 8 0	
Bollington (near Rostherne), Ch. of E. 11	197 0 0	1858	1 0 0	52 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 8 0	
Bosley - - - N.S.	216 0 0	1859	2 7 5½							
Boughton, St. Paul's - N.S. 4	661 4 0	1858	5 16 6½	88 17 6	- - -	101 0 0	- - -	6 0 0	72 18 9	
Bowdon - - - N.S. 11	162 0 0	1858	7 5 5½	179 10 0	- - -	136 5 0	- - -	4 3 4	52 3 0	
Bradwell Reformatory - - 10	- - -	- - -	1 13 4½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	171 8 3R
Bredbury, St. Mark's - N.S. 7	322 10 0	1850	3 6 8	12 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	16 0 0	
Brighton, New - - N.S. 8	- - -	- - -	6 13 4¼	180 6 8	- - -	179 0 0	- - -	- - -	60 6 0	
Broken Cross, St. Thomas' - N.S. 9	59 0 0	1849	- - -	56 16 8	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	31 14 0	
" " - "	41 0 0	1857								
Budworth, Great - Ch. of E. 6	540 0 0	1858	4 4 8¼	50 5 0	- - -	57 1 8	- - -	7 1 8	16 17 0	
Buglawton - - - N.S. 10	230 0 0	1844	7 9 8½	138 3 4	- - -	132 1 8	12 12 6	- - -	65 9 0	
" - - - "	3 0 0	1853								
" - - - "	25 0 0	1859								
Bunbury, Aldersey, Endowed N.S. 11	50 0 0	1857	6 19 6½	104 10 0	- - -	156 0 0	- - -	2 0 0	44 17 0	
Bunbury, Girls - - N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	3 15 0¾							
Burton, Bishop Wilson's - N.S. 11	93 0 0	1860	- - -	19 5 0	- - -	3 15 0	- - -	- - -	1 15 0	
Carrington, Earl Stamford's N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	2 0 0	176 2 6	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	27 0 0	
Castle Northwich - Ch. of E. 6	225 0 0	1860	- - -	4 3 4						
Cheadle - - - N.S. 7	*90 0 0	1837	4 7 6	130 10 0	- - -	258 10 0	- - -	- - -	92 18 0	
Chester, Ch. Ch. - - N.S. 4	150 0 0	1842	6 10 3½	53 3 4	- - -	72 15 0	- - -	- - -	17 5 10	
" " - - "	7 12 0	1849								
" " - - "	21 0 0	1856								
Chester, Consolidated Girls' School - - - - 4	- - -	- - -	1 11 7¾	30 10 0	- - -	41 5 0	- - -	- - -	23 0 0	
Chester, Grosvenor, St. John's - - N.S. 4	- - -	- - -	4 3 4½	135 0 10	- - -	249 15 0	- - -	5 0 0	49 6 0	
Chester, Model School - - 5	200 0 0	1845	6 18 2¼	190 8 4	- - -	158 11 8	- - -	- - -	28 16 0	
" " - - -	116 0 0	1860								
Chester, Ragged and Industrial - - - 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	340 13 11R
Chester (St. John's Street) Wes. 7	500 0 0	1860	11 0 1	17 0 0	- - -	29 0 0	- - -	- - -	17 15 0	
Chester, St. Mary's - - N.S. 4	516 0 0	1847	12 5 3½	152 11 4	- - -	370 7 6	- - -	1 0 0	116 13 8	
" " - - "	4 13 0	1848								
" " - - "	172 0 0	1857								
Chester, St. Oswald's - N.S. 4	170 0 0	1856	4 16 0¾	143 15 0	- - -	618 3 4	- - -	- - -	100 5 8	
Chester, St. Werburgh's - R.C. 6	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	57 10 0	- - -	75 1 8	- - -	- - -	20 2 6	
Christleton - - - Par. 4	208 16 0	1857	5 4 2¾	190 5 0	- - -	268 0 0	- - -	10 0 0	83 1 0	
Clutton - - - N.S.	*50 0 0	1838	1 0 0							
Coatbrook - - - N.S.	30 0 0	1848								

a Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
CHESHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Congleton, St. James' - N.S. 9	300 0 0	1845	18 7 0	215 11 8	87 1 8	994 5 10	62 3 9	- - -	174 5 9	
" " - - "	12 5 0	1849								
" " - - "	52 1 8	1852								
" " - - "	4 0 0	1852								
Congleton, St. Peter's - N.S. 9	- - -	- - -	8 14 8¼	17 13 4	- - -	162 0 0	- - -	- - -	45 3 0	
Congleton, St. Stephen's - N.S. 9	367 0 0	1849	6 0 6	36 11 8	- - -	71 13 4	- - -	- - -	29 17 6	
Congleton (Wagg Street) - Wes. 3	- - -	- - -	9 5 5¾	95 0 0	- - -	205 6 8	- - -	- - -	50 8 0	
Congleton, Infant - - Wes. 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 10 0				
Coppenhall - - - N.S. 7	36 0 0	1843	- - -	25 0 0	- - -	60 13 4	- - -	- - -	35 4 0	
" - - - "	17 6 8	1856								
Cranage, Blue Coat - - N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	6 7 1½	69 10 0	- - -	147 9 2	- - -	- - -	45 18 0	
Crewe - - - - N.S. 8	- - -	- - -	28 19 8¼	519 6 8	- - -	2,220 9 2	- - -	- - -	319 16 10	
Crewe - - - - R.C. 6	- - -	- - -	3 11 8	53 5 0	- - -	178 15 0	- - -	- - -	61 14 9	
Crewe Green - Ch. of E. 8	- - -	- - -	2 6 7¼	38 15 0	- - -	58 11 8	- - -	- - -	42 1 0	
Dane Bridge - - - N.S. 5	529 4 0	1855	5 12 6¾	68 15 0	- - -	175 1 8	- - -	- - -	84 16 2	
Davenham - - - N.S. 5	864 0 0	1857	6 15 10¾	115 16 8	- - -	240 6 8	- - -	- - -	98 9 0	
Delamere Forest - - N.S. 4	150 0 0	1847	- - -	71 17 6	- - -	91 13 4	- - -	- - -	16 15 4	
" " - - "	26 0 0	1855								
Disley - - - N.S. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 17 0	
Dukinfield, Factory - - B.S. 10	- - -	- - -	19 9 4¼	- - -	- - -	575 4 2	- - -	- - -	94 3 0	
Dukinfield, Moravian School - - 11	352 2 6	1853	4 13 11½	205 0 0	- - -	582 19 2	- - -	- - -	80 6 0	
Dukinfield, St. John's - N.S. 9	600 0 0	1845	21 4 4½	259 16 8	26 13 4	1,259 12 6	- - -	- - -	167 2 6	
" " - - "	14 17 6	1856	- - -	- - -	*a*12 10 0		- - -	- - -		
" " - - "	50 17 6	1860								
Dukinfield, St. Mark's - N.S. 7	496 0 0	1848	10 1 1¼	216 17 6	131 13 4	709 7 6	16 13 4	8 0 0	151 16 9	
" " - "	2 7 0	1848								
" " - "	42 0 0	1850								
" " - "	56 13 4	1855								
" " - "	107 10 0	1857								
Dukinfield, St. Mark's, "Lower," Infants, - N.S. 7	113 0 0	1850								
Dunham Massey, St. Margaret's - - - N.S. 11	756 0 0	1858	5 15 8	106 3 4	- - -	108 3 4	- - -	- - -	47 8 7	
Eastham - - - N.S. 7	316 1 1	1855	1 14 6	36 12 6	- - -	18 15 0	- - -	- - -	28 0 9	
Eaton, Ch. Ch. - - N.S. 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 8 0	
Ellesmere Port - - N.S. 11	45 0 0	1845	2 7 1	30 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 5 0	
Elworth - - - N.S.	80 0 0	1849	- - -	- - -	*a*8 6 8	6 5 0	- - -	- - -	3 10 0	
	124 0 0	1850	1 0 0							

Farndon - -	Par.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 15 0	
Flookersbrook - -	N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	180 2 6	- - -	415 11 8	- - -	- - -	64 8 0	
Frodsham, Endowed Grammar School - - - -		4	4 9 4	1848	- - -	100 10 0	- - -	263 10 0	- - -	- - -	53 1 0	
Frodsham, Girls & Infants	N.S.	4	*100 0 0	1837	5 18 3¾	173 3 4	- - -	374 5 10	- - -	- - -	52 2 6	
" " - -	"		73 10 0	1852								
" " - -	"		26 0 0	1852								
Godley-cum-Newton Green	N.S.	8	456 0 0	1849	6 10 10	38 15 0	- - -	79 3 4	- - -	- - -	53 5 0	
" " "	"		17 0 0	1858								
Goostrey - - -	N.S.	7	300 0 0	1857	- - -	27 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	24 17 0	
Grappenhall - - -	N.S.	5	156 0 0	1846	5 15 11	296 3 4	- - -	1,008 8 4	- - -	- - -	184 10 10	
" - - -	"		12 0 0	1847								
" - - -	"		35 0 0	1851								
" - - -	"		45 0 0	1855								
Halton - - -	Par.	5	- - -	- - -	6 2 0	61 6 8	- - -	174 0 0	6 0 0	- - -	35 19 0	
Halton, Grammar School - -		5	- - -	- - -	- - -	39 13 4	- - -	59 10 0	- - -	- - -	10 4 0	
Handforth - - -	N.S.	8	175 0 0	1845	1 13 4	- - -	- - -	100 0 0	- - -	- - -	10 5 0	
Handley - -	Ch. of E.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 5 0	
Hartford - - -	N.S.	11	*78 0 0	1834	8 5 1½	16 5 0	- - -	16 0 10	- - -	- - -	69 1 0	3 10 6
" - - -	"		50 0 0	1858								
" - - -	"		21 17 0	1858								
Haslington - - -	N.S.	5	648 0 0	1860	1 1 4½	11 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 0 0	
Hassell Green - -	Wes.		- - -	- - -	2 10 0½							
Helsby - - - -	N.S.	5	100 0 0	1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 6 0	
Henbury - -	Ch. of E.	9	- - -	- - -	1 18 2¾	59 0 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	24 12 0	
Hollingworth - -	N.S.	11	222 0 0	1846	3 19 1½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 3 0	
" - - -	"		18 0 0	1856								
Hoyle Lake - - -	N.S.	7	70 0 0	1844	3 16 2	59 10 0	- - -	279 15 0	- - -	- - -	43 7 10	
" - - -	"		9 8 6	1854								
" - - -	"		68 10 8	1854								
" - - -	"		109 0 0	1856								
Hulme Walfield - -	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 7 0	
Hurdsfield, Upper - -	N.S.	10	400 0 0	1841	7 6 0¼	20 3 4	- - -	332 6 8	- - -	- - -	37 7 0	
" " - -	"		50 0 0	1844								
" " - -	"		20 0 0	1845								
Hurdsfield, Lower, Infants	N.S.	10	350 0 0	1845	5 2 2½	169 15 10	50 0 0	485 18 4	38 0 0	7 5 0	98 15 0	
" " " -	"		6 8 0	1851								
" " " -	"		19 6 0	1856								
Huxley - - -	N.S.	4	54 0 0	1851	1 10 0¼	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 11 0	
Hyde, Flowery Field School		2	- - -	- - -	10 16 5½	122 0 0	- - -	248 3 4	- - -	- - -	108 14 0	
Hyde, St. George's - -	N.S.	7	*300 0 0	1836	8 3 8½	104 16 8	- - -	156 0 0	- - -	2 0 0	91 12 8	
Hyde, St. Paul's - -	R.C.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 3 4	8 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	76 6 0	
Kelsall, St. Philip's - -	N.S.		60 0 0	1846	1 9 8¼							
Kettleshulme - - -	N.S.		207 0 0	1856	2 18 11							
Kingsley - - -	N.S.		120 0 0	1847								
" - - -	"		59 5 0	1853								
Knutsford - - -	Par.		- - -	- - -	2 10 10	57 10 0	- - -	102 0 0	- - -	- - -	61 11 0	
Knutsford, Girls -	Ch. of E.	11	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 10 0	

a Probationer.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CHESHIRE—*cont.*										
Knutsford (Lady Egerton's) - - Ch. of E. 11	- - -	- -	- - -	29 10 0	- - -	30 0 0				
Latchford, Infant - - N.S. 5	100 0 0	1844								
" " - - "	15 16 0	1854								
Lawton (Church), Boys - N.S. 6	12 13 4	1856	2 13 8	82 10 0	- - -	16 0 10	- - -	- - -	36 18 0	
Lawton (Church), Girls and Infants - - - N.S. 5	105 0 0	1844	6 6 4¾	33 6 8	- - -	777 18 4	- - -	- - -	92 12 0	32 5 0
Lees - - - - N.S.	*35 0 0	1839	1 13 3½							
Leftwich, Infants - - N.S. 5	45 0 0	1842	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 15 0	
Legh, High - - Ch. of E. 11	18 1 6	1859	4 0 4	36 5 0	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	25 1 0	
Leighton and Minshull-Vernon - - - - N.S. 8	21 0 0	1846	5 3 9¼	- - -	*a*39 11 8	186 13 4	- - -	- - -	9 9 0	
" " - "	78 0 0	1850								
Lindow Common - - B.S. 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 15 0	
Liscard - - - N.S. 7	150 0 0	1842	3 4 6¼	164 16 8	- - -	75 0 0	- - -	- - -	39 0 0	
Liscard, St. Alban's - - R.C. 6	- -	- - -	4 15 1	42 16 8	- - -	35 16 8	- - -	- - -	46 11 10	
Lostock Gralam - - N.S. 6	120 0 0	1852	2 0 9	106 5 0	- - -	204 10 0	- - -	- - -	49 14 0	
Lymm - - - N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	2 16 2¾	70 16 8	- - -	117 18 4	- - -	- - -	46 4 0	
Macclesfield, Ch. Ch. - N.S. 10	200 0 0	1841	25 13 10	259 10 0	- - -	724 10 0	- - -	15 15 0	70 16 10	
" " - - "	175 0 0	1846	*b*10 0 0							
" " - - "	14 0 0	1846								
" " - - "	56 17 4½	1856								
" " - - "	24 18 0	1859								
" " - - "	194 1 6	1860								
Macclesfield, Ch. Ch. (Crompton Road) - - - N.S. 10	232 0 0	1850	4 0 9¾	50 2 6	- - -	86 1 8	- - -	- - -	68 12 0	
" " " - "	21 6 8	1857								
Macclesfield, Mill Street Wes. 2	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	2 8 0				
Macclesfield, Old Church, or Town - - - N.S. 11	34 0 0	1846	13 1 3	318 10 0	48 15 0	710 13 4	- - -	2 16 8	64 5 0	
" " - "	20 0 0	1847								
" " - "	22 0 0	1856								
" " - "	77 15 0	1860								
Macclesfield, St. Peter's - N.S. 9	405 0 0	1846	- - -	16 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 17 0	
" " - "	31 3 4	1856								
Macclesfield, St. Alban's - R.C. 6	- - -	- - -	11 15 1¼	26 10 0	- - -	183 5 10	7 5 0	- - -	30 6 0	
Macclesfield, St. Paul's - N.S. 10	417 0 0	1851	6 14 5¾	116 5 0	- - -	255 0 0	- - -	2 15 0	60 8 0	
" " - "	6 2 8	1856								

Malpas (Allport's Endowed)	N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	4 11 3¾	120 2 6	- - -	189 6 8	- - -	- - -	57 18 0	
Marlston-cum-Lache	N.S.	*20 0 0	1838								
Marple	N.S. 7	*160 0 0	1838	6 11 4½	59 10 0	- - -	265 13 4	- - -	- - -	93 2 4	
Marple (High Lane)	N.S. 7	152 0 0	1847	2 19 8½	50 10 0	- - -	29 0 0	- - -	- - -	61 19 0	
Marton	N.S.	46 0 0	1843	0 15 2							
Mere (Mrs. Langford Brooke's)	N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	2 0 0½	30 0 0	- - -	30 0 0	- - -	- - -	24 0 0	
Middlewich	N.S. 6	*70 0 0	1835	10 2 1¾	172 15 0	- - -	353 1 8	- - -	- - -	79 17 0	
"	"	1,111 10 0	1855								
Middlewich	Wes. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0						
Minshull, (Church)	N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 17 6½							
Mossley	N.S. 10	250 0 0	1845	3 12 0	49 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 8 0	
Mottram-in-Longdendale	N.S. 7	20 13 0	1853	8 6 8	23 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 8 0	
Moulton	N.S.	38 0 0	1843	0 13 1							
Nantwich	N.S. 6	*240 0 0	1838	19 5 0	234 4 2	- - -	1004 15 10	- - -	- - -	93 10 0	
"	"	55 0 0	1850								
"	"	119 15 6	1855								
Nantwich	Wes. 10	500 0 0	1857	12 2 3¾	65 5 0	- - -	332 5 0	- - -	- - -	65 1 0	
Newton-in-Mottram	N.S. 7	500 0 0	1843	3 12 0½	85 8 4	- - -	140 6 8	- - -	- - -	65 5 6	
" "	"	36 0 0	1847								
Neston	N.L. 7	- - -	- - -	2 13 4¾	29 6 8	- - -	38 19 2	- - -	- - -	27 17 0	
Neston (Little),	General S. 8	- - -	- - -	2 5 10½							
Norbury	N.S. 11	20 0 0	1845	4 19 2¼	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 10 0	
"	"	61 0 0	1853								
"	"	44 0 0	1855								
Northenden	N.S.	40 0 0	1841								
Northwich	Wes. 10	- - -	- - -	11 19 7½	130 15 0	- - -	382 10 0	- - -	- - -	35 4 0	
Oulton Park School	11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0 15 0	
Over	N.S. 7	628 0 0	1859	4 3 0¼	73 0 0	21 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 3 11	
Over Lane	Wes. 10	- - -	- - -	8 0 2½	96 5 0	- - -	169 10 0	- - -	- - -	62 17 0	
Oxton	N.S. 7	517 6 8	1853	19 10 11¼	209 5 0	8 10 0	410 0 0	- - -	7 1 8	112 11 0	8 4 11
"	"	25 0 0	1855								
Parkgate	Ch. of E.	144 0 0	1860								
Portwood	Wes. 5	1,284 0 0	1859	14 8 4	47 0 0	- - -	120 13 4	- - -	1 13 4	36 6 0	
Poynton	N.S. 10	- - -	- - -	16 0 7¾	230 0 0	187 10 0	1,172 10 10	- - -	14 18 4	193 3 3	11 2 6
Rainow	N.S.	150 0 0	1843	1 10 8½							
"	"	20 0 0	1843								
Romiley	N.S.	588 0 0	1860								
Rostherne	N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	1 10 10½	130 15 0	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	45 18 0	
Rudheath	N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	2 19 7¾	48 15 0	- - -	20 0 0	- - -	- - -	20 18 0	
Runcorn	N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	14 8 11½	95 3 4	- - -	341 5 0	- - -	- - -	110 14 1	
Runcorn	Wes. 10	486 0 0	1849	24 13 2½	118 15 0	- - -	844 10 0	- - -	- - -	102 19 0	
"	"	23 10 0	1857								
Runcorn, Holy Trinity	N.S. 5	308 0 0	1848	20 11 8½	245 10 10	- - -	905 19 2	10 0 0	- - -	99 7 10	
" " "	"	59 0 0	1856								
Sale, Township	B.S. 2	- - -	- - -	3 2 4	17 10 0	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	9 15 0	
Saltney-cum-Lache	N.S. 4	22 0 0	1854	7 1 4¾	70 10 0	- - -	169 10 0	- - -	- - -	51 1 9	12 14 2
" "	"	40 0 0	1855								
" "	"	129 0 0	1856								

a Probationer.

b Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
CHESHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sandbach - N.S. 6	250 0 0	1842	19 1 8	218 3 4	20 0 0	2,530 17 6	- - -	9 5 0	199 5 0	58 2 6
” - ”	20 0 0	1845								
” - ”	40 0 0	1848								
” - ”	180 10 0	1850								
” - ”	125 13 4	1856								
Seacombe - Wes. 8	735 0 0	1856	16 2 7¼	93 18 4	- - -	143 10 0	- - -	- - -	63 18 0	
Shadow Moss - N.S.	*30 0 0	1840								
Sharstone - N.S. 11	28 15 0	1858	1 0 0	27 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 3 4	
Siddington and Capesthorne N.S. 10	150 0 0	1843	3 7 6	158 9 2	34 3 4	410 10 0	- - -	- - -	41 12 0	3 10 0
” ” - ”	171 10 0	1856								
Smallwood - N.S. 10	100 0 0	1846	1 4 3½	81 5 0	- - -	47 10 0	- - -	- - -	41 10 0	
” - ”	10 10 0	1855								
” - ”	50 0 0	1860								
Staley Millbrook, St. Paul's N.S. 10	256 0 0	1848	1 17 1	- - -	- - -	75 12 6				
Staley, St. Paul's - N.S. 7	500 0 0	1843	5 6 1¼	- - -	- - -	1,052 18 4	- - -	- - -	107 11 3	
” ” - ”	100 0 0	1852								
Staleybridge, Factory - B.S. 3	- - -	- - -	28 7 11¼	216 9 2	315 16 8	1,030 1 8	- - -	- - -	121 4 0	
Stockport - B.S. 10	250 0 0	1845	16 2 1¾	183 15 0	132 10 0	1,052 16 8	- - -	- - -	86 2 0	
Stockport - N.S. 7	49 0 0	1858	- - -	115 10 0	- - -	231 10 0	- - -	- - -	80 7 4	
Stockport - R.C. 6	1,689 0 0	1859	31 10 1¾	175 11 8	91 4 8 *b*10 8 4	810 13 4	205 0 0	- - -	310 5 0	
Stockport Ragged and Industrial - 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	274 10 6
Stockport, St. Peter's - N.S.	212 0 0	1845								
” ” - ”	35 0 0	1846								
Stockport, St. Thomas' - N.S. 7	*560 0 0	1837	17 8 10¾	160 10 0	- - -	748 10 0	- - -	- - -	63 17 0	
” ” - ”	*190 0 0	1837								
” - ”	11 10 0	1849								
Stockton Heath - Ch. of E. 5	- - -	- - -	3 7 8½	54 3 4	- - -	44 13 4	- - -	- - -	48 17 0	
Stretton - N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	1 11 6	312 0 0	- - -	425 0 0	- - -	- - -	71 15 0	
Sutton - N.S. 4	- - -	- - -	2 11 1	48 15 0	- - -	82 15 0	- - -	- - -	34 8 4	
Sutton (Higher), St. James' N.S. 10	*150 0 0	1841	- - -	26 5 0						
Sutton, St. George's - N.S. 11	250 0 0	1845	6 3 0¼	- - -	- - -	174 6 8	7 15 3	- - -	15 13 0	
” ” - ”	13 6 8	1849								
Sutton, St. George's Chapel, Sunday and Infant School -	*400 0 0	1836								

Tarporley	N.S.	6	304 0 0	1849	7 13 8¾	87 10 0	- - -	254 3 4	- - -	- - -	94 11 0	34 14 5
,,	,,		20 0 0	1855								
Tarvin	N.S.	3	*77 0 0	1840	3 16 0	19 14 2	- - -	2 10 0				
,,	,,		323 2 0	1859								
Tattenhall	N.S.	11	560 0 0	1855	3 9 7½	154 11 8	29 3 4	208 15 0	- - -	- - -	78 9 0	
Taxal and Fernilee	N.S.	10	214 0 0	1848	1 13 4¾	153 0 0	- - -	105 0 0	- - -	- - -	50 19 0	
Tilston	Ch. of E.	11	- - -	- - -	4 3 10	130 3 4	- - -	221 10 0	- - -	4 0 0	50 17 0	
Timperley	N.S.	11	471 0 0	1856	- - -	7 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 1 0	
Tintwistle	N.S.	7	*195 0 0	1839	4 19 7¾	11 5 0	- - -	254 2 6	- - -	- - -	86 11 0	
,,	,,		100 0 0	1848								
,,	,,		13 17 4	1853								
,,	,,		5 0 0	1857								
Tintwistle	B.S.	10	200 0 0	1840	18 4 2½	- - -	- - -	585 8 4	- - -	- - -	99 16 0	
Tranmere, Limekiln Lane,	Ch. of E.	7	150 3 4	1854	9 16 5	134 1 8	- - -	293 5 0	- - -	- - -	65 6 0	
Tranmere, St. Catherine's	N.S.		774 12 0	1860								
Upton, St. Mary's	N.S.		70 0 0	1843	1 13 4½							
Upton (Overchurch)	Ch. of E.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	
Utkinton	N.S.		45 0 0	1845								
Vale House	Ch. of E.	8	- - -	- - -	1 12 9¾	20 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	37 8 0	
Wallasey, Girls'	Ch. of E.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*b*30 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 5 0	
Warmingham	Ch. S.	8	- - -	- - -	2 16 8	35 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 12 0	
Weaverham	N.S.	5	400 0 0	1857	10 15 7¼	112 1 8	- - -	228 16 8	- - -	- - -	88 15 6	
Wharton	N.S.	5	165 0 0	1847	10 4 9	131 5 0	- - -	501 8 4	- - -	- - -	156 18 0	
,,	,,		39 18 6	1848	*a*6 13 4	*c*40 0 0						
,,	,,		33 0 0	1855								
,,	,,		13 0 0	1857								
,,	,,		5 10 0	1858								
,,	,,		210 0 0	1860								
Wilmslow, Independent Sch.		4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 5 0	- - -	- - -	11 8 0	
Wimslow, The Oak (Styal)	B.S.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	33 15 0	- - -	286 10 0	- - -	- - -	47 8 0	
Winsford, Weaver Navigation,	N.S.	5	150 0 0	1846	4 10 10½	59 0 0	- - -	65 0 0	- - -	- - -	83 4 0	
,, ,,	,,		3 0 0	1859								
Witton	N.S.	6	26 0 0	1855	- - -	280 12 6	28 6 8	1,497 13 9	- - -	- - -	191 6 0	
,,	,,		167 10 0	1857								
Woodbank	N.S.	4	*30 0 0	1834	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 17 6	
Woodcock's Well (Mow Cop),	N.S.	9	345 18 0	1859	5 0 0	24 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 16 8	13 5 0	
Woodford	N.S.	10	123 0 0	1848	2 3 1½	66 0 0	- - -	36 9 2				
Worleston	N.S.		40 0 0	1853								
Wybunbury, Delve's Charity S.		6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	33 15 0				
CORNWALL.												
Agnes, St.	B. S.	5*d*	*250 0 0	1839	- - -	- - -	- - -	52 10 0	- - -	- - -	24 8 6	
,,	,,		126 10 0	1840								
Altarnun	N.S.	5	*32 0 0	1837	2 16 0½							

a Scientific apparatus. *b* Probationer. *c* Retiring pension. *d* School in ruins.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.			Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
			Amount.	Date of Payment.								
CORNWALL—*cont.*			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ashton, Infant - -	-	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 5 0	
Austell, St. - -	N.S.	8	*150 0 0	1837	3 1 3½	114 16 8	- - -	604 16 8	- - -	- - -	119 3 0	
,, - - -	,,		16 19 6	1848								
,, - - -	,,		25 0 0	1856								
Austell, St. - -	B.S.		*100 0 0	1835								
Baldiu - -	N.S.	7	120 0 0	1848	1 0 0	70 0 0	- - -	389 5 0	- - -	- - -	79 13 0	
Blazey, St. - -	N.S.	8	200 0 0	1845	1 9 10	23 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 4 6	
,, - - -	,,		12 0 0	1849								
,, - - -	,,		135 19 3	1857								
Bodmin - -	N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	1 18 8	58 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27 18 0	
Bodmin - -	Wes.	6	- - -	- - -	6 2 4½	139 0 0	- - -	399 6 8	- - -	0 8 4	32 13 0	
Boscastle - -	N.S.	7	50 0 0	1844	1 11 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27 17 8	
Bottoms, St. Levan	Wes.	6	228 0 0	1850	7 2 4¼	57 5 0	- - -	186 13 4	- - -	- - -	35 14 6	
Breage, St. - -	N.S.	8	*125 0 0	1840	5 0 7¼	178 11 8	- - -	340 0 0	- - -	- - -	116 11 0	
,, - - -	,,		30 0 0	1845								
,, - - -	,,		20 0 0	1850								
Breward, St. - -	N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	2 6 0	118 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 6 0	
Budock - -	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 5 0	- - -	21 5 0	- - -	- - -	11 19 0	
Buryan, St. - -	N.S.	8	34 17 2	1850	6 0 11	123 5 0	- - -	165 15 0	- - -	- - -	18 2 0	
,, - - -	,,		6 13 6	1853								
,, - - -	,,		97 10 0	1858								
Callington - -	N.S.	5	120 0 0	1842	- - -	28 17 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 3 0	
Calstock - -	N.S.	4	430 0 0	1858	6 6 4	123 15 0	- - -	194 0 0	- - -	- - -	42 14 0	
Camborne - -	N.S.	7	225 0 0	1845	10 3 10	150 0 0	- - -	491 5 0	- - -	6 0 0	97 9 0	
,, - - -	,,		20 0 0	1848								
,, - - -	,,		61 17 0	1856								
Camborne - -	B.S.	6	*150 0 0	1835	17 8 8¼	93 1 8	- - -	739 5 0	- - -	4 0 0	113 0 0	
,, - - -	,,		78 13 4	1856								
Camelford - -	N.S.	7	200 0 0	1854	2 16 0½	24 3 4	- - -	55 16 8	- - -	- - -	35 2 0	
Cardynham - -	N.S.		*50 0 0	1839								
Carnmenellis - -	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	1 18 2½	17 10 0	- - -	38 16 8	- - -	- - -	34 9 0	
Carn Thomas, St. Mary's	N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	82 10 0	- - -	326 15 0	- - -	- - -	47 3 0	
Chacewater - -	N.S.	7	180 0 0	1848	5 17 5	100 0 0	- - -	398 8 4	- - -	- - -	86 12 0	
,, - - -	,,		20 0 0	1855								
Clowance School - -	-	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 15 0	- - -	46 5 0	- - -	- - -	30 18 0	
Constantine - -	B.S.	6	*70 0 0	1838	13 0 2½	70 16 8	25 0 0	880 2 6	- - -	- - -	137 17 0	
,, - - -	,,		38 13 4	1855								

Cubert	Ch. of E.		- - -	- - -	1 5 0							
Cury	Ch.S.		- - -	- - -	1 7 1¼							
Cusgarne	N.S.		60 0 0	1844								
,,	,,		24 0 0	1860								
Devoran	N.S.	7	65 0 0	1847	- - -	25 0 0	- - -	106 10 0	- - -	- - -	59 4 0	
Devyock	N.S.	8	80 0 0	1845	2 7 5¾	- - -	- - -	20 8 4				
,,	,,		4 8 6	1848								
,,	,,		34 0 0	1850								
Dominick, St.	N.S.	6	210 12 0	1859	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 9 0	
Erth, St.	Par.	7	80 0 0	1841	8 2 4	172 16 8	- - -	609 10 0	- - -	- - -	62 7 0	
,,	,,		4 10 0	1848								
,,	,,		20 0 0	1850								
,,	,,		10 5 0	1855								
Ervan, St.	N.S.	7	200 0 0	1856	2 16 8	- - -	*a*10 0 0					
Ewe, St.	N.S.	8	- - -	- - -	2 1 6	208 0 0	- -	568 1 8	- - -	- - -	87 16 0	
Falmouth	B.S.	6	- - -	- - -	10 10 3¾	183 12 6	26 13 4	1,614 1 8	- - -	- - -	88 4 0	
Falmouth, Girls,	N.B.S		- - -	- - -	5 10 11							
Feock, St.	N.S.	7	65 0 0	1847	5 0 4¾	52 10 0	- - -	75 0 0	- - -	- - -	54 14 0	
Grade and Ruan, Minor,	N.S.		170 0 0	1860								
Grampound (with Creed)	N.S.	7	166 10 0	1854	1 6 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 16 0	
Gulval	N.S.	8	- - -	- - -	4 2 2¼	8 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 17 0	
Gunwalloe	Ch.S.		- - -	- - -	1 0 1¼							
Gwennap (Church Town)	N.S.	8	*42 0 0	1840	6 14 7	53 0 0	- - -	186 0 0	- - -	4 0 0	58 18 0	
,, ,, ,,	,,		14 1 4	1851	- - -	*b*59 3 4						
,, ,, ,,	,,		11 11 0	1857								
Hayle, Foundry School	-	6	- - -	- - -	6 12 0¾	61 10 0	- - -	68 10 0	- - -	- - -	56 15 0	
Helstone	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	3 11 8¼	47 0 0	- - -	75 1 8	- - -	7 0 0	43 16 0	
Helstone	Wes.	6	293 6 6	1858	3 15 7½	260 6 8	- - -	215 8 4	- - -	- - -	38 13 0	
Hessenford, St. Ann's	N.S.	1	2 6 0	1848	2 4 11¾	3 6 8	- - -	346 10 0	- - -	- - -	17 8 0	
,, ,,	,,		7 17 8	1850								
Illogan, Boys	N.S.	8	- - -	- - -	3 14 10¾	} 285 12 6						
Illogan, Girls	N.S.	8	81 0 0	1846	5 19 4		87 18 4	687 17 1	- - -	4 5 0	139 5 0	
,, ,,	,,		8 10 8	1859								
Ive, St.	N.S.	1	45 10 0	1843	1 0 4¾	30 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27 7 3	
,,	,,		20 0 0	1844								
Ives, St.	Wes.	6	- - -	- - -	20 14 7¾	256 6 8	28 6 8	913 10 0	- - -	6 16 8	124 7 0	
Ives, St.	N.S.	7	300 0 0	1847	2 5 11½	- - -	*a*10 0 0					
Just, St.	N.S.	8	193 0 0	1848	3 4 0¾	55 2 6	- - -	200 1 8	- - -	- - -	2 6 0	
Just, St.	Wes.	6	155 0 0	1849	7 0 10¾	61 10 0	- - -	198 15 0	- - -	- - -	60 10 0	
Kenwyn, St. George's	N.S.	8	299 4 0	1858	- - -	96 11 8	- - -	119 0 0	- - -	10 0 0	32 5 6	
Kilkhampton	N.S.	6	20 8 0	1858	1 8 10	31 12 6	- - -	43 6 8	- - -	- - -	16 15 0	
Kilkhampton	Wes.		126 0 0	1858	1 18 2¼							
Landulph	Par.	1	17 15 6	1859	2 14 2¼	36 10 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	12 9 0	
Launcells	N.S.		60 0 0	1844	1 1 1							
Launceston and St. Thomas'	N.S.	5	*200 0 0	1840	4 8 9¼	65 0 0	- - -	708 10 0	- - -	- - -	42 6 0	
,, ,, ,,	,,		10 0 0	1849								
Launceston	B.S.		*100 0 0	1837								
Lerrin	N.S.	1	120 0 0	1846	2 16 3¼	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 6 0	

a Probationer.

b Retiring pension.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.			Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grant to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
			Amount.	Date of Payment.								
CORNWALL—*cont.*			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Lewannick	Wes.	10	- - -	- - -	2 14 1	43 12 6	- - -	89 11 8	- - -	- - -	43 17 8	
Lezant	N.S.		70 0 0	1848	0 14 8							
Liskeard	B.S.	6	*125 0 0	1835	15 18 10¾	178 0 0	25 0 0	727 13 4	- - -	- - -	87 0 0	
"	"		3 5 4	1849								
"	"		54 0 0	1856								
Liskeard, Infant	B.S.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	34 3 4	- - -	450 10 10	- - -	- - -	32 9 0	
Ludgvan	N.S.		*90 0 0	1836								
Mabyn, St.	N.S.		110 0 0	1847								
Marazion (Sir C. Cole's School)		7	- - -	- - -	1 10 0¾	113 6 8	- - -	194 13 4	- - -	1 0 0	31 10 0	
Mawgan, St., Village School		6	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0						
Mawgan, St., in Meneage School		6	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 6 8						
Mawnan, Village School		7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*a* 10 8 4					
Menheniot	N.S.	1	20 4 2	1858	- - -	75 16 8	- - -	130 8 4	- - -	- - -	68 0 11	
Merrymeet	N.S.	1	50 0 0	1846	- - -	22 10 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	46 12 5	
Morwinstow	N.S.		70 0 0	1845								
Mousehole	Wes.	6	243 0 0	1848	13 18 5	65 8 4	- - -	651 6 8	- - -	2 0 0	100 11 0	
"	"		19 13 4	1851								
"	"		7 16 8	1853								
"	"		15 0 0	1856								
Mylor Bridge	N.S.	8	- - -	- - -	13 13 9¾	193 15 0	- - -	784 10 0	- - -	- - -	105 16 0	
Newlyn	Wes.	7	406 0 0	1859	6 5 0	24 0 0	- - -	42 0 0	- - -	2 0 0	24 3 0	
Pelynt	N.S.	1	75 0 0	1843	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 2 0	
Pendeen	N.S.	8	241 10 0	1851	10 9 8¾	71 13 4	- - -	108 0 0	- - -	- - -	38 3 0	
Penrose	Ch. of E.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	57 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 14 0	
Penryn	N.S.	8	*150 0 0	1838	3 18 3¼	- - -	- - -	294 10 0				
"	"		10 5 0	1860								
Penryn	Wes.	6	144 0 0	1850	12 11 11¼	96 5 0	12 10 0	635 15 0	- - -	9 0 0	71 9 0	
"	"		83 0 0	1855								
Pensilva	N.S.	1	- - -	- - -	3 2 0	47 12 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	31 1 2	
Penzance	N.S.	7	*340 0 0	1835	3 6 8	53 13 4	- - -	50 11 8	- - -	3 1 8	26 19 0	
Penzance	Wes.	6	- - -	- - -	18 0 9¼	168 12 6	- - -	1,167 10 0	- - -	1 0 0	101 7 0	
Perranzabuloe	N.S.		90 0 0	1844	2 3 1							
Phillack (Boys)	N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 0	- - -	27 0 0	- - -	- - -	36 10 0	
Pillaton	N.S.	1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 2 0	
Polruan	N.S.	1	80 0 0	1843	1 12 6½	- - -	- - -	65 0 0	- - -	- - -	15 5 0	
"	"		5 14 0	1849								

Quethiock	N.S.		*32 0 0	1840	0 16 5½						[illegible]	
"	"		31 10 0	1860								
Redruth	N.S.	8	- - -	- - -	10 4 0¼	119 12 6	6 5 0	603 16 8	- - -	3 5 0	111 0 0	
Ruby Mine	"	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 11 0	
Saltash	N.S.		91 10 0	1842								
Sancreed	N.S.		140 0 0	1844	1 5 4							
"	"		50 0 0	1845								
Scilly Isles, St. Mary's	N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 10 0	- - -	290 15 0	- - -	- - -	52 10 0	
Stephen's, St. (St. Austell)	N.S.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*a* 6 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 12 0	
Stoke Clymsland	N.S.	5	250 0 0	1853	4 8 9½	92 18 4	- - -	462 3 4	- - -	- - -	67 17 0	
" "	"		15 0 0	1854								
" "	"		9 0 0	1855								
Stratton	N.S.	6	180 0 0	1849	5 13 5	98 18 4	- - -	270 11 8	- - -	- - -	50 18 0	
Tideford	N.S.	1	119 0 0	1849	1 13 4¼	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 11 0	
Tintagel	N.S.		143 3 10	1855	1 0 7							
Torpoint	Ch. of E.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 18 0	
Tresco (Scilly)	N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	98 1 8	- - -	421 17 6	- - -	- - -	47 16 0	
Trevenson	N.S.	8	- - -	- - -	5 9 6½	236 0 0	75 16 8	784 0 0	- - -	1 5 0	143 0 0	
Trevenson-Pool	N.S.	8	81 0 0	1846	11 13 0¾	145 6 8	- - -	687 19 2	- - -	- - -	77 17 0	
" "	"		42 0 0	1857								
Truro, Fairmantle Street, (late Cornwall Central)	N.S.	8	36 0 0	1857	12 3 8¾	379 7 6	45 0 0	1,421 16 8	- - -	4 16 8	105 10 0	
Truro, St. John's, Infant		8	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 16 8	- - -	10 4 2	- - -	- - -	3 1 3	
Truro, St. Mary's	N.S.	8	*120 0 0	1836	4 18 11	- - -	- - -	587 16 8	- - -	- - -	67 16 0	
Truro	B.S.	6	*300 0 0	1839	31 6 8	260 1 8	22 10 0	2,298 14 2	- - -	3 0 0	173 10 0	
"	"		- - -	- - -	- - -	*b* 28 6 8						
Truro, Exeter, Practising School for Females		8	368 0 0	1859	4 3 4¾	5 16 8	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	0 14 7	
Tuckingmill, All Saints'	N.S.	8	120 0 0	1846	4 11 11¼	- - -	- - -	142 6 8	- - -	- - -	42 10 0	
Tywardreath	N.S.	8	150 0 0	1842	2 7 10	155 8 4	- - -	82 1 8	- - -	- - -	61 4 0	
"	"		30 0 0	1849								
Wall	Wes.	6	- - -	- - -	7 10 11	55.15 0	- - -	117 18 4	- - -	- - -	85 1 0	
Warbstow	N.S.		*30 0 0	1837								
Wendron	N.S.		*90 0 0	1837								
Wenn, St.	N.S.	6	160 0 0	1857	1 13 4½	21 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 11 0	
Zennor	N.S.		69 0 0	1841								
CUMBERLAND.												
Allonby	B.S.		100 0 0	1841								
Allhallows	Ch.S.	8	199 0 0	1855	2 14 2½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 0 0	1 17 9
"	"		33 17 0	1856								
"	"		35 8 3	1858								
Alston	N.S.	10	75 0 0	1844	4 9 7	68 3 4	- - -	391 13 4	- - -	- - -	28 0 0	
"	"		70 0 0	1845								
"	"		22 7 6	1852								
"	"		25 0 0	1854								
"	"		7 10 0	1854								

a Probationer.

b Retiring pension.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
CUMBERLAND—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aspatria - - - N.S. 10	15 0 0	1854	4 2 9¾	126 0 0	- - -	238 15 0	- - -	- - -	88 14 0	
Bees, St. - - - N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	1 7 8	8 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 7 0	
Blencogo - - Ch. of E. 2	- - -	- - -	2 0 7	58 15 0	- - -	1 17 6	- - -	- - -	17 10 0	
Blennerhasset - - - Sch. 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 6 0	
Bolton - - - N.S.	264 0 0	1854	2 7 4							
Bothel - - - N.S. 2	236 0 0	1859	6 5 8	- - -	a25 0 0	1 5 0	- - -	- - -	3 16 0	
Braithwaite - - - N.S. 2	- - -	- - -	2 19 3	46 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 5 0	
Brampton - - - N.S. 10	647 0 0	1857	7 14 11¾	175 2 6	22 18 4	322 0 0	- - -	- - -	55 8 0	
Brampton - - Eng. Pres. 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 17 0	
Brigham - - - N.S. 10	- - -	- - -	4 19 2	71 5 0	- - -	321 17 6	- - -	- - -	50 15 0	29 0 6
Broughton, Great - Ch. of E. 11	112 10 0	1847	2 1 4¼	- - -	a20 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 0 0	
" " -	30 15 0	1860								
Cargo - - Ch. S. 12	116 0 0	1856	1 14 2¾	73 15 0	- - -	47 10 0	- - -	- - -	37 3 0	
" - - "	97 0 0	1858								
Carlisle - - - B.S. 8	*300 0 0	1835	16 10 2¼	265 18 4	57 10 0	972 3 4	- - -	- - -	89 9 4	
" - - - "	54 0 0	1855								
Carlisle, Central - - N.S. 10	- - -	- - -	16 6 6¾	242 11 8	- - -	787 0 0	- - -	- - -	71 12 9	
Carlisle, Ch. Ch. - - N.S.	165 0 0	1842	15 5 1¾	147 10 0	25 0 0	889 17 6	- - -	- - -	82 13 0	
" " - - "	100 0 0	1847								
" " - - "	60 0 0	1853								
Carlisle Education Society's Sch. 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 15 0						
Carlisle, Holy Trinity - N.S. 10	145 10 0	1843	5 0 0	102 8 4	- - -	675 13 6	- - -	- - -	31 10 0	
" " - - "	25 0 0	1845								
" " - - "	26 0 0	1852								
Carlisle, St. Patrick's - - R.C. 7	64 0 10	1855	12 7 5¼	136 15 0	- - -	490 12 6	- - -	- - -	111 17 0	
Carlisle, Shaddon Works Ch.S. 10	- - -	- - -	12 15 4	107 0 0	- - -	377 3 4	- - -	- - -	95 19 0	
Carlisle (The Fawcett) - N.S. 10	334 0 0	1851	28 4 3½	297 0 0	- - -	901 7 6	17 0 0	- - -	102 13 0	
" " - - "	18 6 4	1853								
Cleator - - N.S. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 12 6						
Cleator Mill - - - B.S. 8	- - -	- - -	9 14 10½	51 13 4	- - -	254 1 8				
Clifton - - - N.S. 11	494 8 0	1859	- - -	41 13 4						
Cockermouth - - - N.S. 10	170 0 0	1845	25 2 10	239 8 4	25 0 0	875 17 6	- - -	- - -	97 6 0	
" - - - "	81 15 0	1855								
" - - - "	38 3 0	1855								
Cotehill - - - Ch.S. 12	97 10 0	1855	1 8 8	31 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 5 0	
Crosby, Cross Canonby - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 6 8							

Crosthwaite - -	N.S.	2	- - -	- - -	3 4 6	63 6 8	- - -	47 1 8	- - -	- - -	10 13 9	
Crosthwaite, Free Grammar School - - -	-	10	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	216 1 8				
Cumrew - -	- N.S.		50 0 0	1846	1 3 4							
„ - -	- „		7 0 0	1846								
Dalston - -	Ch. of E.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	41 9 0	
Dacre - -	- N.S.		*40 0 0	1836								
Dearham - -	Ch. of E.		- - -	- - -	1 16 2¼							
Dovenby - -	- N.S.		100 0 0	1845								
Drumburgh - -	- N.S.		*45 0 0	1836	2 7 8½							
Fingland - -	- N.S.		*30 0 0	1838								
Flimby - -	- N.S.		- - -	- - -	2 0 9							
Frizington - -	- N.S.		*25 0 0	1839								
Garrigill Gate -	- B.S.		- - -	- - -	2 13 4							
Greystoke - -	- N.S.	10	- - -	- - -	4 2 4	- - -	- - -	98 6 8				
Harrington - -	Ch. of E.	10	- - -	- - -	3 2 5¾	25 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 5 0	
Hensingham - -	- N.S.	10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 8 0	
Holme Cultram, Abbey Town - -	- N.S.	11	- - -	- - -	1 6 8¾	12 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0 6 0	
Holme Cultram, Aldoth	- N.S.		- - -	- - -	1 3 1¾							
Holme Cultram, St. Cuthbert's - -	- N.S.		70 0 0	1845								
Holmehead - -	- B.S.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	71 5 0	- - -	265 18 4	- - -	- - -	9 11 0	
Houghton - -	Ch. of E.		- - -	- - -	1 13 4							
Hutton Mar - -	Ch. of E.	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	107 5 0						
Ireby, Grammar School -		2	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	51 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 6 0	
Irton - - -	- N.S.		- - -	- - -	2 10 0½							
Ive Gill - - -	- B.S.		*30 0 0	1840								
Keswick, St. John's -	- N.S.	10	- - -	- - -	2 4 4¾	8 5 0	- - -	273 3 4	- - -	- - -	54 12 0	
Kirkoswald - -	- N.S.	2	298 7 0	1857	2 11 11¾	52 15 0	- - -	16 5 0	- - -	- - -	22 9 0	
Laversdale - -	Ch. of E.	3	284 0 0	1857	1 11 7½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 19 0	
Leadgate-in-Alston -	- N.S.	10	- - -	- - -	9 17 6	33 15 0	25 0 0	236 4 2	- - -	- - -	70 11 0	
Longtown, United School - -		8	430 0 0	1858	10 1 4	48 18 4	- - -	148 5 10	- - -	- - -	44 13 10	
Maryport - -	- N.S.	10	396 0 0	1848	7 6 8¾	78 15 0	- - -	113 10 0	- - -	- - -	25 10 0	
„ - -	- „		30 10 0	1855								
Maryport - -	- B.S.	8	100 0 0	1846	9 12 4½	217 3 4	83 6 8	427 5 0	- - -	- - -	33 12 0	
„ - -	- „		15 0 0	1849								
„ - -	- „		20 0 0	1853								
„ - -	- „		14 3 2	1859								
Millom - -	- N.S.		194 0 0	1858								
Mungrisdale School - -	-	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 18 0	
Newby - -	- N.S.		50 0 0	1853								
Newlands - -	- N.S.		- - -	- - -	1 0 0½							
Newton, West, St. Matthew's	N.S.	11	- - -	- - -	- - -	49 5 0	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	9 3 0		
Ouseby, St. Luke's -	- N.S.		80 0 0	1857								
Penrith - -	- Wes.	8	234 15 0	1852	13 15 6¾	182 10 0	40 0 0	572 12 6	- - -	- - -	63 8 4	
Penrith - -	- B.S.	6	200 0 0	1848	3 6 8	36 5 0	- - -	223 16 8	- - -	- - -	8 18 0	
„ - -	- „		38 0 0	1856								

a Probationer.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
CUMBERLAND—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Penrith - - - N.S. 10	431 0 0	1858	4 0 0	67 3 4	- - -	203 15 0	- - -	- - -	34 5 0	
Plumbland - - - N.S.	- -	- - -	4 11 8							
Raughton Head - Ch. of E. 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 15 0	- - -	1 5 0	- - -	- - -	6 17 0	
Salkeld, Great - - N.S. 2	283 0 0	1856	2 14 10¼	64 13 4	- - -	33 15 0	- - -	10 0 0	25 3 0	
Scaleby - - - N.S.	40 0 0	1847								
Silloth, St. Paul's - - N.S. 2	426 0 0	1859	4 3 4½	- - -	- - -	1 5 0				
Stanwix - - - N.S. 10	*55 0 0	1839	15 12 6½	211 11 8	- - -	1,297 10 0	- - -	- - -	178 17 0	
" - - - "	100 0 0	1844								
" - - - "	55 0 0	1845								
" - - - "	19 18 8	1848								
" - - - "	25 0 0	1849								
" - - - "	45 0 0	1849								
" - - - "	13 6 8	1851								
" - - - "	49 10 0	1853								
" - - - "	18 0 0	1856								
" - - - "	18 0 0	1858								
Stanwix, Reformatory - 6	- - -	- - -	2 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	205 15 8
Talkin - - Ch. of E.	282 0 0	1859	2 1 8¾	- - -	a29 3 4	2 10 0	- - -	- - -	5 5 0	
Thursby, Endowed - -	- - -	- - -	7 9 11							
Uldale, Grammar School - 2	54 0 0	1857	4 16 7	19 10 0	- - -	33 15 0	- - -	- - -	36 0 0	
Upperby - - - N.S. 11	174 0 0	1854	2 15 0½	29 0 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	
Warwick - - - B.S. 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 12 11	
Wetheral, Village - Ch. S. 12	90 0 0	1855	3 15 2¼	72 1 8	- - -	52 1 8	- - -	- - -	19 2 0	
Whitehaven - - - P.U. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	56 10 0				
Whitehaven, St. Mary's - R.C. 7	- - -	- - -	7 10 0½	14 6 8						
Whitehaven, St. Nicholas' - N.S. 11	213 0 0	1847	3 12 7	60 13 4	a28 6 8	257 0 0	- - -	- - -	76 12 0	
" - "	10 6 0	1857								
Whitehaven, Holy Trinity - N.S. 10	*200 0 0	1837	15 17 7¾	299 8 4	- - -	1206 1 8	- - -	- - -	130 15 0	
" " - "	75 0 0	1848								
" " - "	206 6 8	1852								
Wigton - - - B.S.	*210 0 0	1834								
Wigton - - - N.S. 10	- - -	- - -	13 19 0¼	28 15 0	- - -	209 15 0	- - -	- - -	94 11 0	
Wigton, St. Cuthbert's - R.C. 8	- - -	- - -	2 10 0¾	40 16 8	28 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 8 0	
Workington - - Ch. of E.	- - -	- - -	8 9 9½							
Workington - - - R.C. 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	27 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 3 9	
Wreay - - - N.S. 12	- - -	- - -	3 15 0	98 6 8	- - -	75 0 0	- - -	- - -	24 6 0	
	- - -	- - -	69 6 3							

DERBYSHIRE.

Alfreton	N.S.	9	350 0 0	1848	3 19 5¼	74 7 6	- - -	136 5 0	- - -	- - -	50 6 0	
Alkmonton	N.S.	9	- - -	- - -	- - -	36 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 5 0	
Allestree	N.S.	6	207 0 0	1856	6 0 0	87 6 8	- - -	83 6 8	- - -	- - -	57 18 0	
Alvaston and Boulton	Ch. of E.	7	335 0 0	1860	3 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 18 0	
Ashbourne	N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	4 19 5	169 10 0	- - -	347 18 4	- - -	- - -	89 10 0	
Ashover Hill	Ch. S.	8	- - -	- - -	1 13 4	- - -	a27 1 8					
Aston-on-Trent	N.S.	8	54 0 0	1845								
Bakewell	N.S.	9	137 5 0	1848	- - -	42 13 4	- - -	30 16 8	- - -	- - -	8 3 0	
Bamford	N.S.		62 10 0	1842	1 1 3¼							
Baslow, Ch. Ch.	N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	2 13 11½	15 0 0	- - -	90 16 8				
Beighton and Hackenthorpe	N.S.	7	367 0 0	1855	- - -	55 0 0	- - -	65 16 8	- - -	- - -	22 15 0	
Belper	N.S.	7	536 0 0	1849	9 9 7¾	230 0 0	- - -	809 0 0	- - -	- - -	83 3 0	
Belper	P.U.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	62 10 0				
Belper	Wes.	11	- - -	- - -	9 4 2	224 13 4	- - -	423 11 8	- - -	- - -	32 0 0	
Bentley (Fenny)	Ch. of E.	8	- - -	- - -	2 1 7¼	67 10 0	- - -	52 10 0	- - -	- - -	20 11 0	
Biggin, St. Thomas'	N.S.		150 0 0	1849	3 15 7							
Bolsover	N.S.	9	40 0 0	1845	1 0 9½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 0 0	
„	„		70 0 0	1848								
Bonsall	Ch. of E.	6	- - -	- - -	2 0 0¼	26 3 4	a8 6 8	35 16 8	- - -	- - -	23 8 0	
Borrowash, Infants	N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	2 16 1	- - -	- - -	90 12 6				
Boylestone	N.S.	9	90 0 0	1846	0 15 0	- - -	- - -	7 10 0				
„	„		3 18 6	1847								
Brackenfield	N.S.	7	70 0 0	1845	1 13 4	7 10 0	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	9 17 0	
„	„		35 0 0	1847								
„	„		4 4 0	1847								
„	„		13 13 0	1855								
„	„		2 10 0	1857								
Brailsford	N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	2 3 9¾	145 3 4	- - -	226 6 8	- - -	- - -	36 11 0	
Brampton, St. Thomas'	N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	1 11 3½	52 10 0	- - -	39 0 0	- - -	- - -	33 18 0	
Brassington	N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	a12 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 18 0	
Breaston	N.S.		144 0 0	1857								
Brimington	N.S.	10	75 0 0	1841	- - -	16 10 0						
„	„		3 0 0	1847								
Broughton (Church)	N.S.		- - -	- - -	1 9 0							
Buxton, Endowed	N.S.	9	- - -	- - -	2 14 11½	- - -	- - -	32 10 0				
Buxton	Wes.	11	92 10 0	1851	2 3 4½							
Castleton (Boys)	N.S.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	a14 11 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 4 0	
Castleton (Girls)	N.S.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	99 18 4	- - -	22 5 10	- - -	- - -	38 14 0	
Chapel-en-le-Frith	N.S.	7	*105 0 0	1840	3 16 2	86 5 0	- - -	495 3 4	- - -	- - -	53 12 0	
„ „	„		8 17 0	1847								
„ „	„		17 0 0	1853								
Charlesworth	N.S.	9	250 0 0	1851	6 15 4¼	101 13 4	- - -	158 6 8	- - -	- - -	36 19 0	
Charlesworth	B.S.	4	- - -	- - -	2 10 5	78 15 0	- - -	291 1 8	- - -	- - -	78 1 0	
Chesterfield, Trinity	N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 0 0	- - -	54 0 0	- - -	- - -	27 11 0	
Chesterfield, Victoria	N.S.	7	160 0 0	1848	2 3 3	166 10 0	- - -	617 18 4	- - -	- - -	116 15 0	
„	„		30 0 0	1855								
Chesterfield, Old	N.S.		50 0 0	1847	3 4 5½							

---

a Probationer.

b Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
DERBYSHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Chesterfield - - - R.C. 7	- - -	- - -	2 10 0¾	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 19 0	
Chinley - - - B.S.	*40 0 0	1835								
Clay Cross Iron Works School - 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	87 0 0	- - -	158 10 0	- - -	- - -	52 2 0	
Clay Cross, St. Bartholomew's - - - Par. 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	57 10 0	- - -	35 0 0	- - -	- - -	23 12 0	
Clifton - - - Ch. of E. 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 0 0	
Codnor, Girls' and Infants' - N.S. 7	540 0 0	1860	- - -	17 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 5 0	
Codnor and Loscoe, Boys - N.S. 8	67 0 0	1842	9 0 7¼	70 16 8	- - -	65 10 0	- - -	- - -	29 2 0	
" " - - "	52 0 0	1856								
" " - - "	121 0 0	1860								
Crich - - - - N.S. 8	250 0 0	1848	6 14 0	64 5 0	- - -	27 7 6	- - -	- - -	27 19 0	
" - - - - "	34 8 10	1859								
Derby - - - - B.S. 11	450 0 0	1844	21 17 10½	253 0 0	- - -	1,495 6 8	- - -	- - -	110 4 0	
" - - - - "	55 0 0	1856								
Derby, All Saints' - - N.S. 8	*160 0 0	1837	20 0 8	238 14 2	- - -	415 5 0	- - -	1 3 4	115 0 0	
" " - - "	10 14 6	1848								
" " - - "	311 0 0	1852								
" " - - "	9 0 0	1857								
Derby (Canal Street) - Wes. 11	- - -	- - -	9 15 10¾	56 13 4	44 11 8	63 0 0	- - -	- - -	24 16 2	
Derby, Ch. Ch. - - N.S. 9	250 0 0	1852	11 19 3¼	141 15 10	- - -	552 11 8	- - -	- - -	99 12 0	
" " - - "	3 12 6	1857								
" " - - "	6 15 0	1858								
Derby (Curzon Street) - N.S. 8	355 0 0	1842	29 9 11	333 0 10	17 10 0	1,811 8 4	16 15 0	- - -	115 13 0	
" " - - "	40 0 0	1845								
" " - - "	12 0 0	1846								
" " - - "	2 10 0	1847								
" " - - "	20 0 0	1849								
" " - - "	13 6 8	1850								
" " - - "	7 0 0	1851								
" " - - "	8 19 0	1853								
Derby, Diocesan Board -	- - -	- - -	12 4 11							
Derby, Holy Trinity - - N.S. 8	250 0 0	1841	39 11 1½	222 10 0	150 0 0	3,834 18 4	- - -	- - -	282 5 0	
" " - - "	306 0 0	1851								
" " - - "	70 0 0	1853								
Derby, King Street, - - Wes. 11	- - -	- - -	11 17 7¾	155 5 0	- - -	338 16 8	- - -	- - -	74 3 0	
Derby, Practising School - - 10	277 0 0	1855	4 3 4½	81 15 0	- - -	105 5 0	- - -	- - -	16 5 0	
Derby Ragged School - - 5	372 0 9	1859	3 10 9¾	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	34 1 1
Derby, St. Alkmund's - N.S. 8	211 0 0	1853	18 6 1	155 4 2	- - -	548 11 8	- - -	- - -	104 14 0	

Derby, St. Joseph's	R.C.	9	- - -	- - -	7 14 8	- - -	- - -	276 0 0				
Derby, St. Mary's	R.C.	7	- - -	- - -	14 11 9¾	136 11 8	- - -	241 5 0	18 0 0	- - -	118 11 0	
Derby, St. Michael's	N.S.	8	- - -	- - -	3 9 3	72 11 8	- - -	142 10 8	- - -	- - -	27 4 0	
Derby, St. Paul's	N.S.	7	234 15 0	1852	5 12 3	157 3 4	- - -	200 18 4	- - -	- - -	103 7 0	
Derby, St. Peter's (Bag Lane), Infants	N.S.	7	*85 0 0	1840	1 12 5½	- - -	- - -	118 10 0				
Derby, St. Peter's (Devonshire Street), Girls	N.S.	8	*125 0 0	1839	4 13 6½	78 0 0	- - -	106 18 4	- - -	- - -	48 6 0	
"	"		15 13 4	1859								
Derby, St. Peter's (Siddal's Lane), Infants	N.S.		*160 0 0a	1834	2 13 5							
Derby, St. Peter's (Traffic Street),	N.S.	8	124 0 0b	1847	9 3 4¼	42 10 0	- - -	347 5 0	- - -	- - -	27 16 0	
" "	"		8 0 0	1860								
Dore	N.S.		20 0 0	1846	1 14 1¾							
Doveridge	N.S.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	50 6 8	- - -	201 0 10	- - -	- - -	33 7 0	
Draycott and Wilne	Par.	7	386 0 0	1854	6 13 9	100 5 0	- - -	90 10 0	- - -	- - -	84 15 0	
Duffield, Endowed	N.S.	7	21 0 0	1855	6 1 5¾	113 0 0	- - -	139 10 0	- - -	- - -	67 16 0	
Eaton, Little	N.S.	8	50 0 0	1842	9 1 10½	182 1 8	- - -	370 4 2	9 13 7	5 8 4	127 10 0	
" "	"		15 0 0	1849								
" "	"		20 0 0	1849								
Eaton, Long	N.S.	9	- - -	- - -	4 2 6½	8 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 16 0	
Edale	N.S.		- - -	- - -	1 2 10	10 0 0						
Edensor	N.S.	8	- - -	- - -	2 16 10	125 16 8	- - -	227 10 0				
Eyam	N.S.		- - -	- - -	1 1 4¼							
Glossop	B.S.		*225 0 0c	1836								
Glossop (Duke of Norfolk's)	B.S.	4	31 11 3	1859	10 4 9¾	66 10 0	17 10 0	298 15 0	10 0 0	- - -	101 1 0	
Glossop, Dinting Vale, Printworks School		11	- - -	- - -	4 2 10¼	20 16 8	- - -	42 18 4	- - -	- - -	5 9 8	
Grassmoor, Hasland School		8	- - -	- - -	- - -	29 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 5 0	
Hadfield	Wes.	11	- - -	- - -	7 14 8½	95 16 8	- - -	152 3 4	- - -	- - -	76 9 0	
Hardwick	N.S.	10	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 2 0	
Hassop and Calver	R.C.	7	- - -	- - -	2 10 0½	35 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 1 8	
Hathersage	Ch. of E.	7	304 0 0	1859	6 8 9¾	7 10 0	- - -	131 13 4	- - -	- - -	21 19 0	
Hathersage	Wes.	12	- - -	- - -	1 3 10	12 0 0						
Hayfield	N.S.		*116 0 0	1839								
Hazlewood	N.S.	9	69 0 0	1846	1 1 2¾	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 8 0	
Heage	N.S.	10	68 0 0	1841	2 1 8½	19 10 0	- - -	17 10 0	- - -	- - -	7 0 0	
"	"		1 16 4	1846								
"	"		70 2 5	1859								
Heanor	N.S.	10	220 0 0	1848	9 11 11¼	155 5 0	- - -	346 5 0	- - -	- - -	67 9 0	
"	"		40 8 0	1856								
Horsley, Endowed	N.S.	7	24 13 4	1849	3 6 1¼	27 0 0	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	17 10 0	
"	"		10 7 0	1857								
Hulland	N.S.	9	- - -	- - -	1 17 8½	25 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 16 0	
Ilkeston	B.S.	12	200 0 0	1846	6 10 10	57 10 0	- - -	457 0 0	- - -	- - -	88 15 0	
"	"		86 0 0	1860								
Ilkeston	N.S.	8	4 3 0	1847	7 17 0¾	221 5 10	- - -	601 9 2	- - -	2 0 0	100 11 0	
"	"		131 5 0	1857								

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a For Siddal's Lane and Traffic Street School.

b For repairing Bag Lane, Siddal's Lane, Devonshire Street, and Traffic Street Schools.

c School pulled down, and part of proceeds of sale of material, with interest (165*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*), repaid to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
DERBYSHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ironville - - - N.S.	490 0 0	1852	8 0 0½	281 1 8	- - -	717 13 4	- - -	- - -	222 12 0	
Kniveton - - - N.S.	53 0 0	1849								
Langley (Kirk) - - N.S.	40 0 0	1845								
" - - - "	5 9 10	1847								
Lea, Public School - - " - 11	512 5 0	1860	- - -	27 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 12 0	
Littleover - - - N.S.	70 0 0	1845								
Longford - - - Par. 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	135 10 0	- - -	10 0 0	- - -	- - -	39 11 0	
Lullington - - Ch. of E. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 11 0	
Matlock Bath - - N.S. 7	205 0 0	1854	5 0 0	37 10 0	- - -	65 0 0	- - -	- - -	72 16 0	
Measham - - - N.S. 5	*20 0 0	1837	10 8 6½	197 0 0	- - -	643 6 8	- - -	- - -	63 12 0	
" - - - "	60 0 0	1847								
" - - - "	28 0 0	1851								
" - - - "	57 6 6	1855								
Melbourne - - - N.S. 8	54 0 0	1858	8 0 3½	187 0 0	- - -	300 16 8	- - -	- - -	101 17 0	
Mickleover - - - Ch.S.	- - -	- - -	1 0 8¼							
Middleton - - - N.S. 9	75 0 0	1846	- - -	- - -	*a*13 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 19 0	
" - - - "	20 16 0	1859								
Middleton (Stoney) - N.S. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	89 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	31 19 0	
Milford - - - B.S. 12	- - -	- - -	44 10 9¾	161 5 0	218 6 8	1,129 3 4	- - -	- - -	204 17 0	
Monyash - - - N.S. 8	- - -	- - -	1 0 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 13 0	
Morley - - - N.S.	17 1 9	1850	1 13 4							
Newhall - - - N.S. 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	- - -	26 13 4				
Newmills - - - N.S. 8	300 0 0	1846	3 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 10 0	
Newmills - - - Wes. 4	- - -	- - -	3 13 4½	48 15 0	- - -	2 10 0	- - -	- - -	20 2 0	
Newton-Solney - - S. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*a*13 6 8					
Normanton (South) - N.S.	*64 0 0	1839								
Normanton - Ch. of E. 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	*a*11 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 10 0	
Norton, Greenhill - - N.S. 7	46 0 0	1844	2 8 8½	3 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 8 0	
Ockbrooke - - - N.S. 8	200 0 0	1850	5 1 8½	23 15 0	- - -	307 10 10	- - -	- - -	29 13 0	
" - - - "	11 0 0	1855								
" - - - "	16 10 0	1858								
Osmaston - - - N.S. 7	- - -	- - -	8 0 0¼	116 15 0	- - -	438 5 0	- - -	- - -	3 10 0	
Parwich - - - N.S. 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 17 0	
Pentrich - - - N.S. 7	- - -	- - -	1 13 4							
Pleasley Works - - B.S. 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 10 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	27 12 0	
Ravenstone - - N.S. 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	
Riddings - - - N.S. 8	345 0 0	1845	10 15 1	160 16 8	- - -	226 3 4	- - -	- - -	62 6 0	
Ridgeway - - - N.S. 9	*80 0 0	1837	1 10 0½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 5 0	

Ripley	Wes. 12	- - -	- - -	4 3 4	- - -	- - -	32 10 0				
Ripley, Boys, Girls, and Infants	N.S.	800 0 0	1856	3 16 9½	} *b*241 0 0	- - -	397 0 0	- - -	- - -	59 11 0	
" "	"	200 0 0	1857	- - -	} *g* 65 16 8	- - -	150 10 0	- - -	- - -	61 0 0	
Sawley	N.S. 10	415 0 0	1860	5 0 0¼	15 2 6	- - -	29 0 0	- - -	- - -	15 14 0	
Scropton	N.S. 10	80 0 0	1853	2 0 9	86 5 0	- - -	75 0 0	- - -	- - -	21 3 0	
Shardlow	Par. 7	- - -	- - -	3 9 6¼	103 5 0	- - -	226 12 6	- - -	- - -	42 9 0	
Shipley and Cotmanhay	N.S. 7	436 10 0	1860	3 17 5	29 0 0	- - -	30 0 0	- - -	- - -	15 5 6	
Shirebrook	N.S.	83 5 0	1852								
Shirland	N.S. 8	133 10 0	1851	2 3 4	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	35 0 0	
Shirley	N.S. 10	62 0 0	1845	2 2 0¾	74 5 0	- - -	151 5 0	- - -	- - -	41 2 0	
"	"	8 14 8	1846	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -		
"	"	26 6 8	1856								
Smalley	N.S. 8	35 0 0	1848	4 3 7¼	229 11 8	- - -	326 10 0	- - -	- - -	19 8 0	
"	"	153 0 0	1848								
"	"	10 0 0	1858								
"	"	4 5 0	1858								
Spink Hill, Mount St. Mary's	R.C. 7	- - -	- - -	5 17 2½	114 13 4	- - -	194 15 0	- - -	- - -	85 19 0	
Spondon	N.S. 8	183 0 0	1840	- - -	68 6 8	- - -	113 6 8	- - -	- - -	29 3 0	
Stanton-by-Dale Abbey	N.S. 8	263 0 0	1854	1 17 7½	24 13 4	*a*13 6 8	68 6 8	- - -	- - -	44 2 0	
"	"	12 0 0	1858								
Stapenhill	N.S. 7	- - -	- - -	4 10 10¼	83 8 4	- - -	85 0 0	- - -	- - -	19 17 0	
Staveley	N.S. 7	200 0 0	1844	- - -	13 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 8 0	
Staveley Works School	7	- - -	- - -	6 6 0	122 5 0	- - -	144 10 0	- - -	5 0 0	64 17 0	
Sudbury (Lady Vernon's)	N.S. 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	264 10 0	- - -	474 15 0				
Swadlincote	Ch. of E. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 13 4						
Tansley	N.S. 9	60 0 0	1842	1 6 0½	25 0 0	- - -	23 15 0	- - -	- - -	47 5 0	
"	"	1 2 4	1847								
"	"	60 0 0	1849								
"	"	43 14 6	1858								
Tibshelf	N.S. 7	- - -	- - -	1 16 11	50 17 6	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	19 8 0	
Tideswell	N.S.	255 0 0	1847								
"	"	50 0 0	1850								
Turnditch	N.S.	75 0 0	1847								
Wessington	N.S.	13 0 0	1859								
"	"	16 14 6	1859								
Whitfield	N.S. 8	300 0 0	1848	8 4 7¼	31 5 0	- - -	63 0 0	- - -	- - -	39 17 0	
Whittington, Endowed	Par.	144 0 0	1849	3 13 7¼							
Whitwell	Ch. of E. 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	35 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 8 0	
Wirksworth	N.S. 9	234 0 0	1852	14 7 8	78 0 0	- - -	166 10 0	- - -	- - -	75 11 0	
"	"	56 0 0	1859								
Yeaveley	N.S. 10	26 10 0	1842	- - -	- - -	*a*15 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 0 0	
"	"	32 0 0	1847								
DEVONSHIRE.											
Appledore	N.S. 6	130 0 0	1844	2 0 0¼	60 0 0	- - -	594 1 8	- - -	- - -	46 0 0	
"	"	2 0 0	1846								
"	"	6 6 8	1852								

a Probationer.

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
DEVONSHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ashburton, Infants - - N.S.	*38 0 0	1838								
Ashford - - Ch. of E.	75 4 0	1858								
Ashton - - - N.S.	*37 0 0	1839	1 0 0							
Aveton-Gifford - - N.S. 11	463 4 0	1858	5 16 8½	54 3 4	- - -	50 8 4	- - -	- - -	14 14 0	
Awliscombe - - - N.S. 4	*36 0 0	1840	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 10 0	
Axminster - - - N.S. 4	158 0 0	1850	7 2 4¼	120 10 0	- - -	803 15 0	- - -	- - -	170 13 0	
Axmouth - - - N.S. 4	8 11 4	1853	3 16 11¾	123 15 0	- - -	137 10 0	- - -	- - -	50 19 0	
,, - - - ,,	10 10 0	1856								
Barnstaple - - - N.S. 2	*100 0 0	1835	- - -	62 15 0	- - -	333 16 8	- - -	- - -	40 17 0	
Barnstaple - - - Wes. 11	499 0 0	1859	20 12 6¾	179 7 6	46 13 4	396 10 0	- - -	- - -	102 2 0	
Barnstaple, Blue Coat Boys, Endowed - - - - 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	- - -	273 3 4				
Barnstaple, Holy Trinity - N.S. 6	345 0 0	1849	7 0 0	47 10 0	- - -	135 18 4	- - -	- - -	12 0 0	
Beaworthy - - - N.S.	*25 0 0	1834								
Berryn Arbor - - - N.S. 5	126 0 0	1848	1 4 2	3 6 8	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	36 9 0	
Bickington - - Ch. of E. 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	a33 6 8	15 0 0				
Bickleigh - - - N.S.	55 0 0	1842								
,, - - - ,,	4 13 4	1853								
Bideford - - - B.S. 12	*240 0 0	1837	16 18 8½	214 12 6	64 3 4	938 13 4	- - -	- - -	54 3 0	
,, - - - ,,	86 1 7	1856								
Bideford, Longbridge - N.S. 5	125 0 0	1849	3 5 9¾	163 6 8	- - -	879 3 4	- - -	- - -	72 15 0	
Blackawton - - - N.S.	*37 0 0	1836								
Bovey North - - N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 14 2	
Bovey Tracey - - - N.S. 4	*87 0 0	1835	2 13 11	6 5 0	- - -	43 15 0	- - -	- - -	12 13 0	
Bradninch - - - N.S. 3	*99 0 0	1838	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	- - -	- - -	24 19 0	
,, - - - ,,	25 0 0	1850								
,, - - - ,,	27 18 0	1855								
Bramford Speke, Village School 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 12 6	
Brampford Wood, Reformatory - - - - 3	- - -	- - -	0 19 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	217 5 11 R
Bratton Clovelly - - N.S.	*65 0 0	1838	1 6 4							
Bratton Fleming - - N.S. 6	65 0 0	1841	1 18 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 3 0	
,, ,, - - ,,	10 6 0	1859								
Brixham, Endowed - Ch.S. 4	50 0 0	1854	5 12 2½	57 7 6	- - -	419 3 4	- - -	- - -	33 8 0	
Brixham, Girls' School - - 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	- - -	64 5 0	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	
Brixham, Infant School - - 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	148 11 8	- - -	- - -	36 12 0	
Brixham - - - B.S. 11	- - -	- - -	2 0 3	42 10 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	28 4 0	
Broadclyst - - - N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	64 15 0	- - -	18 15 0	- - -	- - -	20 14 0	

Buckfastleigh	N.S.	11	189 0 0	1842	2 12 4¾	51 16 8	- - -	44 0 0	- - -	- - -	34 2 8	
Buckfastleigh	B.S.		*170 0 0	1835								
Buckland, Egg	N.S.		133 0 0	1848								
Buckland Monachorum	Ch.S.		150 0 0	1859								
Buckland, West	N.S.	6	70 0 0	1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 19 0	
„ „	„		[illegible]0 0 0	1847								
„ „	„		20 0 0	1854								
Budeaux, St.	N.S.		*40 0 0	1837								
Burrington	N.S.	6	332 0 0	1857	- - -	8 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 11 0	
Butterleigh	N.S.		26 0 0	1844								
Cadeleigh	N.S.		40 0 0	1842								
Castle Hill	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	3 15 10	81 5 0	- - -	183 6 8	- - -	- - -	82 4 0	2 [illegible] 0
Chagford	Par.	3	- - -	- - -	3 9 3¼	92 16 8	- - -	160 1 8	- - -	- - -	61 10 10	
Charles	Ch. of E.		80 0 0	1860								
Cheriton, Bishop	N.S.		*25 0 0	1838								
Chevithorne	Ch. of E.	4	250 0 0	1857	- - -	43 15 0	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	23 7 0	
Chittlehampton	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	3 4 10¼	- - -	- - -	152 10 0	- - -	- - -	32 15 0	
Chudleigh	N.S.	11	799 16 0	1858	6 19 0½	30 6 8	- - -	76 0 0	- - -	- - -	39 1 0	
Chumleigh	B.S.		*50 0 0	1836								
Colebrooke	N.S.		*140 0 0	1835								
Coleridge	N.S.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	*a* 3 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 1 0	
Collumpton	N.S.	4	21 0 0	1853	6 16 6¼	68 15 0	- - -	101 16 8	- - -	- - -	46 5 0	
Colyton Sunday School	- -		*92 0 0	1836								
Colyton Rawleigh	N.S.		60 0 0	1841								
Combmartin	N.S.	5	104 15 6	1854	4 12 11¾	62 10 0	- - -	255 1 8	- - -	- - -	55 15 0	
Cornwood	N.S.		315 0 0	1860								
Countess Wear	N.S.	4	100 0 0	1854	1 12 10½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 16 0	
Culmstock	N.S.	3	*70 0 0	1840	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 17 0	
Dartmoor Prison	N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	6 13 4¾	63 5 0	40 0 0	76 0 0	- - -	- - -	47 15 0	
Dartmouth, St. Petrox	N.S.	11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 2 0	
Dawlish	N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 13 4	- - -	386 13 4	- - -	- - -	100 12 0	
Devon and Exeter, Central	N.S.	3	1,395 0 0	1858	24 10 2¼	327 16 8	- - -	1,367 10 0	- - -	- - -	96 9 0	
Devon and Exeter Church Teachers Association	- -		- -	- - -	4 10 10½							
Devonport, Royal Naval and Military Free School	-	12	653 0 0	1849	28 4 11¾	173 16 8	- - -	1,674 6 8	- - -	- - -	[illegible]50 10 0	
„ „	- -		250 0 0	1854								
„ „	- -		35 0 0	1857								
„ „	- -		40 0 0	1858								
Devonport, St. James'	N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	15 8 6	158 18 4	- - -	517 8 4	- - -	- - -	74 19 0	
Devonport, St. Mary's	N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	87 15 4	6 5 0	234 0 0	- - -	- - -	52 19 0	
Devonport, St. Stephen's	N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	8 15 10¾	239 16 8	- - -	785 0 0	- - -	4 0 0	124 3 0	
Devonport, St. Joseph's	R.C.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 0 0	
Dittisham	N.S.	4	75 0 0	1844	3 9 5	80 10 0	- - -	115 12 6	- - -	- - -	37 13 0	
„	„		17 10 0	1847								
Dolton, Boys	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 6 0	
Down, West	N.S.		50 0 0	1842								
Drewsteignton	N.S.	5	- - -	- - -	4 7 3¾	- - -	- - -	91 13 4				
Dunsford	N.S.	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 5 0	- - -	1 5 0	- - -	- - -	5 1 0	

a Probationer.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
DEVONSHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Elmore - - - B.S. 12	- - -	- - -	7 14 2	54 3 4	28 6 8	859 5 10	- - -	- - -	54 15 0	
Ermington - - - N.S. 4	69 10 0	1841	1 8 0½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	29 0 0	
„ - - - „	75 0 0	1848								
Exbourne - - - N.S.	*60 0 0	1840								
Exeter - - - N.S. 3	- - -	- - -	17 4 9	75 0 0	- - -	1,414 15 0	- - -	- - -	115 10 0	
Exeter - - - B.S.	*150 0 0	1837								
Exeter, Episcopal Charity Sch. 3	- - -	- - -	13 9 1½	321 12 6	- - -	1,407 3 4				
Exeter, Mint Lane - - Wes. 12	300 0 0	1848	19 19 7½	287 6 8	32 1 8	1,328 1 3	- - -	15 0 0	107 10 0	
„ „ - - „	35 0 0	1854								
Exeter, St. James' - - N.S. 3	200 0 0	1845	4 19 6½	165 9 2	- - -	472 15 0	- - -	- - -	54 9 0	
„ „ - - „	3 2 0	1847								
„ „ - - „	13 16 0	1853								
„ „ - - „	8 0 0	1854								
Exeter, St. Sidwell's - - N.S. 4	467 0 0	1854	14 19 10½	151 18 4	- - -	430 6 8	- - -	- - -	92 1 0	
„ „ - - „	33 0 0	1856								
Exeter, St. Thomas' - - N.S. 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	4 16 8	- - -	4 0 0	7 9 0	
Exeter, St. Thomas' - - P.U. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	141 13 4				
Exeter, City Workhouse School 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	141 13 4				
Exminster - - - N.S.	354 0 0	1859								
Exmouth - - - N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	- - -	462 3 4				
„ - - - „	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*a*8 6 8					
Exwick - - - N.S.	255 0 0	1860								
Furrough Cross - - Sch. 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 0	
Gulworthy (Duke of Bedford's Sch.) - - - - 4	- - -	- - -	3 19 11	38 15 0	- - -	18 15 0	- - -	- - -	39 14 0	
Halberton - - - N.S. 4	100 0 0	1845	7 1 2	63 15 0	- - -	489 8 4	- - -	- - -	113 16 0	
„ - - - „	9 18 0	1852								
„ - - - „	40 0 0	1854								
„ - - - „	156 0 0	1856								
Hampton, High - - N.S.	*35 0 0	1835								
Harberton Ford - - N.S.	137 0 0	1850	2 8 0¾							
Hatherleigh - - - N.S.	*112 0 0	1839								
Heavitree - - - Par. 3	- - -	- - -	3 2 6¼	55 16 8	- - -	54 0 0	- - -	- - -	22 4 0	
Hollacombe - - - B.S.	*45 0 0	1836								
Holne - - - N.S. 11	5 18 3	1860	2 1 8¾	10 0 0	*b*36 13 4	31 13 4	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	
Holsworthy - - - Wes. 11	150 15 0	1852	5 13 2¼	113 0 0	- - -	229 3 4	- - -	- - -	49 18 0	
Holsworthy - - - N.S. 6	100 0 0	1847	7 3 3	63 6 8	- - -	73 15 0	- - -	- - -	43 14 0	
„ - - -	15 0 0	1855								

Honiton	B.S.	11									
Hooe, West	N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	5 9 2	48 15 0	- - -	112 15 0	- - -	- - -	40 17 0
Horrabridge, Secular School	-	11	- - -	- - -	4 8 9½	80 0 0	- - -	114 13 4	- - -	- - -	64 10 0
Huish, North	N.S.	3	63 0 0	1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 11 0
"	"		12 13 4	1857							
Iddesleigh and Dowland	N.S.		219 10 0	1860							
Ide	N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	71 13 4	- - -	35 0 0	- - -	- - -	30 15 0
Ilfracombe	N.S.	5	228 0 0	1857	9 1 8	24 5 0	- - -	662 19 2	- - -	- - -	80 0 0
Ilfracombe, St. Philip and St. James's	N.S.	5	- - -	- - -	5 2 5¾	5 0 0	- - -	5 0 0			
Ilfracombe	B.S.	11	- - -	- - -	2 9 6¾	17 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 0 0
Instow	N.S.		117 0 0	1856							
Ivybridge	Ch. of E.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 10 0	- - -	17 16 0	- - -	- - -	40 3 0
Kelly	"	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	95 0 0	- - -	- - -	29 15 0
Kenn	"	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	62 10 0	- - -	129 6 8	- - -	- - -	57 18 0
Kentisbeare	N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	1 9 5¾	17 10 0	- - -	18 15 0			
Kingsbridge and Dodbrooke	B.S.	12	103 0 0	1842	4 12 11¾	204 1 8	- - -	641 14 2	- - -	- - -	131 4 0
" "	"		100 0 0	1845					- - -	- -	
" "	"		9 10 8	1848							
" "	"		31 0 0	1854							
Kingsbridge and Dodbrooke	N.S.	11	134 0 0	1850	4 15 2½	101 1 8	- - -	230 15 10	- - -	9 18 4	67 2 7
Kingskerswell, St. Mary's	N.S.	3	280 0 0	1856	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 5 0
Lamerton	N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	2 5 0	- - -	- - -	13 15 0			
Lensden	N.S.	11	- - -	- - -	2 6 8	36 13 4	- - -	31 13 4	- - -	- - -	9 10 0
Lew Trenchard	N.S.		66 10 0	1842							
Loxhore	N.S.	5	40 0 0	1843	1 1 9½	43 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 5 0
Lympston	N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	1 2 11½	63 15 0	- - -	78 15 0	- - -	- - -	16 16 0
Lynton	N.S.		100 0 0	1843							
Mamhead and Ashcombe	N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 18 0
Manaton	Ch. of E.	4	101 0 0	1859	- - -	4 11 8					
Marwood, Endowed School	-	5	- - -	- - -	1 1 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 12 0
Marychurch, St.	N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	5 0 0½	191 13 4	- - -	381 0 0	- - -	- - -	103 8 0
Mary-Tavy, St.	N.S.	5	- - -	- - -	9 4 5½	125 10 0	- -	99 6 8	- - -	8 13 4	56 14 0
Mary-Tavy, St.	B.S.		*100 0 0	1837	2 7 6¾						
Meavy	N.S.		*25 0 0	1837							
"	"		30 0 0	1846							
Membury	N.S.		51 0 0	1842	0 4 0						
"	"		10 0 0	1848							
Merton	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 3 0
Milton Abbot (Duke of Bedford's), Boys' Free School	-	4	- - -	- - -	3 5 2	304 6 8	- - -	386 0 10			
Milton Abbot, Girls School	N.S.	4	60 0 0	1848	1 5 2	- - -	- - -	195 0 0	- - -	- - -	31 2 0
Modbury	N.S.		*100 0 0	1836	1 11 9						
"	"		77 0 0	1854							
Molton, North	N.S.	5	- - -	- - -	3 12 7¼	65 0 0	- - -	37 10 0	- - -	- - -	32 1 0
Molton, South	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	6 4 0	170 1 8	- - -	309 10 0	- - -	- - -	31 8 0
Molton, South, Infants School	-	12	- - -	- - -	7 0 0½	55 16 8	- - -	335 18 4	- - -	- - -	105 15 0
Molton, South	Wes.	12	- - -	- - -	3 17 4½	188 10 0	- - -	224 10 0	- - -	- - -	38 4 0
Morchard, Bishop's	Ch. of E.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	86 1 8	- - -	145 6 8	- - -	- - -	58 18 0
Northam	N.S.	6	*90 0 0	1836	2 2 3	37 11 8	- - -	448 15 0	- - -	- - -	73 15 0

a Retiring pension.

b Probationer.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.			Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruct on in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
			Amount.	Date of Payment.								
DEVONSHIRE—*cont.*			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Nos-Mayo	N.S.		100 0 0	1844	1 4 0¼							
,,	,,		11 0 0	1849								
Nympton, Bishop's	N.S.		50 0 0	1842								
Offwell	N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	1 4 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 16 0	
Okehampton	N.S.	6	*82 0 0	1837	3 3 4½	80 8 4	- - -	28 15 0	- - -	- - -	57 19 0	
,,	,,		44 0 0	1855								
Ottery St. Mary's	N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	1 16 7	- - -	- - -	17 10 0	- - -	- - -	17 14 0	
Paignton	N.S.	5	84 0 0	1846	2 15 2¾	- - -	- - -	185 6 8	- - -	- - -	56 16 0	
,,	,,		5 10 0	1854								
Parkham	N.S.		35 0 0	1859	1 17 10¼							
Peter Tairy Village School			128 0 0	1860								
Petherwyn, North	N.S.		80 0 0	1845								
Pilton	N.S.	6	100 0 0	1841	- - -	- - -	- - -	76 13 4				
Plymouth (Charles Parish)	N.S.	4	600 0 0	1847	38 1 10¾	346 5 0	185 0 0	2,964 0 0	- - -	16 0 0	340 4 0	
,, ,,	,,		26 5 5	1851								
,, ,,	,,		8 6 8	1856								
,, ,,	,,		882 12 0	1857								
Plymouth, Ch. Ch.	N.S.	3	177 0 0	1850	6 7 3½	44 3 4	- - -	260 18 4	- - -	- - -	57 13 0	
,, ,,	,,		4 6 8	1857								
,, ,,	,,		4 0 0	1858								
Plymouth, Free	B.S.	12	11 13 8	1848	25 1 5¼	136 8 4	77 10 0	4,095 3 10	- - -	- - -	301 9 0	
,, ,,	,,		95 15 0	1849	- - -	*a*40 0 0						
,, ,,	,,		300 0 0	1851								
,, ,,	,,		80 13 4	1854								
,, ,,	,,		14 0 0	1855								
Plymouth, Holy Trinity	N.S.	4	270 0 0	1855	12 14 10¼	145 17 6	- - -	458 11 8	- - -	- - -	93 10 0	
,, ,,	,,		232 11 6	1859								
Plymouth, St. Andrew's Chapel	N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	4 3 9	77 15 0	- - -	289 3 4	- - -	- - -	30 0 0	
Plymouth, St. James	Ch. E.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 15 0	- - -	7 5 0	- - -	- - -	3 9 9	
Plymouth, St. Peter's	N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	2 3 5½	12 10 0	- - -	22 5 0	- - -	- - -	38 2 0	
Plymouth, The Grey School		4	- - -	- - -	7 0 9	126 16 8	- - -	93 6 8				
Plympton, St. Mary's, Ridgway District	N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	2 17 6	113 13 4	- - -	531 18 4	- - -	- - -	99 16 0	
Plymstock	N.S.	4	55 12 0	1857	3 13 5	50 10 0	- - -	161 5 0	- - -	- - -	16 10 0	
Raddon Chapel	N.S.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	69 10 0	- - -	37 10 0	- - -	- - -	13 4 0	
Rose Ash	N.S.		65 0 0	1847								

Sampford Peverell	N.S.		100 0 0	1850				[illegible]	- - -	- - -	[illegible] 1 0
Sandford	N.S.	3	- - -	-	- - -	115 0 0	- - -	228 15 0	- - -	- - -	22 19 0
Shebbeare	N.S.		*30 0 0	1836							
Sidmouth, All Saints'	N.S.	4	161 0 0	1849	4 5 11½	19 10 0	- - -	22 5 0	- - -	- - -	41 12 0
Sidmouth	Par.	3	- - -	-	- - -	10 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 8 4
Silverton	N.S.		111 0 0	1848							
Stoke Gabriel	N.S.		50 0 0	1843	1 1 7¾						
” ”	”		4 10 0	1853							
” ”	”		17 0 0	1857							
Stoke Damerel	B.S.	12	*90 0 0	1836	12 17 7	96 13 4	- - -	456 0 0	- - -	- - -	84 11 0
Stokenham	N.S.	4	272 0 0	1858	4 3 4½	58 15 0	- - -	89 3 4	- - -	- - -	46 2 4
Stonehouse	Wes.	12	- - -	-	- - -	43 0 0	- - -	197 5 0			
Stonehouse, East	N.S.	3	17 6 8	1852	17 15 5¾	209 15 0	- - -	688 8 4	- - -	- - -	81 13 0
” ”	”		7 5 0	1856							
Stonehouse, St. Mary's	R.C.	6	- - -	-	5 15 2	45 16 8	- - -	142 1 8	- - -	- - -	72 5 0
Tavistock	B.S.	12	- - -	-	16 10 9¾	210 5 0	25 0 0	1,116 10 0	- - -	- - -	158 16 0
Tavistock	N.S.	4	415 0 0	1847	26 11 9	236 5 0	15 0 0	1,261 14 2	- - -	- - -	114 14 0
Tawton, Bishop's	N.S.		66 10 0	1843							
Tawton, North	Ch. of E.		195 0 0	1858							
Teignmouth	B.S.	11	- - -	-	- - -	19 5 0	- - -	29 0 0	- - -	- - -	12 19 0
Teignmouth, East and West	Par.	3	- - -	-	6 0 5	46 10 0	- - -	71 3 4	- - -	- - -	50 19 0
Teignton, Bishop's	Ch. of E.	5	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	*b* 6 13 4	76 17 6	- - -	- - -	80 15 0
Teignton, King's	N.S.	4	188 0 0	1848	2 6 8¾	15 0 0	- - -	114 9 7	- - -	- - -	16 9 0
” ”	”		3 12 6	1854							
Thorverton	N.S.	4	140 0 0	1843	1 19 10¼	95 6 8	*b* 25 0 0	114 11 8	- - -	- - -	27 15 0
Tipton, St. John's	N.S.		50 0 0	1843							
Tiverton	N.S.	4	138 0 0	1858	5 17 7¼	78 6 8	- - -	112 1 8	- - -	- - -	33 0 0
Tiverton	B.S.	12	- - -	-	22 11 0¾	202 18 4	110 0 0	2752 0 0	- - -	- - -	130 16 0
Tiverton (Bampton Street), Infants	B.S.	12	- - -	-	5 0 0½	115 6 8	- - -	512 16 8	- - -	- - -	34 17 0
Topsham	Wes.	11	- - -	-	5 17 10¼	138 0 0	- - -	169 3 4	- - -	- - -	90 12 0
Topsham, Somasters	N.S.	3	- - -	-	- - -	17 17 6	- - -	17 6 8	- - -	5 0 0	13 9 0
Tor, Yonge	N.S.	3	250 0 0	1847	14 17 4¼	109 3 4	- - -	468 13 4	- - -	- - -	96 10 0
” ”	”		36 0 0	1847							
” ”	”		15 6 5	1853							
” ”	”		47 0 0	1854							
” ”	”		47 0 0	1860							
Torrington, Black	N.S.		*40 0 0	1836							
Torrington, Great	B.S.		*150 0 0	1835							
Torquay	B.S.		- - -	-	12 8 10½						
Torquay, Abbey Road, Public Sch.		11	- - -	-	- - -	22 10 0	- - -	14 3 4	- - -	- - -	5 16 0
Torquay	N.S.	4	100 0 0	1860	6 14 6½	162 10 0	- - -	1037 8 4	- - -	- - -	109 0 0
Torquay, Holy Trinity	N.S.	3	- - -	-	4 17 6½	8 15 0	- - -	6 5 0	- - -	- - -	12 3 0
Turnchapel	N.S.	4	- - -	-	- - -	44 10 0	- - -	36 5 0	- - -	- - -	18 3 0
Uffculme	N.S.	4	- - -	-	- - -	47 8 4	- - -	33 15 0			
Uplowman	N.S.	3	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0
Up-Ottery	N.S.	4	125 0 0	1844	1 16 6	13 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 1 0
”	”		1 16 0	1847							

a Retiring pension.

b Probationer.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
DEVONSHIRE—*cont.*										
Upton, Boston Fields - N.S.	85 0 0	1856								
" " - - "	39 0 0	1859								
Upton Pyne - - - N.S. 3	- - -	- - -	1 19 6½	123 6 8	- - -	188 6 8	- - -	- - -	83 4 0	
Warkleigh - - - N.S.	47 10 0	1847								
Wear Gifford - - - N.S. 5	198 0 0	1860	1 8 8	3 15 0	- - -	3 15 0	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	
Whimple - - - N.S. 3	96 0 0	1850	1 0 2	37 10 0	- - -	43 6 8	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	
Willand - - - N.S.	70 0 0	1845								
Winkleigh - - - N.S.	64 0 0	1841								
Witheridge - - - N.S. 6	95 0 0	1847	2 13 2¾	23 7 6	- - -	21 5 0	- - -	- - -	27 7 0	
" - - - "	82 0 0	1847								
" - - - "	20 0 0	1859								
Withleigh - - - N.S. 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 10 0	
Withycombe Rawleigh - N.S.	49 5 10	1842	1 2 3							
Wolborough and Highweek N.S. 4	150 0 0	1844	7 6 8¾	22 10 0	- - -	240 10 0	- - -	- - -	65 19 0	
" " - "	10 0 0	1850								
" " - "	9 17 4	1857								
Woodbury (Broadmead's), Endowed School - - - 12	- - -	- - -	2 2 11	54 18 4	- - -	230 1 8	- - -	- - -	72 13 0	
Yarnscombe - - - N.S. 6	51 0 0	1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 15 0	
DORSETSHIRE.										
Allington - - - N.S.	*80 0 0	1839								
Alton Pancras - - N.S.	75 0 0	1847	2 2 3½							
" " - - "	25 0 0	1848								
Athelhampton - - B.S. 5	- - -	- - -	1 12 9¾	54 10 0	- - -	57 10 0	- - -	- - -	32 10 0	
Beaminster, Girls - - N.S. 9	- - -	- - -	2 3 9½	89 3 4	- - -	117 0 4	- - -	- - -	25 13 0	
Black Down - - - N.S.	82 0 0	1847								
Blandford, Boys - - N.S. 7	130 0 0	1847	8 12 0¼	178 5 0	- - -	672 16 8	- - -	- - -	86 12 0	
" " - - "	14 13 4	1852								
" " - - "	12 10 0	1859								
Blandford, Girls - - N.S. 7	63 0 0	1858	11 13 1	90 0 0	- - -	432 16 8	- - -	- - -	90 6 2	
Blandford - - - B.S.	150 0 0	1841								
Bradford Peverell, - Ch.S. 7	- - -	- - -	1 2 9	47 10 0	- - -	92 5 10	- - -	- - -	18 5 0	
Mixed Sch. 7		- - -	- - -	4 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 0 0	

fants), General School		10	261 0 0	1850	28 3 0½	*b*155 5 0	-	942 8 4	-	-	125 0 0	
" "			18 0 0	1853	-	*g* 87 8 4	-	663 16 8	-	-	118 12 0	53 7 4
" "			500 0 0	1855								
" "			55 15 4	1858								
Bredy (Long), and Kimpton Russell	N.S.	7	157 0 0	1856	2 0 0	48 15 0	-	-	-	-	29 1 0	
" "	"		141 0 0	1858								
Broadmayne	N.S.		48 0 0	1846								
Broadwindsor	N.S.	2	150 0 0	1844								
Buckland, Newton	Ch. of E.	2	268 0 0	1858	2 2 11	46 5 0	-	222 5 0	-	-	15 17 0	
Burton, East	N.S.		38 10 0	1843	-	44 15 10	-	26 5 0	-	-	6 2 0	
Cann, St. Rumbolt's	N.S.	11	70 0 0	1846	1 5 10	24 3 4	-	32 10 0	-	-	8 10 0	
" "	"		1 2 6	1848								
Cattistock	N.S.	7	*45 0 0	1841	1 2 6	91 3 4	-	32 10 0	-	-	20 10 0	
Cerne Abbas	N.S.	7	-	-	3 10 5¼	27 10 0	-	58 10 0	-	-	23 16 0	
Chardstock, Industrial	N.S.	3	*100 0 0	1839	5 3 0	66 10 10	-	33 11 8	-	-	16 5 0	
" "	"		150 0 0	1850								
" "	"		600 0 0	1859								
Chideock	N.S.	10	117 0 0	1849	1 6 8	-	-	-	-	-	2 4 0	
Compton, Nether and Over	N.S.	2	114 0 0	1849	2 19 3	38 6 8	-	126 5 0	-	-	27 10 0	
" " "	"		7 13 4	1853								
Corfe Castle	N.S.	7	-	-	5 4 10½	137 15 0	-	504 3 4	-	-	144 17 6	
Corfe Castle	B.S.	5	*295 0 0	1834	4 12 1	-	-	538 17 6	-	-	78 19 0	
Corfe Mullen	Lockyer's N.S.	7	195 0 0	1860	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 5 0	
Corscombe	N.S.	2	5 5 7	1850	-	10 0 0	-	73 3 4				
Cranborne	Ch. of E.	7	-	-	-	25 0 0	-	46 10 0	-	-	13 15 0	
Critchill More	Ch. of E.	7	-	-	-	40 0 0	-	15 0 0	-	-	17 10 0	
Dorchester, Boys & Girls	N.S.	10	*80 0 0	1835	13 8 10¼	148 7 6	-	1,129 0 0	-	-	136 16 0	
Dorchester, Trinity, Infant	N.S.	10	-	-	-	12 10 0	-	56 5 0	-	-	21 12 6	
Dorset, Reformatory	N.S.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155 14 6R
Edmonsham	Ch. of E.	7	150 0 0	1858	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 3 4	
Enmore Green	N.S.	12	-	-	1 4 9	62 8 4	-	207 5 10	-	-	11 0 0	
Farnham	N.S.		*35 0 0	1837								
"	"		20 0 0	1849								
Fordington, West	Par.	9	-	-	-	38 6 8	-	30 16 8	-	-	23 10 0	
Gillingham	N.S.	11	-	-	4 1 5	151 0 0	-	278 10 0	-	-	28 9 0	
Godmanstone	N.S.		75 0 0	1850								
Grange	N.S.	7	-	-	-	-	*a*30 0 0	-	-	-	1 15 0	
Halstock	N.S.	1	*47 0 0	1839	2 4 6½	-	-	-	-	-	4 6 0	
"	"		30 0 0	1845								
"	"		0 18 0	1846								
Hampreston	N.S.	7	-	-	1 3 4	10 0 0	-	14 3 4	-	-	3 15 0	
Handley	N.S.	5	-	-	1 0 11½	44 13 4	-	45 0 0	-	-	9 0 0	
Hawkchurch	N.S.		0 0	1845								
Herston, Infant	Ch. of E.	7	0 6	1856	-	-	-	-	-	-	27 12 0	
Hilton	N.S.	7	0 0	1859	3 10 10	-	-	-	-	-	1 15 0	
Hinton Martell	Ch. of E.	7	-	-	1 0 8	-	-	-	-	-	38 1 0	
Hinton, St. Mary's	N.S.		70 0 0	1840								

a Probationer.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection in due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dorsetshire—*cont.*										
Hinton (Tarrant) - - N.S. 7	- - -	- - -	1 19 2¼	35 0 0	- - -	53 6 8	- - -	- - -	45 5 0	
Holt - - - - N.S. 10	200 0 0	1844	2 4 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 6 0	
Hook - - - Ch. of E.	100 0 0	1859	1 18 3							
Ibberton - - - N.S.	*25 0 0	1835								
Iwerne Minster - - N.S.	*60 0 0	1839								
Kingston - - - N.S. 7	*40 0 0	1836	6 17 0½	127 10 0	- - -	228 13 4	- - -	- - -	74 16 0	
Kington Magna - - N.S. 11	150 0 0	1855	1 3 0½	- - -	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	49 14 10	
" " - - "	114 0 0	1858								
Langton-Herring - - N.S. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	27 10 0	- - -	22 10 0	- - -	- - -	15 5 0	
Langton-Matravers - - N.S. 7	70 0 0	1845	6 6 9½	35 0 0	- - -	199 6 8	- - -	- - -	80 17 8	
" " - - "	6 13 4	1855								
Longfleet - - - N.S. 7	- - -	- - -	3 0 9	42 10 0	- - -	50 16 8	- - -	- - -	27 15 0	
Lulworth, West - Ch. of E.	196 0 0	1860	2 10 0¼							
Lyme Regis - - - N.S.	15 0 0	1855	6 8 0¾	144 5 0	59 7 6	377 2 6	- - -	- - -	103 13 0	
" " - - - "	9 10 0	1859								
Lyme Regis - - - B.S.	*150 0 0	1837	2 17 7½	26 5 0	- - -	356 10 0	- - -	- - -	20 1 0	
" " - - - "	15 16 0	1852								
" " - - - "	7 0 0	1854								
Lytchet Minster - - N.S. 7	*43 0 0	1839	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 12 0	
" " - - "	3 12 0	1846								
Maiden Newton and Frome Vauchurch - - N.S. 7	66 0 0	1842	7 5 10	143 6 8	- - -	311 10 0	- - -	- - -	84 19 9	
Marshwood - - - N.S. 2	51 0 0	1843	1 2 9½	- - -	- - -	31 9 2	- - -	- - -	9 9 0	
" - - - "	6 0 0	1845								
Melplaish - - - N.S.	105 0 0	1850								
Milton Abbas - - N.S. 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 0 0						
Milton Abbas - - B.S. 6	- - -	- - -	5 6 4¼	6 5 0	- - -	14 11 8	- - -	- - -	9 14 0	
Monkton Wyld - Ch. of E. 3	- - -	- - -	1 8 4¾	30 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 18 0	
Morecombe Lake - - N.S.	81 0 0	1847								
Netherbury - - - N.S. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 5 0	
Okeford, Child - - N.S. 9	80 0 0	1847	1 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 8 0	
Osmington - - - N.S. 9	*45 0 0	1837	1 13 4½	64 8 4	- - -	192 5 10	- - -	- - -	21 12 6	
" - - - "	12 10 0	1852								
" - - - "	6 11 0	1858								
Parkstone - - Ch. of E. 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*a*10 0 0	3 15 0	- - -	- - -	1 15 0	
Piddletrenthide - - N.S. 7	- - -	- - -	1 9 10½	71 5 0	- - -	133 15 0	- - -	- - -	17 5 0	
N.S. 7	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	35 0 0	- - -	102 10 0	- - -	- - -	33 2 0	

Poole - - -	N.S.	7	150 0 0	1855	6 6 11½	86 13 4	- - -	167 7 6	- - -	1 0 0	49 5 0	
" - - -	"		46 0 0	1857								
Portland, St. John's - -	N.S.	7	40 0 0	1843	8 6 8¾	114 0 0	- - -	163 5 0	- - -	- - -	85 0 0	
" " - -	"		468 0 0	1858								
Portland, Grove School -	"		(b) - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 1 0	
Portland, Prison Officers' School - - - -		6	- - -	- - -	7 17 4½	116 1 8	8 6 8	185 10 0	- - -	3 13 4	72 5 0	
" " " -			- - -	- - -	d6 13 4							
Portland, St. George's Parish School - - - -		6	468 0 0	1858	5 5 10½	26 5 0	- - -	209 11 8	- - -	- - -	50 18 0	
Portland - -	Wes.	6	269 0 0	1858	6 15 11½	50 0 0	- - -	75 1 8	- - -	6 13 4	36 18 0	
Powerstock - -	N.S.	10	- - -	- - -	1 4 2¾	26 5 0	- - -	149 0 0	- - -	- - -	41 4 0	
Preston - -	N.S.	9	- - -	- - -	1 4 2¼	86 5 0	- - -	129 3 4	- - -	- - -	4 10 0	
Puddletown - -	Ch. of E.		- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 5 0	
Puncknoll - -	N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 0 0	
Rampisham - -	N.S.	7	105 0 0	1846	0 9 [illegible]	56 10 0	- - -	215 8 4	- - -	- - -	16 2 4	
" - - -	"		10 10 8	1858								
Shaftesbury - -	B.S.		*100 0 0	1840								
Shaftesbury, Holy Trinity	N.S.	11	103 0 0	1843	7 19 1	213 13 4	- - -	720 13 6	- - -	- - -	46 5 0	
" " -	"		13 10 0	1856								
Sherborne (Horsecastles Lane) - -	N.S.	2	1,193 0 6	1857	18 2 11¼	102 5 0	82 10 0	785 11 8	- - -	- - -	149 19 0	41 2 6
" " - -	"		15 5 0	1857								
" " - -	"		99 0 0	1859								
Sherborne-Newlands	N.S.	2	(c) - -	- - -	1 11 4	40 1 8	- - -	240 16 8	- - -	- - -	38 6 0	
Sherborne Literary Institution, Evening School - - -			- - -	- - -	3 3 7							
Sherborne (Long Street), Boys - - -	B.S.	10	- - -	- - -	5 0 10½	66 15 0	- - -	210 15 0	- - -	- - -	44 2 0	
Shillingstone - -	Ch. of E.	7	- - -	- - -	2 0 0½	a5 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 9 0	
Stalbridge - -	N.S.	11	- - -	- - -	5 11 5½	115 0 0	- - -	362 16 8	- - -	- - -	71 13 0	
Stinsford and Bockhampton	N.S.	9	85 0 0	1849	1 2 0½	18 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 14 0	
Stourpaine - -	N.S.		50 0 0	1841	1 10 0							
Stower, East - -	N.S.	11	- - -	- - -	1 11 1	46 13 4	- - -	100 0 0	- - -	- - -	6 10 0	
Stower Provost and Todbere	N.S.	12	125 0 0	1850	2 8 1¼	13 15 0	- - -	99 3 4	- - -	- - -	20 10 0	
" " " -	"		16 6 8	1855								
Sturminster Marshall	N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	2 1 10¾	19 0 0	- - -	48 10 0	- - -	- - -	3 0 0	
Sturminster, Newton	N.S.		500 0 0	1855								
Sutton-Waldron -	N.S.	11	- - -	- - -	2 9 10½	162 7 6	- - -	180 5 0	- - -	- - -	8 1 0	
Swanage - -	N.S.	7	16 4 6	1858	7 15 1½	60 15 0	a37 10 0	145 2 6	- - -	- - -	83 5 0	
Tollard Royal - -	Ch. of E.	11	- - -	- - -	2 16 4¾	- - -	- - -	110 0 0	- - -	- - -	18 10 0	
Verwood - -	N.S.	7	105 0 0	1847	- - -	45 0 0	20 0 0	268 14 0	- - -	- - -	12 16 0	
" - - -	"		2 13 6	1853								
Wareham - -	N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	13 10 11¼	205 0 0	- - -	1,193 1 8	- - -	- - -	154 8 8	
" - - -	"		- - -	- - -	d13 10 0							
Wareham - -	B.S.	5	450 0 0	1859	7 8 5¼	81 0 0	- - -	110 13 4	- - -	- - -	70 13 0	
Wareham and Purbeck	P.U.	11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 5 0				
Weymouth - -	B.S.	6	- - -	- - -	2 14 7¼	35 10 0	- - -	302 11 8	- - -	- - -	24 0 0	

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a Probationer. *b* United with Portland Prison Officers' school. *c* Now amalgamated with Sherborne (Horsecastle's Lane), N.S. *d* Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
DORSETSHIRE—*cont.*		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Weymouth, Holy Trinity - N.S.	9	330 0 0	1854	12 4 11¼	185 5 0	- - -	743 6 8	- - -	- - -	122 2 0	
„ „ - „		185 0 0	1858								
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis, St. Mary's - Ch. of E.	7	80 0 0	1854	43 13 9	181 13 4	- - -	1253, 1 8	15 0 0	4 0 0	150 0 0	
„ „ - „		190 0 0	1858								
Whitchurch Canonicorum - N.S.	1	100 0 0	1841	- - -	24 0 0	- - -	258 16 8	- - -	- - -	11 12 0	
„ „ - „		31 12 6	1849								
Wimborne Minster - - N.S.	7	200 0 0	1843	21 1 4½	258 10 0	- - -	1,198 6 8	- - -	- - -	157 15 10	
Winterbourne Whitchurch N.S.	9	*30 0 0	1835	2 7 4¾	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 19 0	
Wool - - - - N.S.		- - -	- - -	1 18 8							
Wyke Regis - - - N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	1 19 3½	98 0 0	- - -	129 10 0	- - -	- - -	49 10 0	
DURHAM.											
Auckland, Bishop, St. Ann's N.S.	5	260 0 0	1856	10 10 2½	72 13 4	- - -	429 13 4	- - -	- - -	33 15 0	
Auckland, Bishop (Bishop Barrington's School) - -	5	- - -	- - -	12 11 1¾	5 2 0	- - -	310 3 4	12 6 2	- - -	69 15 0	
Auckland, Bishop (Edward Walton's School) - - -	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 10 0	- - -	24 13 4	- - -	1 0 0	5 3 6	
Auckland, Bishop, St. Helen's - - - B.S.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 10 0	- - -	38 16 8	- - -	- - -	51 13 0	
Auckland, Bishop - - Wes.	5	583 0 0	1859	6 5 0½	26 15 0	- - -	36 5 0	- - -	3 0 0	11 15 0	
Auckland, West - - N.S.		110 0 0	1852								
Barlow, (Winlaton) - Ch. of E.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 16 0	
Barnard Castle - - N.S.	3	90 0 0	1840	18 15 4¼	185 0 0	- - -	1,385 16 8	- - -	- - -	288 3 0	
„ „ - - „		50 0 0	1849								
„ „ - - „		25 0 0	1854								
Barnard Castle, Victoria, Infants - - - B.S.	5	*100 0 0	1838	2 17 8	7 10 0	- - -	137 10 0	- - -	- - -	30 1 0	
Barnard Castle - - Wes.	5	- - -	- - -	9 17 2¾	127 15 0	- - -	295 0 0	- - -	- - -	78 10 0	
Belmont - - Ch.of E.	3	24 0 0	1853	10 1 5	80 0 0	- - -	168 13 4	- - -	- - -	69 0 0	
„ - - - „		25 0 0	1858								
Billingham - - Ch.of E.	4	103 0 0	1853	2 0 0	3 15 0					3 10 0	
Birtley - - Ch. of E.		604 0 0	1860	5 8 4							
Birtley - - - R.C.		- - -	- - -	3 16 7½							
Bishopton - - - N.S.	5	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 17 0	
Boldon, Boys - - - N.S.	6	131 0 0	1860	1 12 3½	27 15 0	- - -	6 5 0	- - -	- - -	8 8 0	

Brandon	N.S.	6	480 0 0	1860	2 8 2¼							
Brooms, St. Cuthbert's	R.C.		- - -	- - -	4 19 10	- - -						
Byers Green	N.S.	4	50 0 0	1841	2 0 2	101 5 0		363 1 8	- - -	- - -	93 12 0	
" "	"		329 0 0	1855	*a*10 0 0							
Byers Green Infant School			160 0 0	1860								
Castle Eden, Boys	N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 0 0	
Castle Eden Colliery	N.S.	4	163 10 0	1844	3 3 6	38 6 8	- - -	36 5 0	- - -	- - -	27 19 0	
" "	"		50 0 0	1847								
Castle Eden (Mrs. Burdon's)	N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	47 0	- - -	106 13 4	- - -	- - -	16 15 0	
Chester-le-Street	N.S.	3	120 0 0	1842	12 2 1½	99 13 4	- - -	398 3 4	- - -	- - -	92 16 0	
" "	"		73 10 0	1856								
" "	"		160 0 0	1860								
Collierley	N.S.	4	75 0 0	1846	5 15 9¾	112 10 0	- - -	[illegible] 5 0	- - -	- - -	38 16 0	
"	"		22 0 0	1855								
Coniscliffe	N.S.		14 8 3	1860								
Coopen-Bewley	N.S.		149 0 0	1858								
Coundon	N.S.	5	100 0 0	1842	6 18 7	99 10 0	- - -	109 3 4	- - -	10 0 0	45 7 0	
"	"		33 0 0	1857								
Crook (Pease's West)	B.S.		- - -	- - -	20 9 2½	63 15 0	- - -	292 10 0	- - -	- - -	93 7 0	
Darlington	Wes.	6	1,388 0 0	1858	13 9 7½	136 3 4	- - -	414 3 4	- - -	2 5 0	58 13 0	
Darlington Bank Top Railway	B.S.	5	540 0 0	1860	4 2 7	3 6 8	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	1 9 0	
Darlington, Blackboy Colliery	Ch. S.	5	- - -	- - -	9 10 4½	145 0 0	- - -	468 0 0	- - -	1 0 0	88 15 0	
Darlington (Bridge Street)	B.S.	6	100 0 0	1841	17 2 3	109 13 4		1,084 5 0	- - -	0 13 4	63 5 0	
" "	"		40 0 0	1854								
Darlington (Feetham's)	B.S.	5	- - -	- - -	1 16 10	- - -	- - -	123 0 0	- - -	- - -	30 0 0	
Darlington, Holy Trinity	N.S.	3	230 0 0	1846	24 3 7½	313 0 0	- - -	1,226 3 4	- - -	3 0 0	99 5 0	
" " "	"		132 10 0	1851								
" " "	"		20 0 0	1854								
" " "	"		4 4 0	1855								
" " "	"		15 0 0	1857								
" " "	"		24 12 0	1859								
Darlington (Kendrew Street)	B.S.	5	- - -	- - -	7 11 6½	62 13 4	- - -	410 5 0	- - -	- - -	29 11 0	
Darlington, St. Augustine's	R.C.	5	- - -	- - -	5 12 9	192 7 6	- - -	262 11 8	- - -	- - -	29 8 0	
Darlington, St. Cuthbert's	N.S.	7	60 0 0	1859	7 15 0	61 0 0	- - -	7[illegible] 0 0	- - -	8 13 4	36 10 0	
" " "	"		26 0 0	1860								
Darlington, St. John's	N.S.	4	903 15 0	1860		10 8 4	- - -	12 1 8	- - -	2 1 8		
Darlington (Skinnergate Street)	B.S.	6	- - -	- - -	4 17 11	153 15 0	- - -	737 11 8	- - -	- - -	79 10 0	
Deptford, St. Andrew's	N.S.	6	160 0 0	1843	5 18 5¾	173 8 0	- - -	310 13 4	- - -	- - -	64 6 10	
" "	"		30 0 0	1849								
" "	"		17 13 4	1857								
Durham	Wes.	7	- - -	- - -	5 1 0½	83 0 0	- - -	75 0 0	- - -	2 10 0	41 0 0	
Durham, Blue Coat	N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	22 19 9½	323 12 6	- - -	1,408 5 0	5 9 7	10 13 4	121 3 0	1 12 0
Durham, Male Practising School		5	835 15 0	1858	8 6 9½	33 0 0	- - -	37 3 4	- - -	3 0 0	5 8 0	
Durham Female Practising School		5	2,645 0 0	1858	- - -	20 0 0	- - -	15 0 0				

a Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
DURHAM—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Durham, St. Cuthbert's - R.C. 5	- - -	- - -	8 12 9¾	223 10 0	- - -	600 0 0	- - -	- - -	53 9 0	
Durham, St. Margaret's - Par.	644 0 0	1860								
Durham, St. Oswald's - N.S. 3	220 0 0	1845	1 18 5½	206 13 4	- - -	754 11 8	- - -	13 0 0	100 0 0	
,, ,, - ,,	185 15 0	1853								
,, ,, - ,,	25 0 0	1854								
Eaglescliffe - - - N.S. 4	*40 0 0	1839	8 5 5	147 10 0	31 5 0	342 7 6	- - -	- - -	60 11 0	
,, - - - ,,	52 0 0	1851								
,, - - - ,,	9 10 0	1855								
Easington, Charity - - Par. 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	71 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 13 0	
Easington Lane, Colliery School 7	- - -	- - -	5 6 8	15 0 0	22 18 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 0 0	
Eastgate Barrington - - S. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	(*a*)8 6 8						
Egglestone - - - N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	3 6 8	26 10 0	- - -	24 13 4	- - -	- - -	6 0 0	
Eighton Banks - - N.S. 4	- - -	- - -	3 2 0½	15 2 6	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	10 3 0	
Escomb - - Ch.ofE. 6	288 18 0	1860	5 0 0¼	7 10 0	- - -	12 1 8	- - -	- - -	6 1 8	
Escomb and Witton Park Iron Works - - N.S. 7	90 0 0	1849	11 9 8¼	84 1 8	- - -	228 6 8	- - -	- - -	58 15 6	
,, ,, - ,,	118 10 0	1858								
Etherley - - - N.S. 6	*40 0 0	1834	4 3 4½	6 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 5 0	
Ferry Hill - - - N.S.	98 0 0	1848								
Framwellgate Moor - - N.S.	50 0 0	1846	1 13 9							
Friars Goose - - - B.S. 5	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	25 0 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	10 10 0	
Gainford - - - N.S. 5	92 0 0	1858	1 18 11½	45 0 0	- - -	38 10 10	- - -	- - -	17 6 0	
Gateshead - - - N.S.	252 0 0	1842								
Gateshead - - - Wes. 7	- - -	- - -	3 11 8	19 0 0	- - -	58 10 0	- - -	- - -	9 10 0	
Gateshead, Sunday and Infants - - N.S.	*140 0 0	1837								
Gateshead, Our Lady and St. Wilfred's - - R.C.	- - -	- - -	2 13 4							
Greatham - - - N.S.	*30 0 0	1836								
,, - - - ,,	30 0 0	1847								
Greenside - - Ch. of E. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	53 12 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	56 8 0	
Grindon - - Ch. of E. 4	- - -	- - -	2 17 1¾	28 15 0	*a*2 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 4 0	
Hartlepool, Holy Trinity, District Ragged School - - -	- - -	- - -	7 5 2½							
Hartlepool, St. Bega's - R.C. 8	- - -	- - -	5 19 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	39 13 4
Hartlepool, St. Hilda's - R.C. 8	- - -	- - -	6 6 2	151 13 4	- - -	306 0 0	- - -	- -	65 7 0	
Hartlepool (West) - - N.S.	1,500 0 0	1859	15 11 8¾	9 5 0	- - -	24 10 0	- - -	1 5 0	18 3 1	
				6 5 0	*a*29 3 4	- - -	- - -	4 3 4	3 14 0	

Haughton-le-Skerne	N.S.	4	91 0 0	1859	- - -	28 15 0	a2 10 0	18 15 0	- - -	- - -	18 18 0	
Hendon, New Town	Mixed	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0						
Hendon, St. Paul's	N.S.	7	671 0 0	1856	23 1 10¼	143 18 4	8 6 8	436 5 0	- - -	- - -	94 17 0	
Hetton-le-Hole	N.S.	4	*110 0 0	1840	- - -	39 15 0	- - -	38 10 0	- - -	- - -	25 4 0	
Howorth, near Gateshead	N.S.		*58 0 0	1837								
Heworth, St. Alban's, Windy Nook	N.S.		*85 0 0	1838								
" "	"		60 0 0	1843								
Holmside	N.S.		42 0 0	1847								
"	"		30 0 0	1849								
Holy Island	N.S.		41 0 0	1841								
Houghton-le-Spring	Wes.	6	115 8 4	1852	10 4 2	36 5 0	- - -	21 5 0	- - -	- - -	31 17 0	
Houghton-le-Spring, St. Michael's	N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	19 2 5¾	287 5 0	- - -	1,069 13 4	- - -	- - -	104 13 0	
Houghton-le-Spring, St. Michael's	R.C.	8	- - -	- - -	6 15 5½	133 11 8	31 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	44 10 0	
Hunwick	N.S.	4	72 0 0	1850	3 8 2	39 17 6	a25 0 0	110 16 8	- - -	- - -	86 12 0	
"	"		32 4 0	1855								
"	"		75 8 9	1860								
Hurworth-on-Tees	Wes.	5	- - -	- - -	5 14 2¼	60 0 0	- - -	172 3 4	- - -	- - -	38 7 0	
Hylton, North	N.S.		37 10 0	1852								
Hylton, South	N.S.		*110 0 0	1837								
Jarrow Bede	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 5 0						
Lamesley	N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	7 3 9¾	220 4 2	- - -	405 0 0	- - -	- - -	99 5 0	
Langleydale	N.S.	4	162 0 0	1858	- - -	33 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 11 0	
Ludworth	N.S.	6	120 0 0	1849	2 11 7½	6 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 3 0	
Lumley	N.S.	3	61 3 4	1858	8 16 2¾	86 0 0	- - -	217 8 4	- - -	- - -	61 10 0	
Lynesack, St. John's	N.S.		152 10 0	1853								
Lynesack and Softley	B.S.		*50 0 0	1840								
Middleton-in-Teesdale	N.S.	5	*45 0 0	1841	- - -	25 0 0	a8 6 8	20 0 0	- - -	- - -	3 5 0	
Middleton-in-West-Hartlepool	N.S.	6	50 0 0	1841	1 0 4¾	6 5 0	- - -	6 5 0	- - -	- - -	5 8 8	
"	"		8 0 0	1860								
Newbottle, St. Matthew's	N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	11 3 6	210 6 8	- - -	410 6 8	- - -	- - -	91 12 0	
Newfield	N.S.		100 0 0	1841								
"	"		38 6 8	1856								
Pelton	N.S.	3	40 0 0	1848	2 18 3¼	- - -	- - -	32 10 0				
"	"		126 0 0	1851								
Roddymoor (Crook), Infants	B.S.		- - -	- - -	1 9 2							
Ryhope, Village	Ch. of E.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0						
Sacriston	N.S.		60 0 0	1845	2 13 7							
Seaham Harbour	N.S.	6	*40 0 0	1837	16 19 4	187 15 0	77 1 8	313 16 8	- - -	- - -	192 8 9	
" "	"		273 0 0	1849								
" "	"		80 0 0	1856								
Seaton Carew	N.S.	4	115 0 0	1844	5 0 3	199 5 0	- - -	268 15 0	- - -	- - -	40 19 0	
"	"		13 5 0	1854								
Seaton Colliery School	"	6	- - -	- - -	4 11 8	30 0 0	18 15 0	70 19 2	5 0 0	- - -	58 15 0	
Sedgefield	Ch. of E.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 10 0	
Sherburn	N.S.	1	- - -	- - -	- - -	33 15 0	- - -	36 5 0	- - -	- - -	31 17 0	

a Probationer,

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
Durham—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sherburn Hill - - N.S. 4	45 0 0	1845	2 17 7¾	37 13 4	- - -	81 5 0	- - -	- - -	18 15 0	
„ „ - - „	20 0 0	1850								
„ „ - - „	15 15 0	1855								
„ „ - - „	40 0 0	1858								
Shields, South, Holy Trinity N.S. 6	*200 0 0	1837	13 13 11	142 1 8	- - -	1,024 11 8	- - -	- - -	29 8 0	
Shields, South (Jarrow Chemical Works) - B.S. 5	- - -	- - -	22 12 1½	359 0 10	16 13 4	1,044 11 8	- - -	- - -	97 14 0	
Shields, South, Old Charity, or St. Hilda's - - N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	101 13 4	- - -	107 1 8	- - -	- - -	28 16 0	
Shields, South (Union) - B.S. 6	*225 0 0	1835	27 11 4½	260 0 0	10 8 4	1,315 11 8	- - -	- - -	132 10 0	
„ „ - „	280 0 0	1858								
Shields, South, St. Bede's - R.C. 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 16 8	- - -	22 10 0	- - -	- - -	11 5 0	
Shields, South, St. John's, (Saville Street) - - Sess. 5	400 0 0	1848	4 10 10¼	258 3 4	20 0 0	705 15 10	- - -	- - -	35 19 0	
„ „ - „	- - -	- - -	*a*18 4 8							
Shields, South, St. Stephen's N.S. 6	568 5 0	1853	13 14 5½	192 10 0	63 6 8	643 7 6	- - -	- - -	71 14 0	
Shildon - - - N.S.	*55 0 0	1837	1 1 3½							
„ - - - „	70 0 0	1841								
„ - - - „	45 0 0	1847								
Shildon, New - - B.S. 6	206 12 3	1857	8 6 8	46 10 0	- - -	152 11 8	- -	- - -	63 2 0	
Shincliffe - - - N.S. 3	82 0 0	1840	1 17 10¾	84 10 0	- - -	204 10 0	- - -	- - -	72 2 0	
South Church - - B.S. 6	- - -	- - -	3 15 3	28 10 0	- - -	35 8 4	- - -	- - -	18 12 0	
South Church - - N.S. 5	200 0 0	1848	4 0 0½	115 10 0	- - -	495 13 4	- - -	9 13 4	96 17 0	
„ - - - „	37 4 0	1854								
„ - - - „	36 9 0	1858								
Southwick - - - N.S. 6	*150 0 0	1837	4 15 3½	65 0 0	- - -	86 1 8	- - -	- - -	48 8 0	
„ - - - „	9 13 4	1853								
Spennymoor - - - N.S. 4	100 0 0	1840	7 11 9½	13 6 8	*b*6 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	38 13 0	
„ - - - „	13 4 0	1854								
Staindrop - - - N.S. 4	79 11 6	1855	5 3 4½	90 0 0	- - -	117 10 0	- - -	- - -	43 16 0	
Stainton (Barnard Castle) N.S. 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	75 0 0	- - -	31 13 4	- - -	- - -	64 0 0	
Stainton, Great - - N.S. 3	54 0 0	1848	1 0 0	6 5 0	- - -	23 7 6	- - -	- - -	4 13 0	
„ „ - - „	9 6 8	1855								
Stella, St. Cuthbert's, or Blaydon - - - N.S. 3	452 0 0	1854	15 15 3	216 0 0	55 0 0	692 17 6	10 0 0	1 0 0	165 10 0	
„ „ „ - - „	112 3 0	1856								
Stella „ - „ - R.C. 8	279 0 0	1856	7 1 0	109 15 0	- - -	245 0 0	- - -	- - -	63 12 0	
						584 0 0	- - -	- - -	67 4 0	

" " " - "		[illegible]	[illegible]	a6 15 4						
" " " - "		24 0 0	1857							
Stockton-on-Tees (Industrial) - - - N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	128 11 8	45 0 0	687 18 4	- - -	- - -	22 10 0
Stockton-on-Tees, St.Thomas', Central - - - N.S.	4	300 0 0	1847	11 15 2½	155 0 0	23 6 8	296 0 10	- - -	- - -	54 0 0
" " " - "		3 0 0	1857							
Sunderland - - - B.S.		30 0 0	1840							
Sunderland, The Gray School -	6	*90 0 0	1836	26 15 4¾	313 6 8	- - -	1,381 13 4	- - -	- - -	112 17 8
" " -		1,150 0 0	1857							
Sunderland, St. Mary's - R.C.	7	- - -	- - -	21 12 8½	231 16 8	- - -	1032 10 10	- - -	- - -	99 17 0
Sunderland, Nicholson Street Wes.	6	- - -	- - -	7 12 9¼	87 10 0	- - -	191 18 4	- - -	- - -	22 10 0
Sunderland, Trimdon Street Wes.	6	- - -	- - -	5 3 0¾	108 7 6	- - -	72 2 6	- - -	- - -	28 3 0
Sunderland, Whitburn Street Wes.	6	- - -	- - -	8 13 2¾	88 12 6	- - -	126 1 8	- - -	- - -	52 11 0
Sunnyside (Crook) - - B.S.	5	- - -	- - -	2 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 8 0
Tanfield - - - N.S.	4	100 0 0	1844	3 6 8½	101 13 4	- - -	156 13 4	5 1 0	- - -	59 3 0
" - - - "		20 7 0	1859							
Thornley - - - N.S.	6	75 0 0	1845	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	20 0 0	20 0 0	- - -	19 18 0
Thornley Colliery - - N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	1 8 2	5 0 0					
Thornley, St. Godric's - R.C.	8	- - -	- - -	2 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 15 0
Tow Law - - - N.S.	6	400 0 0	1849	10 14 0¾	115 13 4	- - -	358 5 8	- - -	1 6 8	124 8 3
" - - - "		7 4 0	1851							
Tow Law - - - Wes.	5	335 0 0	1859	3 15 0½	16 5 0	- - -	20 0 0	- - -	- - -	7 18 0
Washington - - - Par.	6	357 0 0	1858	2 13 4	52 13 4	- - -	57 10 0	- - -	- - -	13 1 0
Washington, Chemical Works School - - - -	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	54 12 6	- - -	49 11 8	- - -	- - -	37 14 0
Wearmouth, Bishop - Ch. of E.	6	777 6 8	1854	- - -	94 10 0	91 13 4	201 11 8	- - -	- - -	78 3 9
Wearmouth, Bishop, Infants - - - - N.S.	6	150 0 0	1847	10 0 0	67 6 8	- - -	251 11 8	- - -	- - -	21 16 3
Wearmouth, Bishop, Rectory Park - - - N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	8 2 1¾	29 3 4	29 3 4				
Wearmouth, Colliery School -	6	- - -	- - -	14 7 5½	33 6 8	- - -	153 19 2	- - -	- - -	41 18 0
Wearmouth, Monk - - N.S.	6	180 0 0	1848	15 13 5	116 17 6	79 3 4	317 13 4	- - -	- - -	77 15 0
" " - - "		20 13 4	1858							
Whitburn - - - N.S.	6	25 0 0	1857	1 9 10½	34 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27 10 3
" - - - "		371 2 0	1857							
Whorlton - - - N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	1 10 0¾	75 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 4 0
Willington - - - N.S.	5	52 0 0	1855	4 13 8¾	78 15 0	- - -	95 0 0	- - -	- - -	56 15 0
Winlaton - - Ch. of E.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	49 5 0	45 16 8	50 16 8	- - -	- - -	62 0 0
Winston - - Ch. of E.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	37 10 0	- - -	18 15 0	- - -	- - -	12 17 0
Witton Gilbert - - N.S.		35 0 0	1845	1 10 0¼						
Wolsingham - - - N.S.	6	200 0 0	1845	11 14 2½	75 5 0	- - -	159 18 4	- - -	- - -	51 15 3
" - - - "		50 0 0	1845							
Wolsingham - - - Wes.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 0	b5 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 1 0
Wolviston - - - N.S.		*49 0 0	1838							
Wreckenton - - - N.S.	6	65 0 0	1842	8 8 4½	51 5 0	- - -	95 1 8	- - -	- - -	53 17 3
" - - - "		34 16 8	1855							
" - - - "		132 10 0	1858							

a Scientific apparatus.
b Probationer.

School aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.			Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
			Amount.	Date of Payment.								
ESSEX.			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Abridge	N.S.		52 0 0	1845								
Aldham	N.S.		30 0 0	1844								
Arkesden	N.S.		50 0 0	1843								
Ashdon	N.S.	4	5 0 0	1849	4 17 4½	88 1 8	- - -	418 12 6	- - -	- - -	46 3 0	
Aveley	N.S.	6	80 0 0	1845	3 11 2	28 18 4	- - -	62 16 8	- - -	- - -	86 6 0	
„	„		3 10 0	1848								
„	„		42 0 0	1853								
Baddow, Great	N.S.	5	*75 0 0	1839	2 8 11½	80 16 8	- - -	139 3 4	- - -	- - -	60 10 0	
Baddow, Little	N.S.	5	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 15 0	
Bardfield, Great	B.S.	3	- - -	- -	5 0 11¼	132 3 4	- - -	537 3 4	- - -	- - -	128 15 0	
Barkingside	N.S.		72 0 0	1842								
„	„		28 0 0	1843								
Belchamp, Walter	N.S.		*35 0 0	1839								
Benfleet, South	N.S.		120 0 0	1845								
Bentley, Great	N.S.		145 0 0	1849								
Bentley, Little	N.S.		60 0 0	1848								
Berden	N.S.		142 0 0	1858								
Billericay	N.S.	5	*70 0 0	1839	4 12 0½	120 6 8	- - -	288 6 8	10 0 0	- - -	70 12 0	
„	„		17 0 0	1847								
„	„		5 6 6	1847								
„	„		13 6 8	1855								
„	„		13 18 9	1856								
Birch	N.S.	3	- - -	- -	4 11 8	32 10 0	- - -	110 0 0	- - -	- - -	33 7 0	
Birchanger	N.S.	4	- - -	- -	- - -	2 10 0						
Birdbrook	N.S.	3	60 0 0	1849	- - -	38 6 8	- - -	96 13 4	- - -	- - -	30 2 6	
Booking	N.S.		*87 0 0	1836								
„	„		36 0 0	1860								
Bocking	B.S.	12	- - -	- -	- - -	56 18 4	- - -	65 10 0	- - -	6 0 0	39 18 0	
Boreham	N.S.		120 0 0	1848								
Bower's Gifford	N.S.		70 0 0	1847								
„ „	„		55 0 0	1859								
„ „	„		17 13 4	1859								
Boxted	N.S.		*55 0 0	1837								
Braintree Public	B.S.	5	- - -	- -	6 1 7½	97 10 0	- - -	299 16 8	- - -	- - -	65 1 0	
Brentwood	N.S.		*50 0 0	1836								

Bumpstead, Steeple -	- N.S.	3	132 0 0	1849	1 13 7½	88 16 8	- - -	236 7 6	- - -	- - -	68 3 9	
" " -	- "		5 7 0	1853								
" " -	- "		15 7 6	1854								
" " -	- "		115 0 0	1855								
Chadwell, St. Mary's	- N.S.	6	94 0 0	1856	1 13 4½	20 11 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 0 6	
Chelmsford - -	- B.S.		*300 0 0	1841								
Chelmsford, Victoria	- N.S.	5	*350 0 0	1841	4 15 2¼	344 5 0	- - -	1,427 9 2	- - -	- - -	86 15 0	
Chesterford, Great -	- N.S.	4	200 0 0	1849	9 14 10	176 10 10	- - -	733 7 0	- - -	- - -	62 12 0	
" " -	- "		67 0 0	1857								
Chigwell Row -	- B.S.		80 0 0	1841								
Chigwell Row -	- N.S.		*55 0 0	1839								
" " -	- "		70 0 0	1853								
Chignall, St. James' and Mashbury - -	- N.S.		75 0 0	1850	- - -	9 3 4						
Childerditch - -	- N.S.		45 0 0	1845								
Clavering - -	- N.S.		65 0 0	1845	2 2 10¾							
Clavering - -	- B.S.	5	90 0 0	1840	3 2 9¼	234 13 4	- - -	197 5 10	- - -	- - -	61 16 0	
" - -	- "		26 13 6	1854								
Coggeshall - -	- N.S.	5	*200 0 0	1839	1 18 3¾	33 6 8	- - -	40 0 0	- - -	1 0 0	12 0 0	
" - -	- "		125 0 0	1847								
" - -	- "		59 19 10	1859								
Coggeshall - -	- B.S.		118 0 0	1842								
Colchester, Blue School	Ch. of E.	4	- - -	- - -	19 8 10¼	139 10 0	37 10 0 *a*6 5 0	527 5 [illegible]	- - -	- - -	136 6 9	
Colchester, Saint Peter's (North Hill) -	- N.S.	4	*75 0 0	1836	2 6 8½	55 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 2 9	
" " " -	"		22 17 4	1853								
Colchester, St. Magdalen's Branch School - -	-	4	- - -	- - -	11 12 0½	121 13 4	- - -	285 5 0	- - -	- - -	71 6 10	
Colne-Engaine -	- N.S.		60 0 0	1847								
Colnes United -	- B.S.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	5 [illegible] 0	- - -	- - -	7 3 0	
Copford - -	- N.S.		54 0 0	1853	1 6 7½							
" - -	- "		18 13 4	1857								
Dagenham - -	- N.S.		*60 0 0	1836								
Danbury - -	- N.S.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 3 4				
Dedham, Girls -	- N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	1 9 3¼	22 13 4	- - -	36 5 0	- - -	- - -	19 9 0	
Dedham Heath -	Ch. of E.		102 0 0	1858								
Dengie - -	- N.S.	6	28 0 0	1846	- - -	22 1 8						
" - -	- "		56 7 6	1854								
Dunmow - -	- B.S.	5	150 0 0	1844	3 10 6½	121 10 0	- - -	452 2 11	- - -	- - -	175 14 0	
Dunmow, Great -	Ch. of E.	3	39 0 0	1858	3 11 7½	56 3 4	- - -	88 13 8	- - -	- - -	57 17 0	
Easter, Good - -	- N.S.		26 0 0	1846								
Easter, High - -	- N.S.	5	100 0 0	1851	1 18 0¾	- - -	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	9 9 0	
Elsenham - -	- N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 6 8						
Epping - -	- N.S.		*42 0 0	1836								
Epping - -	- B.S.	1	132 0 0	1847	2 2 6¼	18 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	31 3 0	
Epping and Coopersale, Girls	Ch. of E.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	24 3 4	- - -	44 11 8	- - -	- -	29 2 0	

a Probationer.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

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		Amount.	Date of Payment.								
ESSEX—*cont.*		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Epping and Theydon Garnon, otherwise Coopersale - N.S.	6	*42 0 0	1836	- - -	47 10 0	- - -	27 1 8	- - -	- - -	70 19 6	
Essex, Diocesan Board - -		- - -	- - -	39 3 8½							
Farnham - - Ch. of E.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	52 0 0	- - -	55 0 0	- - -	- - -	3 16 0	
Feering - - - "	5	110 0 0	1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 10 0				
Finchinfield - - - N.S.	3	369 0 0	1855	2 13 10	102 10 0	- - -	87 10 0	- - -	- - -	46 17 6	
Forest Gate - - - N.S.	7	114 18 4	1854	- - -	59 15 0	- - -	45 5 0	- - -	- - -	41 12 0	
Foxearth - - - Par.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 13 4						
Grays - - - - N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 5 0	
Greenstead, East - - N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	2 8 8	38 10 0	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	21 5 2	
Hadleigh - - Ch. of E.	6	171 0 0	1856	3 19 5¼	48 13 4	- - -	53 15 0	- - -	- - -	33 16 4	
Hainault Forest - - N.S.	6	102 0 0	1849	- - -	- - -	- - -	46 10 0	- - -	- - -		
Hallingbury, Little - - N.S.	3	30 10 0	1841	1 4 10¾	- - -	- - -	2 10 0				
Halstead - - - B.S.	5	266 0 0	1848	15 9 6	214 1 8	- - -	974 11 8	- - -	3 0 0	68 2 0	
" - - - "		79 0 0	1856								
Halstead, St. Andrew's - N.S.	6	302 5 0	1851	13 1 1¼	128 4 2	- - -	500 10 0	- - -	- - -	84 8 0	
" " - - "		16 0 0	1857								
" " - - "		23 0 0	1860								
Halstead, Trinity - - N.S.	5	120 0 0	1845	10 5 10½	117 0 0	- - -	518 8 4	4 0 0	- - -	75 2 0	
" " - - "		18 6 0	1854								
" " - - "		6 0 0	1855								
" " - - "		21 4 0	1856								
" " - - "		3 10 0	1857								
" " - - "		6 5 0	1859								
Halstead Trinity, Junior Ch. of E.	5	130 0 0	1859	- - -	16 6 8	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	8 0 0	
Ham, West, Model - - N.S.	6	39 10 0	1851	6 13 4½	243 6 8	- - -	1,184 19 2	- - -	- - -	200 12 0	
" " " - - "		130 0 0	1855								
Ham, West, and Stratford, Boys - - - B.S.	7	*125 0 0	1837	5 3 1	67 10 0	- - -	476 10 0	- - -	- - -	130 16 0	
" " " " - "		37 6 8	1857								
Ham, West, and Stratford, Girls and Infants - - B.S.	7	240 0 0	1851	2 4 10½	92 10 0	- - -	865 10 0	- - -	- - -	83 12 0	
" " " - "		25 0 0	1855								
Harlow, Potter Street - N.S.		*25 0 0	1836								
Hatfield Heath - - B.S.	4	- - -	- - -	2 19 0¾	21 0 0	- - -	68 0 0	- - -	- - -	42 1 0	
Hatfield, Broad Oak - Ch. S.	3	- - -	- - -	2 4 0	15 0 0	- - -	17 10 0	- - -	- - -	9 16 0	

Hempstead	Ch. of E.	3	100 0 0	1853	1 0 1¾	31 13 4	- - -	72 18 4	- - -	- - -	18 10 0	
Henny, Great and Little	N.S.		106 0 0	1857								
Heydon	N.S.		75 0 0	1847	1 14 0¼							
High Beech	N.S.	5	36 0 0	1840	- - -	- - -	- - -	40 4 2				
"	"		16 0 0	1848								
Highwood	N.S.	5	113 0 0	1852	- - -	- - -	- - -	54 3 4				
Hockley	N.S.		60 0 0	1841	1 2 3							
Hornchurch	N.S.		412 4 0	1856								
Horndon, East	N.S.	6	*52 0 0	1840	- - -	17 3 4	- - -	21 5 0	- - -	- - -	3 10 0	
Horndon-on-the-Hill	N.S.		100 0 0	1847								
Hudson Town	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	6 11 8½	52 6 8	- - -	210 10 0	- - -	- - -	38 1 0	
Ilford, Great	N.S.		- - -	- - -	2 1 5½							
Kelvedon	N.S.	5	*61 0 0	1838	1 13 9¾	- - -	- - -	112 5 10	- - -	- - -	24 19 0	
Kelvedon	B.S.	4	- - -	- - -	1 12 8½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 18 0	
Kelvedon-Hatch	N.S.	1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 18	
Langham, Parish School			50 0 0	1850	2 4 2							
" " "			11 17 6	1858								
Langham	B.S.	11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 12 0	
Langley	Ch. of E.		175 19 0	1857								
Latchingdon	N.S.		- - -	- - -	2 13 4							
Layer-de-la-Hay	N.S.		*50 0 0	1837								
Leigh	N.S.	7	500 0 0	1858	2 17 3	209 17 6	- - -	361 5 0	- - -	- - -	49 5 0	
Leighs, Great	N.S.		141 0 0	1851								
Lexden	N.S.	5	- - -	- - -	4 15 2	180 10 0	- - -	304 12 6	- - -	- - -	41 5 0	
Lindsell	N.S.		29 0 0	1842								
Littlebury, Endowed	N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	6 2 1¾	84 5 0	- - -	318 12 6	- - -	- - -	61 10 9	
Loughton	N.S.	7	14 0 0	1859	2 4 5¾	54 3 4	- - -	41 0 10	- - -	- - -	3 12 0	
Maldon	N.S.	6	611 0 0	1849	2 1 5¾	21 5 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	11 2 0	
Manningtree	Wes.	5	228 0 0	1857	9 4 11½	50 0 0	- - -	114 13 4	- - -	- - -	72 4 0	
Mersea, East	N.S.		156 0 0	1860								
Mistley Norman	N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	3 2 1¾	49 16 8	- - -	84 11 8	- - -	- - -	46 5 0	
Navestock	N.S.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0						
Newport	N.S.		100 0 0	1850								
Norton (Cold)	N.S.		20 0 0	1842								
Oakley	N.S.		*30 0 0	1839	2 0 8½							
"	"		83 0 0	1853								
Orsett	N.S.	6	171 0 0	1849	3 0 11¾	53 5 0	- - -	41 1 8	- - -	- - -	19 3 9	
"	"		6 7 6	1860								
Osyth, St.	N.S.		177 15 0	1854	4 12 10½							
Parndon, Great	N.S.		*25 0 0	1835								
Pattiswick	N.S.		*45 0 0	1837								
Plaistow	N.S.	6	*62 0 0	1837	6 6 8	229 11 8	- - -	328 15 0	- - -	- - -	71 12 0	
"	"		20 0 0	1851								
"	"		9 13 4	1852								
"	"		45 0 0	1855								
Plaistow Hall's Ville (late Victoria Dock)	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	43 15 0	- - -	124 0 0	- -	- - -	36 6 0	
Radwinter	N.S.		360 15 0	1855								

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.			Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
ESSEX—*cont.*			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rickling	N.S.	10	30 0 0	1846	2 13 9¼	24 0 0						
”	”		21 11 2	1858								
Romford, Endowed	N.S.	6	*150 0 0	1835	14 10 5¼	256 17 6	- - -	663 18 4	- - -	- - -	36 1 0	
” ”	”		48 5 6	1852								
” ”	”		105 6 8	1853								
Romford, Infant	N.S.	6	85 0 0	1844	- - -	43 3 4	- - -	112 16 8	- - -	- - -	14 2 0	
” ”	”		170 11 8	1857								
Romford, Noak Hill	N.S.		96 0 0	1848	1 1 4							
Roxwell, Boys'	-	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 16 0	
Saling, Great	N.S.		42 0 0	1842								
Sandon	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0						
Silvertown	N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	2 18 4¾	21 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 4 0	
Southchurch	N.S.		170 0 0	1857	4 15 10½							
Southend	N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	28 15 0				
Southminster	N.S.		- - -	- - -	2 13 4							
Springfield	N.S.	5	35 0 0	1846	- - -	330 0 0	- - -	786 2 6	- - -	- - -	86 0 0	
”	”		7 2 0	1850								
”	”		8 5 0	1854								
”	”		14 10 0	1855								
Stanford Rivers	Ch. of E.	5	117 15 0	1851	4 0 5	73 13 4	- - -	198 1 8	- - -	- - -	5 1 4	
” ”	”		9 5 0	1857								
Stanstead	B.S.		*30 0 0	1835								
Stanstead, Mountfitchett	N.S.	3	75 5 0	1860	4 1 0¼	17 10 0	- - -	33 13 4	- - -	- - -	38 4 0	
Stanway	N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	3 10 9	32 10 0	- - -	36 5 0	- - -	- - -	29 18 0	
Stock and Buttsbury	N.S.		*90 0 0	1839								
Stratford, Ch. Ch. District	N.S.	6	230 0 0	1850	5 0 0	151 1 8	- - -	574 3 4	- - -	- - -	105 12 0	
” ” ”	”		24 10 0	1858								
Stratford, Eastern Counties Railway Mech. Inst. Sch.	-	1	- - -	- - -	- - -	78 0 0	45 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	46 9 0	
Stratford, St. John's	N.S.	6	*250 0 0	1837	7 0 0½	127 5 10	- - -	228 15 0	- - -	- - -	64 13 0	
” ”	”		78 6 8	1857								
Tendring	N.S.		60 0 0	1843								
Theydon Bois	N.S.		82 0 0	1841	1 0 1							
” ”	”		100 0 0	1860								
Tilbury	N.S.		120 0 0	1857	2 0 0							
Toppesfield	N.S.	5	426 0 0	1857	3 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 13 2	

" " - -	"		9 18 6	1848								1 1 8
" " - -	"		12 16 9	1850								
" " - -	"		3 3 0	1855								
" " - -	"		6 2 6	1855								
Walden, Saffron, - -	B.S.	5	62 0 0	1855	18 10 6¼	186 5 0	- - -	1196 0 0	- - -	- - -	142 10 0	
Waltham, Great - -	N.S.	5	240 0 0	1847	4 3 4	87 0 0	- - -	134 11 8	- - -	- - -	19 18 0	
" " - -	"		28 1 6	1854								
" " - -	"		11 2 6	1858								
Waltham Abbey - -	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	7 10 0¼	114 0 0	- - -	127 16 8	- - -	- - -	96 12 0	
Waltham Abbey - -	B.S.		60 0 0	1842								
" " - -	"		50 0 0	1845								
Walthamstow, Chapel End, St. John's - - -	N.S.	6	*50 0 0	1835	2 14 8½	4 3 4	- - -	8 5 0				
Walthamstow, St. Mary's -	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	1 0 7½	193 6 8	- - -	811 10 0	- - -	- - -	142 6 0	
Wanstead - - -	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 10 0						
Warley, Great (Lower) -	N.S.		40 0 0	1843	1 0 4							
Warley, Great, Ch. Ch. -	N.S.	5	23 3 10	1857	3 18 0¾	57 5 0	- - -	60 10 0	- - -	- - -	41 19 3	
" " -	"		100 0 0	1860								
Wendon-Lofts and Elmdon	N.S.	3	75 0 0	1844	2 6 8¾	10 16 8						
Wethersfield - - -	N.S.	4	130 0 0	1844	7 18 0	63 15 0	- - -	91 5 0	- - -	- - -	44 13 2	
" - - -	"		15 8 0	1857								
Wicken Bonant - -	N.S.		*a20 0 0	1839								
Willingale Doe - -	N.S.		*39 0 0	1839	2 1 4							
Witham - - - -	N.S.	6	228 10 0	1842	11 0 11¼	250 15 0	- - -	942 6 8	- - -	- - -	187 1 0	
" - - -	"		27 17 4	1853								
Witham - - -	B.S.		*150 0 0	1837								
Wivenhoe - - -	N.S.	4	276 0 0	1849	14 6 2¾	143 0 0	65 0 0	606 13 4	- - -	- - -	143 17 10	
" - - -	"		16 10 0	1853								
" - - -	"		7 15 0	1856								
Wix - - -	N.S.		65 0 0	1844								
Wix - - -	Wes.		- - -	- - -	1 13 4							
Woodford - - -	N.S.	6	114 0 0	1860	2 12 6¾	99 13 4	- - -	117 10 0	- - -	- - -	18 6 4	
Woodford- - -	B.S.	11	- - -	- - -	3 9 2¼	12 10 0	- - -	70 0 0	- - -	- - -	27 7 0	
Woodford Bridge, Infants -	N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 9 0	
Woodford Bridge, St. Paul's	Ch. of E.	6	404 0 0	1860	3 6 0¾	6 5 0	- - -	6 5 0	- - -	- - -	8 12 0	
Woodham Ferrers - -	N.S.		106 0 0	1848								
Yeldham, Great - -	N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 11 0	
Yeldham, Little - -	N.S.		133 0 0	1857	1 14 10							
GLOUCESTERSHIRE.												
Almondsbury - -	N.S.	4	*80 0 0	1834	4 16 2½	103 2 6	- - -	401 10 0	- - -	- - -	85 1 0	27 13 4
" - - -	"		3 5 0	1847								
" - - -	"		66 0 0	1848								
" - - -	"		25 3 10	1855								

a This school is pulled down, and 8*l.*, part of the proceeds of sale, repaid to the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.			Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
			Amount.	Date of Payment.								
GLOUCESTERSHIRE—*cont.*			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Almondsbury, Patchway Infant School - -			227 0 0	1859								
Alstone, Ch. Ch. Infant	- N.S.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	47 13 4	- - -	254 13 4	- - -	- - -	14 18 0	
Alvestone - -	- N.S.	2	*40 0 0	1837	3 16 8	15 3 4	- - -	27 14 2	- - -	- - -	5 5 0	
Arlingham, Endowed	- N.S.		91 17 6	1853								
Arlingham, Infant	Ch. of E.		100 0 0	1859								
Arlington - -	- B.S.		- - -	- - -	2 1 8½							
Ashchurch - -	- N.S.	4	62 10 0	1842	- - -	21 0 0	- - -	18 15 0	- - -	- - -	10 15 0	
Ashelworth - -	- N.S.		42 0 0	1842								
Avening - -	- N.S.	2	160 0 0	1843	7 2 10	94 0 0	- - -	422 12 6	- - -	- - -	74 1 0	
Awre and Blakeney	- N.S.		115 0 0	1856								
Badgworth - -	- N.S.		20 0 0	1842	2 0 7¾							
” - -	- ”		143 6 6	1859								
Berry Hill, Ch. Ch. -	- N.S.		97 10 0	1854	4 5 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	48 14 0	
” - -	- ”		35 0 0	1856								
” - -	- ”		125 0 0	1857								
” - -	- ”		7 13 4	1858								
Bibury - -	- N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	2 16 0½	48 15 0	- - -	45 8 4	- - -	- - -	27 1 0	
Bicknor, English -	- N.S.	8	*34 0 0	1834	- - -	35 11 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 4 0	
” ” - -	- ”		*45 0 0	1839								
Bisley, Boys - -	- N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 10 0	
Bitton - -	- N.S.		- - -	- - -	4 0 4¾							
Blaisdon - -	- N.S.		69 0 0	1848								
Bourton-on-the-Hill	- N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 10 0	- - -	153 5 0	- - -	- - -	17 18 0	
Bourton-on-the-Water	- N.S.		152 0 0	1851								
Breem - -	- N.S.	7	28 0 0	1856	1 14 1	50 0 0	- - -	39 3 4	- - -	- - -	24 12 0	
Briavells, St. - -	- Parl.	6	- - -	- - -	2 1 8¾	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 8 0	
Brimpsfield - -	- N.S.		37 0 0	1842								
Brimscombe - -	- N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	1 16 10½	64 15 0	20 0 0	126 1 8	- - -	- - -	38 13 0	
Bristol (Back Fields)	- Wes.	3	1,526 0 0	1858	17 1 8½	75 6 8	42 1 8	153 0 0	- - -	- - -	52 15 0	
Bristol (Brandon Hill), St. George's - -	- N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	12 14 2¼	156 7 6	- - -	597 15 0	- - -	- - -	79 17 0	
Bristol, Counterslip -	- B.S.	3	- - -	- - -	5 4 10¼	9 12 6	- - -	49 15 0	- - -	- - -	23 14 0	
Bristol, Deighton Street	- R.C.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	36 13 4	- - -	249 5 0	- - -	- - -	41 3 0	94 12 0
Bristol, Diocesan Trade	- -	4	- - -	- - -	38 12 7½	18 15 0	13 10 10					
” ” ”	- -	-	- - -	- - -	*a* 103 6 8							

,, ,,	,,		28 0 0	1849								
,, ,,	,,		14 10 0	1851								
,, ,,	,,		13 6 8	1851								
,, ,,	,,		9 15 0	1856								
Bristol Incorporation, Poor School	P.U.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	122 10 0				
Bristol Industrial Training and Reformatory School (Hillgrove Street)	-	10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	170 10 0R
Bristol (Lewin's Mead)	B.S.	3	350 0 0	1857	30 8 1¼	455 7 6	- - -	1,967 12 8	- - -	4 0 0	133 1 0	60 10 0
Bristol, Maudlin Lane, Moravian		3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 12 0	
Bristol (Meadow Street), Infants	B.S.	3	- - -	- - -	1 15 10½	43 0 0	- - -	169 10 0	- - -	- - -	28 9 0	
Bristol, Montpelier, St. Andrew's	N.S.	4	150 0 0	1849	1 11 3¼	22 13 4	- - -	20 16 8	- - -	- - -	12 5 0	
,, ,, ,,	,,		8 6 8	1859								
Bristol, "Pennywell" Lane Industrial Ragged School	-	4	- - -	- - -	1 5 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	794 17 10R
Bristol (Red Cross Street)	B.S.	3	75 0 0	1850	58 8 9½	178 6 8	219 3 4	2,600 16 8	64 14 6	4 0 0	230 16 0	
,, ,, ,,	,,		80 0 0	1853								
,, ,, ,,	,,		45 0 0	1854								
,, ,, ,,	,,		55 0 0	1856								
,, ,, ,,	,,		25 16 8	1859								
Bristol, "Red Lodge" Reformatory (Park Row)	-		- - -	- - -	0 14 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	78 6 8R
Bristol, Park Row Industrial		1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	52 7 6R
Bristol, St. Augustine's	N.S.	4	308 0 0	1850	5 3 11¼	199 11 8	- - -	339 9 2	- - -	- - -	74 17 0	
,, ,,	,,		13 5 4	1856	- - -	[b]30 0 0						
Bristol, St. George's "Ragged School"	-		- - -	- - -	2 1 2							
Bristol, St. James', Infants	Ch. of E.	2	- - -	- - -	3 5 9	- - -	- - -	273 5 0	- - -	- - -	61 6 0	
Bristol, St. James', Church Steps (late St. Michael's) Ragged School	-		- - -	- - -	1 1 4							
Bristol, St. James', Back Ragged School	-	3	- - -	- - -	1 9 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	514 5 2R
Bristol, St. James' and St. Paul's Benevolent Society's School	-	4	200 0 0	1853	9 8 1½	95 10 0	68 6 8	801 17 0	38 2 6	- - -	102 7 0	
Bristol, St. John the Baptist's	Par.	3	300 0 0	1859	3 6 8	22 13 4	- - -	67 3 4	- - -	- - -	22 5 0	
Bristol, St. Joseph's	R.C.	5	- - -	- - -	8 16 0½	- - -	- - -	327 0 0				
Bristol, St. Jude's	N.S.	4	199 0 0	1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 6 0	
,, ,,	,,		153 0 0	1852								
,, ,,	,,		596 4 0	1859								
Bristol, St. "Mary's on the Quay"	R.C.	5	- - -	- - -	3 6 8	65 0 0	- - -	252 19 2	- - -	- - -	55 14 0	

[a] Scientific apparatus.

[b] Retiring pension.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
		Amount.	Date of Payment.								
GLOUCESTERSHIRE—*cont.*		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bristol, St. Matthias' on the											
Weir - - - N.S.	4	723 0 0	1856	10 13 4¼	95 7 6	- - -	144 13 4	- - -	- - -	28 14 0	
Bristol, St. Michael's, - N.S.	3	40 0 0	1860	15 19 2½	227 18 4	- - -	1,029 5 0	- - -	- - -	83 7 0	
Bristol, St. Nicholas' Tolen-											
tine - - - - R.C.	5	- - -	- - -	4 0 0½	116 1 8	- - -	322 1 8	- - -	- - -	72 17 0	
Bristol, St. Nicholas' and											
St. Leonard's - - N.S.	2	1,150 0 0	1858	9 10 7	83 6 8	- - -	50 0 0	- - -	- - -	22 2 0	
Bristol, St. Paul's - - Par.	4	- - -	- - -	8 16 11¼	201 5 0	- - -	925 10 0	- - -	- - -	132 0 0	36 0 0
Bristol, St. Peter's - - N.S.	4	184 0 0	1855	7 4 1¼	93 16 8	- - -	121 3 4	- - -	2 0 0	66 12 0	
Bristol, St. Simon's - - N.S.		90 0 0	1845								
Bristol, Trinity, St. Philip's											
Ragged School - - -		- - -	- - -	1 1 5							
Broadwell, St. Paul's - Ch. S.		75 0 0	1851	1 9 4							
" " - - "		10 11 6	1858								
Brockworth - - - N.S.		*30 0 0	1837								
Bussage - - - N.S.	4	53 0 0	1850	1 13 4¼	62 0 0	*a*2 10 0	5 12 6	- - -	- - -	17 4 0	
Cainscross - - - N.S.	4	*55 0 0	1838	7 14 1½	242 0 0	- - -	720 14 2	- - -	- - -	103 19 0	
" - - - "		60 0 0	1844								
" - - - "		263 8 0	1855								
Cam, Upper, Boys - - N.S.		*192 0 0	1837	2 5 8¼							
Campden, Chipping, Boys - N.S.	6	*56 0 0	1839	- - -	78 5 10	- - -	58 15 0	- - -	- - -	22 4 0	
Cerney, North - - N.S.	3	80 0 0	1844	5 12 4	111 17 6	- - -	369 11 8	- - -	- - -	37 16 0	
" " - - "		56 4 0	1850								
" " - - "		19 5 7	1855								
Cerney, South - - N.S.		- - -	- - -	1 8 4¼							
Chalford - - - N.S.	1	100 0 0	1843	15 16 3¾	213 15 0	- - -	726 0 0	- - -	- - -	135 6 0	
" - - - "		41 18 8	1848								
" - - - "		55 0 0	1849								
" - - - "		17 14 0	1849								
" - - - "		34 2 6	1852								
Charlton King's, Boys Ch. of E.	4	*60 0 0	1837	3 5 9½	70 12 6	- - -	152 14 2	- - -	- - -	39 12 0	
" " " - "		15 10 8	1856								
Charlton King's, Girls Ch. of E.	4	- - -	- - -	1 16 6½	69 15 0	23 15 0	280 18 4	- - -	- - -	50 19 0	
Cheltenham - - B.S.	4	*125 0 0	1838	33 14 2½	165 17 6	- - -	1,398 0 0	- - -	7 5 0	222 14 0	
" - - - "		23 6 8	1853								
" - - - "		10 10 0	1855								
- - -		1,375 0 0	1859								

Cheltenham, Boys' Model,	Ch. of E.	5	-	-	-	117 15 0	75 16 8	72 13 4	-	7 13 4	15 0 0	
Cheltenham, Ch.Ch.	N.S.	5	-	-	18 7 6½	313 14 2	-	892 15 0	-	11 0 0	76 1 9	
Cheltenham, Highbury,	B.S.	4	1250 0 0	1857	10 9 10	108 10 10	-	313 16 8	-	-	98 1 0	
Cheltenham, Holy Trinity, Boys and Girls	N.S.	5	-	-	18 10 0½	306 10 0	-	1,660 5 10	-	4 13 4	114 8 8	
Cheltenham, Holy Trinity, Infants (Fairview Place)	N.S.	5	-	-	7 11 2¾	50 0 0	-	768 13 4	-	-	51 13 4	
Cheltenham, Naunton Infants' (Exmouth Street, Bath Road)	N.S.	5	-	-	2 3 11¾	-	-	44 10 0	-	-	6 5 0	
Cheltenham, Old Charity	N.S.	5	180 0 0	1850	14 19 7½	219 13 4	-	744 6 8	-	1 0 0	64 12 0	
Cheltenham, Ragged Industrial		5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	69 0 8R
Cheltenham, St. Gregory the Great	R.C.	7	336 1 0	1857	5 0 0½	62 10 0	-	105 0 0	-	-	39 15 0	
Cheltenham, St. James	N.S.	1	-	-	6 15 11¾	6 13 4	-	305 10 0				
Cheltenham, St. John's	N.S.	5	83 0 0	1842	3 19 2	220 6 8	-	747 0 10	-	7 6 8	43 16 8	
" "	"		12 0 0	1847								
Cheltenham, St. Luke's, (Bath Rd.) Boys and Girls	N.S.	5	-	-	5 16 0½	161 7 6	-	946 11 8	-	1 6 8	75 2 4	
" "	"		-	-	-	b110 5 0						
Cheltenham, St. Mary's	Par.	5	1,122 0 0	1857	11 19 11½	196 10 0	-	707 3 4	-	-	33 17 0	
" "	"		150 0 0	1859								
Cheltenham, St. Paul's	N.S.		42 0 0	1850	6 18 2½							
" "	"		64 0 0	1860								
Cheltenham, St. Paul's, Boys' and Girls' Practising School		5	700 0 0	1854	16 15 11½	416 3 4	25 0 0	1,544 1 8	-	-	91 18 4	
" "	-	-	-	-	c17 6 8							
Cheltenham, St. Paul's, Infts. (Brunswick Street.)	N.S.	5	250 0 0	1850	-	33 13 4	-	253 5 0	-	-	28 15 0	
Chipping	N.S.	3	*110 0 0	1838	-	14 3 4	-	17 10 0	-	-	17 15 0	
Churcham and Bulley	N.S.	6	358 0 0	1856	-	37 10 0	a29 3 4	29 11 8	-	-	20 10 0	
Cinderford, St. Johns	N.S.	7	-	-	3 10 10¾	30 18 4	-	15 0 0	-	-	11 4 0	
Cirencester, Endowed	Ch. of E.	4	-	-	6 10 4	-	-	592 5 0				
Clearwell	N.S.	7	243 5 0	1858	2 10 8	16 5 0	-	-	-	-	4 6 0	
Cleeve, Bishop's	N.S.	11	135 0 0	1846	2 15 7¾	28 13 4	-	0 8 4	-	-	5 17 0	
Clifton	N.S.	3	*400 0 0	1835	28 19 8¾	274 15 0	-	1,472 17 6	-	-	70 0 0	
"	"		74 0 0	1848								
"	"		24 12 0	1850								
"	"		5 0 0	1854								
"	"		23 5 0	1857								
Clifton	B.S.	3	*150 0 0	1836	2 5 10	92 16 8	-	124 3 4	-	4 0 0	38 12 0	
Clifton	P.U.	6	-	-	-	-	-	379 10 0				
Clifton (Berkeley Place), Infants	N.S.		189 15 0	1851								
Clifton, Ch. Ch.	N.S.	2	-	-	-	53 0 0	-	78 0 0	-	-	61 7 0	
Clifton, Church of the Apostles	R.C.	6	-	-	3 19 10¾	41 0 0	-	169 16 8	-	-	19 4 0	

a Probationer

b Retiring pension.

c Scientific apparatus,

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
GLOUCESTERSHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Coates - - - - N.S.	51 0 0	1849								
Coleford - - - N.S.	*150 0 0	1838								
Coln, St. Aldwyn - - N.S.	241 0 0	1857								
Coltham Fields - Ch. of E. 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	- - -	3 15 0	- - -	- - -	6 15 0	
Corse - - - - N.S.	70 0 0	1855								
Cranham - - - N.S.	35 0 0	1846								
Cromhall - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 0 2							
Cromhall, " Middle " School -	- - -	- - -	5 11 8	52 10 0	- - -	79 0 0	- - -	- - -	30 6 0	6 5 0
” - - -	- - -	- - -	*a*6 13 4							
Dean Forest, Church Schoolmasters' Association -	- - -	- - -	1 17 7¼							
Dean Forest, Holy Trinity N.S. 6	50 0 0	1848	4 3 8¾	100 0 0	- - -	328 10 10	- - -	- - -	52 7 0	
” ” - ”	30 0 0	1856								
Dean Forest, St. Paul's (Park End) - - N.S. 6	105 0 0	1846	1 19 8¾	21 5 0	- - -	79 16 8	- - -	- - -	7 1 0	
” ” - ”	6 3 0	1848								
” ” - ”	50 0 0	1855								
Dean Forest, St. Paul's Oldcroft and Slade, Middle - N.S.	150 0 0	1852								
” ” - - ”	27 5 0	1854								
Dean Forest, Viney Hill, Blakeney, and Blakeney Woodside *b* Infants Ch. of E.	142 10 0	1853	1 9 11¼							
Dean, Little - - - N.S.	180 0 0	1848								
” - - - ”	20 0 0	1849								
Deerhurst - - - N.S. 6	255 0 0	1856	1 10 10½	36 5 0	- - -	21 5 0	- - -	- - -	29 8 0	
Dowdeswell - - Ch. of E. 5	- - -	- - -	1 4 4½	18 13 4	- - -	34 3 4	- - -	- - -	5 15 0	
Downend - - - N.S. 4	*150 0 0	1841	5 6 8¼	- - -	- - -	3 15 0				
Dumbleton, Day School -	- - -	- - -	2 13 3	24 0 0	- - -	1 5 0				
Duntisbourne Abbot's - N.S.	35 0 0	1846								
Durdham-Down, St. John's N.S. 4	545 0 0	1851	4 3 6¾	191 12 6	- - -	305 10 0	- - -	- - -	73 17 0	
Dursley - - - N.S. 3	*200 0 0	1834	9 13 5	185 6 8	- - -	537 10 10	- - -	- - -	91 8 0	
” - - - ”	70 0 0	1854								
” - - - ”	21 15 6	1855								
Eastington Parish School - ” - 1	495 0 0	1859	6 12 6	42 17 6	- - -	29 0 0	- - -	- - -	20 13 0	4 2 6
Eastington - - - Wes. 11	- - -	- - -	4 3 4½	31 10 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	3 6 8	11 2 0	

Ebley	B.S.		150 0 0	1840								
"	"		150 0 0	1845								
"	"		167 0 0	1846								
Fairford, Endowed	N.S.	3	86 10 0	1849	4 13 4	157 3 4	- - -	623 13 4	- - -	- - -	104 4 0	
Forthampton	N.S.	9	- - -	- - -	1 1 6	- - -	- - -	105 0 0	- - -	- - -	106 6 0	40 16 6
Framilode	N.S.	6	126 15 9	1858	8 18 0	26 5 0	- - -	41 1 8	- - -	- - -	31 6 0	
Framilode	B.S.	11	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	68 5 0	- - -	144 10 0	- - -	2 10 0	55 13 0	
Frampton Cotterell	B.S.	4	139 0 0	1846	1 12 11½	48 15 0	- - -	159 5 0	- - -	1 0 0	43 3 0	
Frampton Cotterell	N.S.	3	80 0 0	1843	7 15 1¼	54 0 0	- - -	130 0 0	14 7 2	- - -	91 5 0	
" "	"		50 0 0	1855								
" "	"		40 0 0	1855								
" "	"		260 0 0	1857								
Frampton-on-Severn	N.S.	10	70 0 0	1843	1 5 2½	24 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 13 0	
" "	N.S.		19 0 0	1860								
Fretherne	N.S.		*33 0 0	1838								
George's, St., Mixed	N.S.	3	287 0 0	1858	7 12 9	33 15 0	- - -	57 15 0	- - -	- - -	34 2 0	
George's St., Infants	N.S.		130 0 0	1856	1 16 10¾							
Gloucester	N.S.	2	- - -	- - -	9 13 7¾	116 7 6	87 10 0	530 16 8	- - -	- - -	56 13 0	
Gloucester	B.S.	4	250 0 0	1841	26 1 3¾	228 5 0	14 11 8	411 11 8	- - -	7 5 0	164 12 0	
"	"		124 13 9	1857								
"	"		8 10 0	1858								
"	"		132 6 1	1859								
Gloucester, Bristol, and Oxford Practising School		1	- - -	- - -	- - -	150 0 0	- - -	322 15 0	- - -	7 0 0	56 0 9	
Gloucester, Ch. Ch.	N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	4 2 11½	57 10 0	- - -	191 0 0	- - -	- - -	29 15 0	
Gloucester Industrial Ragged			70 0 0	1853	1 17 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	461 17 11R
Gloucester, St. Catherine's	N.S.		*100 0 0	1836								
Gloucester, St. James'	N.S.	2	565 0 0	1844	12 19 7¼	231 13 4	- - -	1,627 19 2	- - -	2 5 0	170 3 0	
Gloucester, St. John's	N.S.		115 0 0	1848	1 0 8							
" " "	"		10 5 0	1853								
Gloucester, St. Mark's (Kingsholme)	N.S.	4	100 0 0	1842	2 1 4½	30 10 0	- - -	264 0 0	- - -	- - -	67 15 0	
" " "	"		9 0 0	1858								
Gloucester, St. Michael's	N.S.	2	230 0 0	1848	2 13 3½	45 16 8	- - -	431 3 4	- - -	- - -	44 1 0	
Gloucester, St. Nicholas	N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	2 15 9½	18 13 4	- - -	95 5 0	- - -	- - -	19 15 0	
Hanham	N.S.	3	*100 0 0	1840	14 6 0½	99 5 10	- - -	524 18 4	- - -	- - -	97 14 0	
"	"		25 0 0	1847								
"	"		25 3 0	1852								
"	"		17 10 0	1855								
"	"		136 0 0	1860								
Hanham	Wes.		- - -	- - -	6 5 0							
Hardwick, Reformatory		4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	303 11 6R
Hatherley Down	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	106 10 0	- - -	81 5 0				
Hawkesbury	N.S.	4	175 0 0	1847	5 6 6	121 17 6	- - -	192 15 0	- - -	- - -	73 6 0	
"	"		4 11 4	1853								
Hawthorne	Ch. of E.		- - -	- - -	1 2 2							

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a Scientific apparatus.

b Sometimes called Blakeney Valley School.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Highnam - - - N.S. 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	80 15 0	- - -	36 13 4	- - -	- - -	17 1 0	
Horfield - - - N.S.	*41 0 0	1839								
Horfield, Edmond's Trust, Boys - - - Ch. S.	178 0 0	1860	2 17 3¾							
Horsley - - Ch. of E. 4	30 0 0	1856	1 13 4	68 6 8	- - -	8 10 0	- - -	- - -	15 9 0	
Horton - - Ch. of E.	270 0 0	1860								
Hucclecote - - - N.S. 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 10 0	*a*5 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 2 6	
Huntley - - Ch. of E.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*a*10 8 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 5 0	
Kemerton - - - N.S. 4	60 0 0	1846	2 10 0	51 5 0	- - -	128 15 0	- - -	- - -	31 16 0	
„ - - - „	7 14 0	1848								
Kemerton, St. Benet's - R.C. 6	52 10 0	1852	- - -	4 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 5 0	
Kingsdown, St. Matthew's - N.S. 4	401 5 0	1850	10 16 8½	134 8 4	- - -	537 0 0	- - -	- - -	70 11 0	
Kings Stanley - - N.S. 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 9 0	
Kings Stanley - - B.S. 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 13 0	
Kingswood Hill - - Wes. 3	- - -	- - -	28 0 1½	161 16 8	- - -	538 16 8	- - -	- - -	141 8 0	84 13 10
Kingswood Reformatory - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	489 5 0E
Lechlade - - - N.S.	*60 0 0	1836								
Leckhampton - - N.S. 5	54 0 0	1841	1 12 0	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	38 2 0	
„ - - „	25 0 0	1856								
„ - - „	137 10 0	1860								
Leckhampton, St. Philips - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 6 4½							
Leigh - - - N.S. 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	
Lydbrook - - Ch. of E. 7	77 4 0	1859	1 16 9¼	57 10 0	- - -	29 0 0	- - -	- - -	35 8 0	
Maisemore - - N.S.	168 0 0	1859	1 7 8							
Marston Sicca - - N.S.	113 0 0	1850	1 6 8							
Micheldean, Free - - N.S. 4	- - -	- - -	2 1 6¼	3 15 0	- - -	88 15 0	- - -	- - -	19 2 0	
Minchinhampton - - B.S. 4	- - -	- - -	1 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	38 14 0	
Minchinhampton - - Par. 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	113 16 8	- - -	347 0 0	- - -	- - -	50 5 0	
Minsterworth - - N.S. 7	- - -	- - -	1 17 6	47 0 0	- - -	52 10 0	- - -	- - -	9 0 0	
Miserden - - - N.S. 10	35 0 0	1842	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 0 0	
Moreton-in-the-Marsh Ch. of E. 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	76 5 0	- - -	80 0 0	- - -	- - -	39 10 0	
Moreton-in-the-Marsh - B.S. 6	- - -	- - -	4 15 10¾	39 5 0	- - -	211 13 4	- - -	- - -	83 15 6	
Nailsworth - - - B.S.	*100 0 0	1838								
Newent - - - N.S. 4	354 0 0	1848	7 3 6½	94 15 0	- - -	133 0 0	- - -	- - -	61 18 0	
„ - - - „	14 0 0	1856								
Newland - - - N.S. 4	77 17 0	1860	2 1 8½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27 1 0	
Newnham - - - N.S. 10	*50 0 0	1835	1 6 10¾	40 5 0	- - -	15 0 0				

Oddington	N.S.	6	50 0 0	1845	4 3 8¼	113 8 4	a8 6 8	123 15 0	- - -	- - -	30 7 0	
,,	,,		47 0 0	1847								
,,	,,		15 1 6	1850								
,,	,,		20 0 0	1854								
Oldbury-on-Severn	N.S.	3	170 8 0	1855	- - -	57 10 0	- - -	34 3 4	- - -	- - -	17 14 0	
Oldland	N.S.	3	*100 0 0	1838	4 12 0¾	92 10 0	- - -	258 16 8	- - -	- - -	80 13 0	
,,	,,		25 0 0	1846								
,,	,,		46 13 4	1850								
,,	,,		62 10 0	1855								
Oldland Common	B.S.	4	- - -	- - -	11 15 7¼	115 0 0	- - -	318 0 0	- - -	- - -	89 13 0	
Olveston and Elbarton	N.S.	4	*75 0 0	1837	6 0 0½	93 0 0	- - -	131 11 8	- - -	- - -	2 17 0	
Olveston, Infant	N.S.		130 0 0	1857								
Painswick and Ryl United	N.S.	1	393 0 0	1847	14 6 2¼	237 2 6	185 8 4	156 15 0	- - -	2 13 4	74 7 0	96 14 6
,, ,,	,,		87 10 0	1857								
,, ,,	,,		22 19 11	1858								
Painswick, The Slad, Holy Trinity	N.S.		*53 0 0	1838								
Pauntley	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	3 6 8	184 1 8	80 0 0	192 11 8	- - -	- - -	110 0 0	
Prestbury	N.S.	5	*50 0 0	1836	3 0 2	- - -	- - -	65 6 8	- - -	- - -	93 15 6	
,,	,,		75 12 0	1859								
Pucklechurch	N.S.	3	60 0 0	1845	1 14 11	61 5 0	- - -	96 5 0	- - -	- - -	17 10 0	
Quedgeley	N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	0 19 5½	73 10 0	- - -	101 13 4	- - -	- - -	49 0 0	
Randwick	N.S.	7	163 0 0	1857	1 13 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0 17 0	
Risington, Great	N.S.		41 0 0	1842	1 1 2½							
Risington, Little	N.S.	2	50 0 0	1841	1 3 4	- - -	- - -	52 10 0				
Rodborough, King's Court	B.S.		*70 0 0	1839								
Sandhurst	N.S.	1	106 0 0	1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 15 0	
Shipton Moyne	N.S.	4	60 0 0	1845	6 4 11¾	79 7 6	- - -	75 0 0	- - -	- - -	58 18 0	
Shirehampton	N.S.	3	40 0 0	1846	3 14 7¼	40 0 0	- - -	30 0 0	- - -	- - -	34 15 0	
,,	,,		34 0 0	1848								
,,	,,		13 8 8	1858								
Siston	N.S.		*75 0 0	1838								
Sodbury, Chipping	N.S.	4	125 0 0	1853	7 9 1	57 17 6	- - -	136 9 6	- - -	- - -	64 7 0	
Sodbury, Old	N.S.		*50 0 0	1840	2 4 0							
Stanley, St. Leonard's	N.S.	10	- - -	- - -	1 7 4½	16 10 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	15 14 0	
Stanway	Ch. of E.	10	- - -	- - -	2 1 8	43 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 19 0	
Stapleton (Dr. Bell's)	N.S.	3	243 15 0	1851	7 2 7	121 2 6	- - -	173 5 0	- - -	- - -	39 16 0	25 7 3
Stoke Bishop, Girls	N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 16 8	a5 0 0	55 8 4	- - -	- - -	13 0 0	
Stoke Orchard	N.S.		45 0 0	1845								
Stow-on-the-Wold	N.S.	4	60 0 0	1845	8 16 9	28 15 0	- - -	312 1 8	- - -	- - -	85 18 0	
,, ,,	,,		4 4 0	1847								
,, ,,	,,		28 0 0	1853								
,, ,,	,,		127 0 0	1856								
Stratton	Ch. of E.	4	202 0 0	1858	4 8 6¼	60 0 0	- - -	65 16 8	- - -	- - -	43 17 0	
Stroud	N.S.	10	*100 0 0	1835	2 0 0	53 2 6	- - -	203 8 4	- - -	- - -	4 10 0	
,,	,,		429 0 0	1845								
,,	,,		8 0 0	1849								

a Probationer,

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
GLOUCESTERSHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Stroud - - - - B.S. 11	*150 0 0	1840	9 1 10	137 1 8	21 5 0	256 13 4	- - -	7 1 8	80 5 0	
„ - - - - „	40 0 0	1857								
„ - - - - „	3 10 0	1858								
Tetbury - - - N.S. 2	*145 0 0	1837	13 17 1	105 13 4	- - -	1,427 15 0	- - -	- - -	102 18 0	50 2 5
„ - - - - „	182 0 0	1851								
„ - - - - „	14 13 4	1854								
Tewkesbury - - - N.S. 3	240 0 0	1843	8 2 3½	245 0 0	- - -	607 13 4	- - -	- - -	54 6 0	
„ - - - - „	6 6 0	1848								
„ - - - - „	60 0 0	1853								
Tewkesbury, Trinity, Infants - - - N.S. 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	164 7 6	- - -	633 19 2	- - -	- - -	46 5 0	
Tewkesbury - - - B.S. 4	83 12 10	1859	4 17 10¼	147 17 6	- - -	176 5 0	- - -	- - -	35 14 0	
Thornbury - - - N.S. 3	*130 0 0	1837	3 1 7¾	185 0 0	- - -	529 13 4	- - -	- - -	60 6 0	
„ - - - - „	31 7 0	1849								
„ - - - - „	16 15 10	1857								
Tidenham - - - N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	3 16 0½	86 5 0	- - -	87 1 8	- - -	15 0 0	29 15 0	
Tirley - - - N.S.	35 0 0	1842	0 15 2							
Tormarton - - - N.S. 4	50 0 0	1854	- - -	115 0 0	- - -	103 5 0	- - -	- - -	33 17 0	
„ - - - - „	21 0 0	1858								
Tortworth - - - B.S. 4	- - -	- - -	9 5 0¾	78 15 0	52 1 8	277 15 0	- - -	- - -	83 6 0	
Tutshill - - - N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	3 3 4	42 3 4	- - -	66 5 0	- - -	- - -	22 15 0	
Twigworth, St. Matthew's N.S. 10	13 0 0	1858	1 9 2	15 16 8	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	8 15 0	
Twining - - - N.S.	64 0 0	1842								
Uley - - - - N.S. 4	184 0 0	1856	3 10 0½	53 15 0	- - -	157 18 4	- - -	- - -	45 2 0	
Upleadon - - - N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	1 2 10¼	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 1 0	
Upton, St. Leonard's - N.S. 4	- - -	- - -	7 14 4¾	127 10 0	89 3 4	599 10 10	- - -	2 0 0	123 17 0	
Watermoor, Trinity - - N.S. 4	577 4 0	1856	- - -	50 6 8	- - -	108 15 0	- - -	- - -	29 5 0	
Westbury-on-Severn - N.S.	80 0 0	1850	2 3 4							
Westbury-on-Trym, Girls - N.S. 3	8 10 0	1853	3 19 2	93 5 0	- - -	199 1 8	- - -	- - -	27 0 0	
„ „ „ - „	9 0 0	1854								
„ „ „ - „	12 6 8	1855								
„ „ „ - „	150 0 0	1857								
Westbury-on-Trym, Infants N.S. 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	41 18 4	- - -	253 16 8	- - -	- - -	22 12 0	
Westbury-on-Trym, (Edmund's Endowed) - - N.S. 3	- - -	- - -	6 14 9¾	- - -	- - -	352 16 8	- - -	- - -	12 6 0	

,,	,,		23 19 2	1849							
,,	,,		31 13 0	1857							
Weston-sub-Edge	N.S.	2	- - -	- - -	1 13 4½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 5 0
Whiteshill	N.S.	2	35 0 0	1845	4 15 11¼	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 0 0
,,	,,		15 15 0	1849							
,,	,,		467 14 0	1860							
Whitminster, or Wheatenhurst	Ch. of E.	4	90 0 0	1851	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 12 0
Winchcombe	N.S.	10	- - -	- - -	- - -	27 10 0	- - -	63 0 0	- - -	- - -	22 10 0
Winstone	N.S.		*26 0 0	1839							
Winterbourne	N.S.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	43 6 8	- - -	309 6 8	- - -	- - -	28 15 0
Withington	N.S.	6	273 0 0	1857	4 0 2	37 10 0	- - -	38 15 0	- - -	- - -	26 3 0
Wotton-under-Edge	B.S.	4	15 0 0	1855	12 0 4½	128 0 4	- - -	738 15 0	- - -	16 0 0	144 14 0
Yate	N.S.	8	105 0 0	1855	- - -	20 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 8 0
HAMPSHIRE.											
Abbott's Ann	N.S.	9	- - -	- - -	- - -	209 10 8	64 11 8	540 13 4	- - -	- - -	63 1 0
Aldershot	N.S.	3	387 0 0	1860	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	8 9 0
Alresford	B.S.	5	19 0 0	1856	1 17 3	35 0 0	- - -	183 13 4	- - -	- - -	56 17 0
Alresford, Old	N.S.	10	- - -	- - -	3 19 2	73 0 0	- - -	577 5 0			
Alresford, New	N.S.	10	*80 0 0	1836	10 10 5¼	143 6 8	- - -	211 6 8	- - -	- - -	65 7 10
Alresford Royal Patriotic Orphan Church School	-	-	- - -	- - -	1 17 6½						
Alresford (The Grange)	N.S.	9	- - -	- - -	1 6 8	102 0 0	- - -	73 6 8	- - -	- - -	1 10 0
Alton	N.S.	9	200 0 0	1841	16 6 0	182 6 8	- - -	1,081 16 8	- - -	- - -	120 19 0
,,	,,		81 0 0	1858	*a*8 6 8						
,,	,,		8 10 4	1859							
Alton, Boys	B.S.	5	- - -	- - -	16 19 6¾	232 11 8	- - -	682 1 8	- - -	0 18 4	105 12 0
Alton (Messrs. Crowley's), Girls	B.S.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	85 0 0	- - -	578 11 8	- - -	- - -	78 8 0
Alverstoke	N.S.	8	174 0 0	1842	9 6 11	345 3 4	83 6 8	880 8 4	- - -	- - -	153 3 0
,,	,,		52 10 0	1851							
Alverstoke, New Town, Infants	N.S.	8	200 0 0	1854	- - -	15 16 8	- - -	75 0 0	- - -	- - -	42 6 0
,,	,,		64 12 0	1855							
Andover	N.S.	9	910 0 0	1860	- - -	64 0 0	- - -	186 11 5	- - -	- - -	13 2 0
Andover	B.S.		*170 0 0	1834							
Baddesley, South	Ch. of E.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 6 8	- - -	39 3 4	- - -	- - -	23 10 0
Basingstoke	P.U.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0 0			
Baughurst	N.S.		50 0 0	1843							
,,	,,		25 0 0	1844							
Beechwood	B.S.	6	- - -	- - -	8 15 3	118 15 0	- - -	395 10 0	- - -	- - -	92 10 0
Bentley	N.S.	4	100 0 0	1843	6 19 4¾	76 18 4	- - -	695 3 4	- - -	- - -	99 19 0
Bighton	N.S.	2	- - -	- - -	2 5 1¼	83 0 0	- - -	133 15 0	- - -	- - -	12 15 0
Binstead	N.S.	3	198 17 6	1855	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 5 0

a Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
HAMPSHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bishopstoke - - - N.S. 9	68 0 0	1844	2 16 2	130 0 0	- - -	315 6 8	- - -	- - -	64 4 0	
„ - - - „	6 7 0	1847								
„ - - - „	40 0 0	1859								
Bitterne - - - N.S. 10	230 0 0	1858	9 11 6	117 15 0	- - -	355 5 0	- - -	- - -	94 7 0	
„ - - - „	184 0 0	1859								
Bitterne, Girls - - Ch. of E. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 10 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	11 5 0	
Blendworth - - - N.S.	8 18 0	1857								
Boldre, East - - - N.S. 10	72 0 0	1842	1 0 7½	- - -	- - -	161 10 0	- - -	- - -	7 5 0	
Botley - - - N.S. 4	262 0 0	1856	3 12 3½	59 15 0	- - -	114 13 4	- - -	- - -	49 18 0	
Bournemouth - - N.S. 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	100 0 0	- - -	161 5 0	- - -	2 0 0	53 2 0	
Bourne, St. Mary's - - N.S. 4	- - -	- - -	1 16 0	10 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 6 0	
Brading - - - N.S. 7	136 0 0	1844	12 1 0½	123 12 6	- - -	90 0 0	- - -	- - -	25 3 0	
Brading - - - B.S.	291 0 0	1847	1 0 11¾							
Bransgore - - - N.S.	50 0 0	1854								
Brixton (Isle of Wight) - N.S. 8	*80 0 0	1837	5 4 0¾	156 18 4	- - -	255 18 4	- - -	- -	66 14 0	
„ „ „ - „	47 7 0	1856								
Broughton - - - N.S.	*20 0 0	1835								
Broughton cum Bossington N.S. 4	- - -	- - -	4 17 4½	83 15 0	- - -	170 8 4	- - -	- - -	55 8 0	
Buriton - - - N.S. 9	- - -	- - -	2 13 5½	75 16 8	- - -	133 6 8	- - -	- - -	13 1 0	
Burley - - - N.S.	45 0 0	1842	1 3 4¾							
Burley-Ville, Daily - Ch. of E. 10	228 0 0	1855	2 8 9¾	73 15 0	- - -	242 18 4	- - -	- - -	77 17 0	
Bursledon - - - N.S. 7	*48 0 0	1836	- - -	13 15 0	*a*27 1 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	34 16 0	
Calbourne (Isle of Wight) - N.S. 8	*60 0 0	1837	2 1 1½	9 12 6	- - -	97 10 0	- - -	- - -	4 0 0	
„ „ „ - „	45 0 0	1849								
Candover, Brown - - N.S. 9	- - -	- - -	3 0 0	158 3 4	25 0 0	331 0 0	- - -	3 6 8	24 7 0	
Carisbrooke (Isle of Wight) N.S. 8	50 0 0	1843	3 18 1½	36 5 0	- - -	125 10 0	- - -	- - -	42 11 0	
„ „ „ - „	22 1 0	1855								
Catherington - - - N.S.	80 0 0	1852	1 0 2							
Chawton - - - N.S. 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	93 13 4	- - -	326 3 4	- - -	- - -	63 12 0	
Chilbolton - - - N.S. 9	35 0 0	1844	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 17 0	
Chillerton - - - N.S. 7	- - -	- - -	2 5 0¾	21 1 8	*a*20 0 0	32 14 2	- - -	- - -	59 15 0	
Christ Church - - N.S. 4	- - -	- - -	3 12 9¾	91 13 4	- - -	77 17 6	- - -	- - -	33 16 0	
Christ Church - - P.U. 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	48 15 0				
Church Crookham - - N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	- - -	- - -	22 10 0	
Church Oakley - - N.S. 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 0 0	- - -	174 5 0	- - -	- - -	46 5 0	
Colden Common - - N.S.	97 0 0	1845								
Comere and Pryors Dean - N.S. 6	38 0 0	1843	0 13 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	
Compton - - - N.S. 9	20 0 0	1841	2 1 8	- - -	- - -	90 0 0				

Cowes, West - -	N.S.	4	41 0 0	1856	4 3 11	80 0 0	- - -	198 5 0	9 7 0	0 5 0	109 14 0	
Crabniton Industrial School -		-	327 0 0	1858	6 8 2½	21 10 0	- - -	85 8 4	- - -	- - -	23 0 0	125 16 8
" " " -		-	270 0 0	1858								
" " " -		-	148 0 0	1859								
Crawley " - -	Par.	10	26 0 0	1859	- - -	88 10 0	- - -	100 0 0	- - -	- - -	15 15 0	
Crondall, Endowed - -	N.S.	4	*52 0 0	1836	8 17 10¼	26 5 0	- - -	113 15 0	- - -	- - -	35 11 0	
Crondall, Girls - -	N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 5 0	- - -	- - -	4 0 0	
Crookham Crondall - -	N.S.		150 0 0	1844								
" " - -	"		26 13 0	1859								
Crux Easton - - -	N.S.		60 0 0	1849	0 10 6							
Curdridge - - -	N.S.		*30 0 0	1839								
Dean, East - - -	N.S.	4	107 0 0	1857	2 7 6	67 10 0	- - -	3 15 0	- - -	- - -	33 15 0	
Dibden - - -	N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	1 10 6½	- - -	- - -	35 0 0	- - -	- - -	9 10 0	
Droxford - - -	N.S.	1	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 0 0	
Dummer - - -	N.S.		20 0 0	1847								
Durley - - -	N.S.	9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*a*6 13 4					
Easton - - -	N.S.	9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 0 0	- - -	- - -	4 0 0	
Eling, North - -	N.S.	10	80 0 0	1844	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 0 0	
" " - - -	"		45 0 0	1854								
Elson - - -	N.S.	7	158 0 0	1850	5 14 0½	62 15 0	- - -	134 11 8	- - -	- - -	42 10 0	
" - - -	"	-	76 16 0	1860								
Elvetham (Lord Calthorpe's School) - - -		5	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 16 0	
Emery Down - - -	N.S.		96 0 0	1859								
Empshott - - -	N.S.		31 10 0	1854								
Fareham (Crocker Hill) National and Evening School - - -		8	61 0 0	1849	9 4 9¼	225 15 0	- - -	660 0 0	- - -	- - -	97 13 0	
Fareham - - -	B.S.		*b**80 0 0	1836								
Fareham, Infant School -		-	100 0 0	1853								
" " -		-	5 18 0	1857								
Farringdon (near Alton) -	N.S.	9	- - -	- - -	- - -	50 13 4	- - -	248 5 0	- - -	- - -	34 15 0	
Fawley - - -	N.S.	10	- - -	- - -	1 4 1¾	46 8 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 2 0	
Fordingbridge - -	N.S.	9	*115 0 0	1837	9 12 5	172 13 4	- - -	562 11 8	5 8 0	- - -	109 0 0	
Fordingbridge - -	B.S.	5	- - -	- - -	7 2 0½	- - -	25 0 0	595 3 4	- - -	- - -	85 1 0	
Fratton - - -	N.S.		*62 10 0	1834								
Freemantle - -	Ch. of E.	3	740 0 0	1857	10 8 0	64 0 0	- - -	99 15 0	- - -	12 0 0	37 14 0	
Freshwater - - -	N.S.	4	180 0 0	1850	6 8 10¾	53 5 0	- - -	150 10 0	- - -	- - -	61 11 11	
Gosport, St. Matthew's -	N.S.	8	400 0 0	1845	19 10 5	223 5 0	- - -	761 12 6	- - -	- - -	155 9 0	
Gosport (Preparatory Sch.)	N.S.	8	- - -	- - -	1 6 10½	5 7 6	- - -	163 11 8				
Grateley - -	Ch. of E.		40 0 0	1846								
Hambledon - - -	N.S.	7	226 0 0	1850	2 14 7½	37 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	24 19 0	
Hamble-le-Rice - -	N.S.		53 0 0	1843								
Hampshire Reformatory -		9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	585 2 9R
Hannington - - -	N.S.		60 0 0	1845								
Hartley Wespall -	Ch. of E.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	27 1 8	- - -	51 13 4	- - -	- - -	43 12 0	
Hartley Wintney, Infant -	N.S.		70 0 0	1846								
Hartley Wintney - -	Par.	9	5 16 4	1858	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 11 0	

a Probationer. *b* Extinct.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
HAMPSHIRE—*cont.*										
Havant - B.S.	*75 0 0	1835								
Havant and Bedhampton - N.S. 8	50 0 0	1847	7 10 11	161 4 2	- - -	183 10 0	2 19 0	- - -	87 3 0	
″ ″ ″ - ″	9 0 0	1852								
″ ″ ″ - ″	2 15 0	1854								
″ ″ ″ - ″	36 9 6	1858								
Hawkley - Ch. of E. 8	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 12 0	
Hawley - N.S.	*50 0 0	1835								
Headley - N.S. 10	*42 0 0	1839	2 3 4¼	11 5 0	- - -	73 15 0	- - -	- - -	7 9 0	
Headley Endowed School -	22 0 0	1859								
Holdenhurst - N.S.	45 0 0	1845								
Hook Common - N.S. 3	70 0 0	1843	2 11 8½	77 10 0	- - -	17 10 0	- - -	3 0 0	10 19 0	
″ ″ - ″	14 0 0	1847								
″ ″ - ″	51 3 8	1859								
Horndean - Ch. of E. 8	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 0 0	
Hurstbourne Priors (Earl of Portsmouth's Sch.) - 4	- - -	- -	- - -	70 2 6	- - -	104 5 0	- - -	- - -	41 16 0	
Hurstbourne Tarrant - N.S.	150 0 0	1847								
Hyde, St. Bartholomew's - N.S. 10	70 0 0	1847	10 8 9	163 5 0	- - -	358 19 2	- - -	- - -	43 8 0	
″ ″ - ″	9 0 0	1848								
″ ″ - ″	18 0 0	1849								
″ ″ - ″	50 0 0	1855								
″ ″ - ″	3 8 6	1856								
Kingsclere - Ch. S. 4	- - -	- -	1 14 10½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 5 0	
Kingsley - N.S.	50 0 0	1852								
″ - ″	23 0 0	1854								
Kingston Cross - N.S. 10	*62 10 0	1834	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 0 0	
Kingsworthy - N.S. 9	294 0 0	1859	2 1 8½	- - -	- - -	106 13 4	- - -	- - -	11 15 0	
Longdown - N.S.	170 0 0	1860								
Longstock - N.S. 9	- - -	- -	- - -	12 0 0	- - -	32 10 0				
Lymington - N.S. 8	*150 0 0	1836	9 0 0¾	148 8 4	- - -	590 10 0	- - -	- - -	65 19 0	
Lymington - B.S. 5	- - -	- -	- - -	45 0 0	- - -	45 0 0	- - -	- - -	37 12 0	
Lyndhurst - N.S. 10	264 0 0	1850	7 18 7½	267 15 0	- - -	540 0 10	- - -	- - -	135 0 0	
″ - ″	61 6 0	1858								
Lyss - N.S. 9	*30 0 0	1841	2 4 3	12 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 5 0	
Martyr-Worthy - N.S.	170 0 0									
Medsted - N.S.	54 0 0	1845								
Medina East Schoolmasters'										

Meon, East	N.S. 10	134 0 0	1845	4 8 7½	-	-	171 0 0	-	-	67 12 0
”	”	35 0 0	1856							
”	”	4 8 9	1859							
Meon, West	N.S. 10	229 10 0	1853	2 2 0¼	102 18 4	85 8 4	540 3 4	-	-	86 6 0
Meonstoke	N.S.	45 0 0	1842							
Milford	N.S. 7	37 10 0	1842	3 10 11½	83 15 0	-	105 10 0	-	10 16 8	46 17 0
Millbrook	Ch. of E. 3	-	-	2 15 5¼	89 16 8	-	50 5 0	-	-	19 5 0
Milton	N.S.	*50 0 0	1837	1 0 0						
”	”	41 16 0	1851							
Netley	N.S. 4	124 0 0	1856	-	67 0 0	-	56 5 0	-	-	9 1 0
Newport	N.S. 7	47 5 6	1859	15 4 8¾	242 10 0	-	951 0 0	-	-	147 14 0
Newport	B.S.	*100 0 0	1837							
”	”	100 0 0	1846							
Newton Valence, Infant	N.S. 6	-	-	-	15 3 4	-	-	-	-	5 10 0
Newtown Soberton	N.S.	-	-	0 18 0½						
Newtown (near Droxford)	Ch. of E. 10	19 16 [illegible]	1857	0 18 8	-	-	117 10 0	-	-	33 1 0
Niton (I. of Wight)	N.S. 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 4 0
Northam Day School	3	-	-	-	37 10 0	6 5 0	105 3 4	-	-	62 8 0
Northam, Christ's Church	N.S.	800 0 0	1859	6 13 4						
Northwood	N.S. 4	-	-	3 16 8½	44 7 6	-	105 0 0	-	-	34 0 0
Oakfield, St. John's	N.S. 8	90 0 0	1846	8 9 4½	101 13 4	-	461 5 0	-	-	98 10 0
” ”	”	14 15 0	1849							
” ”	”	42 10 0	1852							
” ”	”	240 0 0	1856							
Odiham	N.S. 3	*120 0 0	1840	11 10 0	126 0 0	-	658 9 2	-	-	88 2 0
”	”	7 14 0	1852							
”	”	32 0 0	1853							
”	”	6 6 8	1857							
Overton	N.S. 4	*77 0 0	1839	-	24 10 0	-	-	-	-	16 16 0
”	”	306 0 0	1849							
Owslebury	N.S.	34 0 0	1841	1 5 4						
Petersfield	N.S. 9	*126 0 0	1837	15 6 6½	286 16 8	92 1 8	772 10 10	-	-	195 6 0
”	”	687 0 0	1855	*a*10 0 0						
”	”	160 0 0	1859							
Petersfield	B.S. 5	-	-	4 12 6½	95 0 0	-	330 0 0	-	-	115 18 0
Pokesdown	N.S. 9	-	-	-	5 0 0	20 0 0	-	-	-	3 14 0
Porchester School	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 7 0
Portsea	R.C.	-	-	2 11 4						
Portsea, Beneficial Society's School	8	*140 0 0	1837	18 9 3	252 10 0	27 10 0	1,438 5 0	-	-	213 12 0
Portsea, Church Schoolmasters' Association		-	-	1 0 0½						
Portsea Island	P.U. 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550 9 1
Portsea, All Saints'	N.S. 8	139 0 0	1847	17 8 5½	390 16 8	-	1,950 7 6	-	-	180 17 0
” ”	”	4 14 8	1848							
” ”	”	30 0 0	1851							
” ”	”	107 10 0	1853							
” ”	”	45 0 0	1855							

a Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
HAMPSHIRE—*cont.*										
Portsea, Free - N.S.	503 0 0	1856	4 17 2							
Portsea Town, St. John's and Trinity - N.S. 8	470 0 0	1847	13 2 6½	203 9 2	- - -	938 11 8	- - -	8 10 0	96 10 0	
" " - "	13 6 8	1850								
Portsmouth - - N.S. 8	100 0 0	1846	6 15 9½	290 10 10	- - -	1,300 1 8	- - -	- - -	153 0 0	
Portsmouth, Royal Victoria Infant School (Bath Square Point) - -	100 0 0	1845								
" - -	23 0 0	1849								
Redhill, St. John's - N.S.	108 0 0	1847								
Ringwood - - N.S. 9	360 0 0	1849	20 16 6	213 15 10	- - -	1,068 8 4	5 12 6	0 13 4	151 9 0	
" - - "	125 0 0	1851								
Romsey - - N.S. 9	50 17 6	1854	13 4 10	193 5 0	- - -	961 18 0	7 9 11	- - -	83 5 0	
" - - "	39 8 0	1857								
" - - "	5 10 0	1858								
Romsey - - B.S. 6	213 0 0	1848	8 3 6¼	152 5 0	- - -	675 15 0	- - -	4 5 0	125 13 0	
" - - "	86 0 0	1854								
Rownhams - - N.S. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	35 10 0	- - -	45 16 8	- - -	- - -	16 0 0	
Rumbridge - - N.S.	145 0 0	1845								
Ryde - - N.S. 8	8 13 4	1850	11 4 1⅓	172 5 10	- - -	759 12 6	- - -	- - -	96 14 0	
" - - "	928 0 0	1857								
Ryde - - B.S.	207 0 0	1841								
Ryde, Trinity - - N.S. 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	44 15 0	- - -	46 10 0	- - -	- - -	41 14 0	
Sandown - - N.S. 4	590 0 0	1857	2 9 2½	63 15 0	- - -	49 15 0	- - -	- - -	36 15 0	
Sarisbury - - N.S. 9	62 0 0	1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 17 0	
Selborne - - N.S. 10	73 0 0	1844	1 10 7	22 10 0	- - -	368 13 4				
Shalfleet - - Ch. of E. 8	117 0 0	1851	- - -	14 11 8	- - -	150 8 4	- - -	- - -	26 3 0	
Sherborne, St. John's Ch. of E. 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 13 4	- - -	35 0 0	- - -	- - -	18 0 0	
Sherfield, English - N.S.	60 0 0	1847	1 16 8							
Shidfield - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 7 8							
Shirley - - N.S. 10	- - -	- - -	9 4 0¾	155 15 0	- - -	415 15 0	- - -	- - -	116 18 0	15 12 11
Sholing Common - - 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 15 0					
Somborne, King's - N.S. 9	160 0 0	1842	3 9 2¾	349 3 4	- - -	1,510 15 0	- - -	- - -	71 13 0	
" " - - "	74 0 0	1846								
" " - - "	20 0 0	1847								
" " - - "	247 9 8	1857								
Southampton - - B.S.	*65 0 0	1835								
" - - "	*150 0 0	1839								

Southampton, All Saints'	N.S. 10	565 0 0	1850	17 4 2	268 12 6	-	727 10 0	-	4 0 0	74 4 0	
Southampton (Bedford Place)	N.S. 10	*100 0 0	1836	-	-	-	16 5 0				
Southampton (Charlotte Place)	N.S.	300 0 0	1856								
Southampton, Holy Trinity District	N.S. 10	700 0 0	1855	14 0 1¾	52 1 8	-	144 15 0	-	-	17 5 0	
,, ,, ,,	,,	48 10 0	1857								
Southampton, Incorporation of the Poor	P.U. 10	-	-	-	-	-	79 0 0				
Southampton, Ragged School (St. George's Place)		268 15 0	1855								
Southampton, St. Luke's, New Town District	N.S. 10	-	-	6 5 0½	143 0 0	-	365 5 0	-	-	92 0 0	
Southampton, St. Mary's (Grove Street)	N.S. 10	180 0 0	1841	20 18 2	279 16 8	40 8 4	1,463 1 8	-	6 5 0	214 16 0	24 9 4
,, ,,	,,	100 0 0	1844	a9 19 0							
,, ,,	,,	60 0 0	1854								
,, ,,	,,	60 0 0	1856								
,, ,,	,,	159 0 0	1859								
Southampton, St. Mary's, Extra (Pear-tree Green)	N.S.	175 0 0	1850	2 18 0							
,, ,,	,,	136 0 0	1857								
Southampton, St. Michael's	N.S.	371 5 0	1853								
Southampton, St. Peter's	Ch. S. 10	-	-	2 10 0	20 0 0	-	32 10 0	-	-	16 10 0	
Southsea, St. Jude's	N.S. 8	390 0 0	1852	5 12 9¼	275 10 0	-	356 3 4	-	-	101 0 0	
Southsea, St. Paul's	N.S. 10	316 10 0	1850	2 9 11½	28 15 0	-	29 0 0	-	-	21 15 0	
,, ,,	,,	50 0 0	1852								
Sparsholt	N.S. 3	32 0 0	1851	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 15 0	
Steep	N.S.	45 0 0	1844								
Stockbridge, Day and Evening	N.S. 10	-	-	3 17 6½	112 11 8	-	316 10 0	-	-	23 12 0	
Stoneham (South), Portswood and Highfield	N.S. 9	156 0 0	1849	7 7 0¾	113 0 0	54 11 8	481 16 8	-	-	85 17 0	
,,	,,	112 13 8	1858								
Sutton (Bishop)	N.S. 10	294 6 0	1859	-	-	-	15 0 0				
Sutton, Long	N.S.	66 0 0	1840								
Swanmore	N.S.	-	-	1 9 6¾							
Sway	N.S. 4	50 0 0	1844	4 1 8¼	-	-	-	-	-	38 6 0	
Tichborne	N.S. 11	45 0 0	1844	1 0 1	66 0 0	-	200 0 0				
Timsbury	N.S.	53 0 0	1848	0 16 8							
Tisted, East	N.S. 9	-	-	1 1 8½	80 0 0	-	29 0 0	-	-	52 10 0	
Titchfield	N.S. 3	-	-	2 2 2¼						9 0 0	
Totton	B.S.	*50 0 0	1834								
Twyford	N.S. 9	45 0 0	1843	7 9 10½	138 7 6	-	390 3 4	-	-	62 11 0	
,,	,,	21 0 0	1855								

a Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
		Amount.	Date of Payment.								
HAMPSHIRE—*cont.*		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tytherley, East, Endowed Ch. of E.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	175 0 0				
Tytherley, West - - N.S.	9	- - -	- - -	- - -	96 13 4	- - -	289 10 0	- - -	- - -	52 18 0	
Upham - - - N.S.	6	47 0 0	1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 5 0	
Ventnor - - - N.S.	4	939 12 0	1860	- - -	6 5 0						
Wallop, Nether - - N.S.	9	*46 0 0	1839	- - -	- - -	- - -	84 7 6				
Wallop, Over - - Ch. of E.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*a*10 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 0 0	
Waltham, Bishop's - N.S.	8	- - -	- - -	5 8 10¾	153 6 8	- - -	460 11 8	- - -	- - -	145 19 0	
Waltham, North - - N.S.	7	35 0 0	1853	2 19 1½	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	- - -	- - -	10 3 0	
Warblington and Emsworth N.S.	7	*126 0 0	1839	3 16 3	103 5 0	- - -	129 5 0	- - -	- - -	39 11 0	
” ” - ”		95 0 0	1846	- - -	*b*155 0 0						
” ” - ”		79 0 0	1853								
” ” - ”		17 0 0	1855								
Warnford Park - - N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 16 8						
Wellow - - - N.S.	9	- - -	- - -	- - -	62 10 0	- - -	60 0 0	- - -	- - -	6 18 0	
Westend, St. James' - N.S.		*72 0 0	1839								
Weyhill - - Ch. of E.		102 5 0	1856	- - -	5 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 0 0	
Whippingham - - N.S.	4	106 0 0	1851	3 15 0½	71 5 0	- - -	59 15 0	- - -	- - -	37 12 0	
Whitchurch - - - N.S.	9	256 0 0	1846	2 14 2	116 0 0	- - -	205 5 0	- - -	- - -	76 1 0	
” - - - ”		26 0 0	1855								
Whitchurch - - - Wes.	3	- - -	- - -	3 0 0	33 0 0						
Wickham - - - N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	2 2 1¼	104 8 4	- - -	91 13 4	- - -	- - -	27 5 0	
Wight, Isle of - - P.U.	10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	143 16 8				
Winchester, Central - N.S.	9	- - -	- - -	15 14 5¼	347 6 8	- - -	1,158 0 0	- - -	- - -	38 13 0	
Winchester, St. John's - N.S.	9	376 0 0	1857	- - -	13 6 8	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	11 0 0	
Winchester, St. Michael's, Practising - - - N.S.	10	90 0 0	1850	8 18 6¾	399 12 6	- - -	321 2 8	- - -	- - -	52 19 0	
” ” - ”		19 0 0	1856								
” ” - ”		113 19 8	1857								
” ” - ”		221 0 0	1858								
Winchester, St. Peter's (Cheese-hill) - - - N.S.	10	70 0 0	1842	- - -	114 15 0	- - -	181 0 0	- - -	- - -	52 14 0	
” ” - ”		55 0 0	1845								
Winchester, St. Thomas' - N.S.	9	113 0 0	1848	14 15 4¼	221 5 0	- - -	561 13 4	- - -	- - -	85 19 0	
” ” - ”		62 0 0	1850								
” ” - ”		25 0 0	1854								

St. Maurice's)	N.S. 10	145 0 0	1845	[illegible] 1 7½	343 15 [illegible]	- - -	887 16 8	- - -	- - -	87 1 [illegible]	1 16 0
,, ,,	,,	84 0 0	1849								
,, ,,	,,	43 6 6	1859								
,, ,,	,,	31 10 0	1859								
Wonston	Par. 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	35 10 0	- - -	109 13 4	- - -	- - -	14 18 0	
Woodhay, East	N.S. 3	*50 0 0	1837	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 18 0	
,,	,,	46 0 0	1857								
Woolton Hill	N.S. 9	80 0 0	1850	2 3 11¼	26 10 0	45 0 0	272 9 2	- - -	- - -	79 16 0	27 12 10
Worling	N.S. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 5 0	
Wortling	N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 18 4⅗	17 10 0	- - -	18 15 0	- - -	- - -	30 2 0	
Wymering and Widley	N.S. 3	130 0 0	1849								
Yarmouth (Isle of Wight)	N.S. 4	438 0 0	1855	3 14 1½	55 18 4	- - -	156 1 8	- - -	- - -	84 9 0	
HEREFORDSHIRE.											
Almeley	N.S. 7	5 0 0	1850	3 3 9¼	33 15 0	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	12 13 0	
Ashperton and Canon Frome	N.S. 10	188 0 0	1855	1 10 1	30 0 0	- - -	37 10 0	- - -	- - -	12 13 0	
Ballingham	N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 6 8							
Belmont, St. Michael's	R.C. 7	- - -	- - -	1 5 0	42 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 12 0	
Birch. Little	Ch. of E. 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 3 11	
Bishopswood School	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 15 0	- - -	30 0 0				
Bosbury, Boys	N.S. 7	5 0 0	1849	5 14 0½ }	73 0 0	- - -	534 17 6	- - -	- - -	29 13 0	
Bosbury, Girls	N.S. 7	118 10 0	1849	1 13 4¾ }							
Brampton-Abbots	Ch. of E.	100 0 0	1858								
Brampton Brian	N.S. 7	- - -	- - -	3 4 9¼	78 15 0	- - -	75 0 0	- - -	- - -	9 1 0	
Bridstow	N.S. 7	90 0 0	1849	3 0 5¾	70 0 0	- - -	116 5 0	- - -	- - -	23 19 0	
Bromyard, Girls	N.S. 11	28 6 8	1860	1 5 3¾	26 13 4	- - -	51 13 4	- - -	- - -	4 10 0	
Bromyard	B.S. 6	- - -	- - -	4 15 9	79 15 0	- - -	209 5 0	- - -	1 0 0	54 6 0	
Caple, King's	N.S.	35 0 0	1843								
Clehonger	Ch. of E. 6	- - -	- - -	1 10 0¼	17 10 0	- - -	41 0 10	- - -	- - -	13 10 0	
Clifford	N.S.	*50 0 0	1837	2 11 7½							
Cowarne, Much, Central	N.S. 11	370 0 0	1859	- - -	8 19 2						
Cradley	N.S. 11	228 0 0	1856	- - -	55 0 0	- - -	107 8 4	- - -	- - -	42 5 0	
,,	,,	47 15 0	1860								
Croft and Yarpole	N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	108 15 0	- - -	235 5 0	- - -	- - -	11 13 0	
Dewchurch, Much	N.S. 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	58 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 6 0	
Dilwyn	N.S. 7	115 0 0	1846	3 12 7½	82 10 0	- - -	338 13 4	- - -	- - -	20 7 0	
,,	,,	22 0 0	1856								
Dynedor	N.S.	*35 0 0	1840								
Eardisley	N.S. 7	256 0 0	1857	- - -	- - -	a12 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 16 0	
Eastnor	Par. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	62 7 6						
Eaton-Bishop	N.S. 7	40 0 0	1844	- - -	47 10 0	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	24 1 0	
,,	,,	70 0 0	1852								
Ewyas Harold	N.S.	56 0 0	1846								
Frome. Bishop	N.S. 10	80 0 0	1844	1 14 1½	36 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 3 0	
,, ,,	,,	25 0 0	1849								

a Probationer.

b Retiring pension.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

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HEREFORDSHIRE—*cont.*			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Goodrich	N.S.	8	311 14 0	1854	5 1 8¾	103 14 2	- - -	195 10 0	- - -	- - -	49 0 0	
„	„		62 0 0	1857								
Haffield	N.S.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	63 18 4	- - -	196 19 2	- - -	- - -	19 18 0	1 9 3
Hentland and Hoarwithy	Par.	7	- - -	- - -	1 17 6¾	88 6 8	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	27 2 0	
Hereford, Blue Coat		7	87 0 0	1857	5 8 0¾	253 15 0	25 0 0	801 15 0				
Hereford, St. Martin's	N.S.	8	438 0 0	1858	1 6 7½	26 11 8	- - -	138 10 0	- - -	- - -	38 9 0	
Hereford, St. Nicholas	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	- - -	9 13 4				
Hereford, St. Peter's	N.S.	7	*290 0 0	1839	- - -	- - -	- - -	29 0 0				
„ „	„		58 0 0	1842								
Hereford, „ Scudamore's Charity	N.S.	7	540 0 0	1854	7 15 1	273 6 8	- - -	596 8 4	- - -	- - -	84 2 0	
„	„		16 0 0	1855								
Holmer	N.S.		208 0 0	1860								
Hope, Upper Hill	N.S.	10	225 16 1	1855	- - -	7 10 0	*a*27 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 18 9	
Ivington, St. John's	N.S.		80 5 0	1850	1 0 4							
Kentchurch, Endowed	N.S.		45 0 0	1847								
Kingsland	N.S.		75 0 0	1847								
Kingston and Thruxton	N.S.		90 0 0	1846								
Kington	N.S.	8	*150 0 0	1838	1 6 5½	58 15 0	- - -	168 11 8	- - -	- - -	64 6 0	
Kinnersley	Ch. of E.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 9 0	
Ledbury	N.S.	7	117 10 0	1851	- - -	34 10 0	- - -	221 0 0	- - -	- - -	32 15 0	
Leintwardine, Endowed	N.S.	7	250 0 0	1848	7 12 3¾	118 5 0	- - -	642 0 0	- - -	- - -	62 9 0	
„ „	„		11 4 4	1851								
„ „	„		52 0 0	1855								
Leominster, Boys	B.S.	6	- - -	- - -	3 3 11¼	47 2 6	- - -	84 10 0	- - -	- - -	2 2 0	
Leominster, Girls	B.S.	6	- - -	- - -	2 6 4¼	43 8 4	- - -	187 10 0	- - -	- -	17 18 4	
Leominster	N.S.	8	906 0 0	1858	6 9 0	134 6 8	- - -	139 16 8	- - -	- - -	39 6 0	
Llangarren	Ch. of E.		147 0 6	1859								
Llanwarne	Ch. of E.		183 0 0	1856	1 2 5¾							
Madley	N.S.	7	202 5 0	1853	- - -	113 0 0	- - -	157 10 0	- - -	- - -	17 16 0	
Mansel-Lacey	N.S.	7	172 5 0	1853	- - -	30 0 0	*a*12 10 0	98 15 0	- - -	- - -	24 1 0	
Marcle (Much)	N.S.	7	237 0 0	1853	5 15 4¼	187 8 4	- - -	264 7 6	- - -	- - -	32 5 0	
Monkland	N.S.		108 0 0	1854								
Orcop	N.S.	10	288 0 0	1858	- - -	23 15 0	*a*18 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	0 10 0	
Orleton	N.S.	7	312 0 0	1855	2 0 0¼	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 0 0	
Rochford	N.S.		89 0 0	1859								

Victoria)	B.S.	4	*100 0 0	1837	2 2 8	48 15 0	- - -	223 5 0	- - -	- - -	76 10 0	
" " "	"		*100 0 0	1837								
" " "	"		250 0 0	1840								
" " "	"		100 0 0	1844								
" " "	"		18 10 0	1855								
Stoke Prior	N.S.		33 10 0	1849								
" "	"		16 15 0	1850								
Stretton Sugwas	N.S.		230 18 0	1859								
Weobley	N.S.	7	179 0 0	1856	3 4 6	139 10 0	- - -	132 10 0	- - -	- - -	34 17 0	
"	"		90 0 0	1857								
Weonard's, Saint	N.S.		82 0 0	1847								
Whitbourne	Ch. of E.		164 0 0	1856								
Whitchurch	N.S.	11	318 0 0	1858	2 18 9½	13 15 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	27 12 0	
Whitney	N.S.		42 0 0	1846								
Wormbridge	N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 11 0	
HERTFORDSHIRE.												
Alban's, St.	N.S.		*50 0 0	1836								
"	"		79 0 0	1848								
Alban's, St.	B.S.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	3 15 0	- - -	4 5 0	15 6 0	
Alban's, St., St. Peter's	Ch. of E.	5	100 0 0	1851	4 10 9½	50 6 8	- - -	173 0 0	- - -	- - -	39 16 0	
" "	"		68 0 0	1859								
Albury	Ch. of E.	6	- - -	- - -	3 10 4	86 3 4	- - -	100 0 0	- - -	- - -	4 5 0	
Amwell, Great	N.S.	8	24 13 4	1858	2 15 0	85 6 8	- - -	584 8 4	- - -	- - -	104 4 0	
Anstey	N.S.		111 4 0	1854	1 11 8							
Ardeley	N.S.	4	*40 0 0	1837	- - -	16 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 3 0	
"	"		30 0 0	1846								
"	"		169 0 0	1858								
Ashwell, New	S.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 0	
Aspeden, Endowed	N.S.	6	60 15 11	1849	1 6 9½	6 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 15 0	
Baldock	N.S.	4	*200 0 0	1834	- - -	57 15 0	- - -	38 15 0	- - -	- - -	31 10 0	
Baldock	B.S.	4	*60 0 0	1839	1 7 10							
"	"		46 0 0	1858								
Barham Wood	B.S.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*a*23 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 5 0	
Barley	N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	36 15 0	- - -	80 5 0	- - -	- - -	57 15 0	
Barnet, Chipping	N.S.		60 0 0	1846								
Bayford	N.S.	2	45 0 0	1857	- - -	42 3 4	- - -	62 1 8	- - -	- - -	27 0 8	
Bengeo	N.S.	7	112 10 0	1850	6 15 11	179 12 6	- - -	327 5 0	- - -	- - -	131 15 0	
"	"		50 0 0	1856								
Bennington	N.S.		45 0 0	1843								
Berkhampstead, Great, and North Church Day and Evening	N.S.	5	*100 0 0	1838	1 10 8½	169 13 4	- - -	283 18 4	- - -	- - -	58 11 0	
" "	"		140 0 0	1859								
Berkhampstead, Great	B.S.		*130 0 0	1834								

a Probationer.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
HERTFORDSHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Boxmoor - - - N.S. 5	75 0 0	1842	- - -	18 6 8	- - -	56 0 0	- - -	- - -	17 10 0	
" - - - "	- - -	- - -	- - -	*a*26 13 4						
Bramfield - - - N.S. 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	45 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 5 0	
Breachwood Green - - N.S.	195 0 0	1860								
Broxbourne Bury - Ch. of E. 6	- - -	- - -	3 8 4½	28 15 0	- - -	37 1 8	- - -	- - -	8 0 0	
Broxbourne, Free - - N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	43 0 0	- - -	21 5 0	- - -	- - -	22 10 0	
Buckland - - - N.S. 5	80 0 0	1848	1 1 3½	16 5 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	
Buntingford - - - N.S. 7	100 0 0	1845	1 7 0¾	215 0 0	- - -	241 5 0	- - -	- - -	21 3 0	
" - - - "	2 18 4	1849								
" - - - "	17 10 0	1856								
Burnham Green - - N.S.	50 0 0	1843								
Bushey - - - B.S. 12	125 0 0	1846	6 13 3¼	43 15 0	25 0 0	587 1 8	- - -	- - -	47 0 0	
" - - - "	47 14 0	1848								
Cheshunt - - - B.S. 4	264 0 0	1858	3 4 5½	48 15 0	- - -	55 0 0	- - -	- - -	48 10 8	
Cheshunt, Vicarage, Girls - N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	48 0 0	- - -	52 10 0	- - -	- - -	34 0 0	
Cheshunt, Vicarage, Infants N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	27 10 0	- - -	131 3 4	- - -	- - -	47 5 0	
Cheshunt (Dewhurst's) Charity S. 5	- - -	- - -	3 18 4½	- - -	- - -	93 15 0	- - -	- - -	20 14 0	
Chipperfield - - - N.S.	50 10 0	1843								
Clothall - - Ch. of E.	163 0 0	1860								
Codicote - - - N.S. 6	850 0 0	1858	6 10 0½	75 0 0	- - -	61 5 0	- - -	- - -	29 11 0	
Colney, St. Peter's - - N.S. 7	- - -	- - -	4 12 0¼	243 0 0	- - -	353 10 0	- - -	- - -	97 14 0	
Cromer Hyde - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 5 2							
Datchworth - - - N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 3 4	- - -	23 15 0	- - -	- - -	9 14 2	
Flamstead - - - N.S. 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	46 15 0	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	27 8 0	
Frogmore End - Ch. of E. 5	539 14 0	1857	5 0 0½	25 16 8	- - -	102 8 4	- - -	- - -	40 5 0	
Gaddesdon, Great - - N.S.	181 16 0	1857								
Hadham, Much - - N.S. 4	- - -	- - -	1 16 3¾	58 10 0	- - -	119 16 8	- - -	- - -	41 1 0	
Hadham, Little - - B.S.	*40 0 0	1836								
Harpenden - - - N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 10 0	- - -	18 15 0	- - -	- - -	6 15 0	
Harpenden, Boys - - B.S. 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 1 8	- - -	- - -	9 10 0	
Harpenden, Infants - B.S. 2	105 0 0	1851	- - -	16 0 0	- - -	16 5 0	- - -	- - -	9 5 0	
Hatfield (Bishop's) - - N.S. 8	- - -	- - -	3 7 7¼	203 5 0	168 15 0	698 10 0	33 15 0	- - -	172 13 0	
Hempstead, Hemel - - N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	70 8 4	- - -	163 5 10	- - -	- - -	74 5 0	
Hempstead, Hemel, Royal - B.S. 4	*150 0 0	1834	3 18 5	5 0 0	- - -	45 0 0	- - -	- - -	28 8 0	
Hempstead, Hemel, Inft. Ch. of E. 6	843 10 0	1856	6 15 0¼	- - -	- - -	6 5 0	- - -	- - -	12 10 0	
Hertford, All Saints', and Industrial - - N.S. 4	40 0 0	1851	1 10 4½	41 10 0	- - -	105 15 0	- - -	- - -	33 17 0	

monial)	Ch. of E.	7	84 0 0	1860	17 2 4¾	223 0 0	-	772 10 0	18 14 0	-	156 5 0	
Hertford, Green Coat, Endowed	N.S.	6	-	-	1 9 1¾	92 5 0	-	-	-	-	29 8 0	
Hertford Heath	N.S.	4	*75 0 0	1838	-	24 16 8	-	18 15 0	-	-	15 10 0	
" "	"		41 12 0	1859								
Hertford, St. Andrew's	N.S.	4	-	-	-	20 15 0	-	3 15 0	-	-	24 5 0	
Hertingfordbury	Ch. of E.	8	-	-	1 2 8¼	101 10 0	20 0 0	469 4 2	22 18 4	-	-	2 7 6
High-Cross	N.S.	7	-	-	1 10 5¼	146 5 0	-	187 10 0	-	-	-	5 12 6
Hitchin	B.S.	5	*175 0 0	1838	21 7 10½	167 17 6	26 13 4	725 11 8	-	-	64 10 0	
"	"		200 0 0	1854	-		b8 6 8					
Hitchin, Girls and Infants	B.S.	5	1,055 0 0	1859	-	31 6 8	-	76 0 0	-	-	23 10 0	
Hitchin, St. Andrew's	N.S.		300 0 0	1854								
Hitchin, St. Mary's	N.S.	7	1,540 0 0	1855	7 6 3	177 5 0	12 10 0	437 6 8	-	-	91 6 0	
Hoddesdon	N.S.	2	125 0 0	1844	-	77 3 4	-	20 0 0	-	-	25 17 0	27 7 10
"	"		55 0 0	1845								
Hoddesdon	B.S.	6	-	-	3 12 2½	39 17 6	-	58 11 8	-	3 0 0	54 6 0	
Hoddesdon, Girls & Infants	N.S.	2	-	-	-	21 6 8	-	16 5 0	-	-	15 15 0	
Hoddesdon, Easter Jones' Charity	Ch. of E.		279 0 0	1858								
Hormead, Great	N.S.		100 0 0	1845	2 10 0							
Hunsdon	Ch. of E.	5	-	-	-	49 0 0	-	52 10 0	-	-	29 6 0	
Ickleford	N.S.	8	*50 0 0	1839	3 11 2¼	134 3 4	62 10 0	257 3 4	-	-	84 11 0	
"	"		201 0 0	1849								
Ippolyts, Saint	N.S.	7	106 0 0	1847	3 13 8	104 1 8	-	377 9 2	-	-	45 18 0	
" "	"		14 15 0	1854								
" "	"		17 0 0	1855								
Kelshall	Ch. of E.	3	-	-	-	22 13 4	-	35 0 0	-	-	23 5 0	
Kensworth	N.S.	7	150 0 0	1853	2 2 8½	18 0 0	b8 6 8					
Kimpton	Par.		540 0 0	1856								
Langley, Abbott's	N.S.		60 0 0	1845	5 13 8¾	228 6 8	-	430 0 10	-	-	69 11 0	
" "	"		50 0 0	1848								
" "	"		10 0 0	1849								
" "	"		246 0 6	1854								
" "	"		14 0 0	1855								
Langley, King's	N.S.		*66 0 0	1838	-	7 10 0						
" "	"		127 0 0	1858								
Leavesden	N.S.		40 0 0	1843								
Mimms, North	N.S.	7	-	-	4 7 7	67 10 0	-	206 0 0	-	-	26 8 0	
" "	"		-	-	-	a75 0 0						
Munden, Great	N.S.	7	60 0 0	1846	-	49 10 0	-	-	-	-	2 19 0	
" "	"		15 0 0	1847								
Northaw	N.S.	7	124 0 0	1851	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 7 0	
Pelham, Brent	N.S.		50 0 0	1846								
Pelham, Furneux	N.S.	6	50 0 0	1843	1 7 7½	41 13 4	-	32 10 0	-	-	3 12 0	
" "	"		15 0 0	1855								
Pirton	N.S.	7	74 0 0	1841	1 12 11	12 10 0	-	-	-	-	6 15 0	
"	"		15 13 10	1854								
"	"		39 10 0	1858								

a Retiring pension. *b* Probationer.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
HERTFORDSHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Redbourn - - N.S.	199 0 0	1858								
Rickmansworth - - N.S. 7	238 0 0	1850	6 9 4	30 16 8	- - -	24 3 4	- - -	- - -	25 17 0	
Royston - - N.S. 7	27 0 0	1855	3 6 5¼	142 10 0	- - -	213 15 0	- - -	- - -	123 7 0	
Royston - - B.S. 4	75 0 0	1840	- - -	12 10 0	- - -	18 15 0	- - -	- - -	5 10 0	
Sandon - - N.S. 3	*40 0 0	1837	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 0 0	
" - - "	30 0 0	1846								
" - - "	38 15 0	1859								
" - - "	17 10 0	1860								
Sawbridgeworth - - N.S. 3	- - -	-	- - -	65 5 0	- - -	109 10 0	- - -	- - -	23 17 0	
Shenley - - N.S. 7	52 0 0	1842	6 6 10¼	181 15 0	- - -	197 0 0	- - -	- - -	140 13 0	
" - - "	7 0 0	1848								
" - - "	70 0 0	1854								
" - - "	223 0 0	1860								
Stevenage - - N.S.	*92 0 0	1834	2 2 0							
" - - "	46 0 0	1851								
" - - "	41 0 0	1851								
Stortford, Bishop's, Practising School - - 6	433 0 0	1859	3 0 0	210 18 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	44 3 0	
Stortford, Bishop's - - N.S. 6	- - -	-	- - -	21 5 0	- - -	60 1 8	- - -	- - -	14 5 0	
Stortford, Bishop's, New Town - - N.S. 6	- - -	-	- - -	4 3 4	- - -	21 5 0				
Stortford, Bishop's - - B.S. 4	150 0 0	1840	4 3 4¾	84 10 0	- - -	135 0 0	- - -	- - -	64 5 0	
" " - - "	100 0 0	1847								
" " - - "	44 0 0	1856								
" " - - "	23 13 9	1860								
Therfield - - N.S. 3	128 0 0	1856	- - -	31 6 8	- -	54 16 8	- - -	- - -	15 7 0	
Tring - - N.S. 5	182 0 0	1843	2 9 10	11 13 4	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 18 0	
Wadesmill, Infants - - N.S. 10	- - -	-	- - -	10 0 0						
Walden, St. Paul's - Ch. of E. 6	- - -	-	- - -	14 3 4	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 0 0	
Walkern - - N.S. 7	13 0 0	1857	- - -	51 13 4	- - -	265 8 4	- - -	- - -	51 10 0	
Ware - - N.S.	490 0 0	1844								
Ware, Ch. Ch. - - N-S. 6	- - -	-	- - -	10 8 4	- - -	12 10 0				
Ware - - B.S.	*75 0 0	1839								
Watford - - N.S. 6	*60 0 0	1838	12 14 6¼	91 5 0	- - -	242 1 8	5 19 6	6 0 0	75 5 0	
" - - "	130 0 0	1842								
Watford Heath - Ch. of E.	82 0 0	1855								
Watton - - N.S. 3	- - -	-	4 0 10	57 3 4	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	28 [illegible] 0	

Willian	N.S.	5	25 0 0	1842	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 3 4	- - -	- - -	2 4 0	
″	″		20 0 0	1844								
″	″		20 0 0	1848								
Wilstone	N.S.		100 0 0	1847								
Woodhill	N.S.	8	350 0 0	1858	5 7 5	170 12 6	157 18 4	284 6 8	- - -	11 18 4	58 6 0	23 4 0
″	″		- - -	- - -	a20 0 0							
Wymondley, Great	N.S.		60 0 0	1848								
HUNTINGDONSHIRE.												
Abbotsley	N.S.		42 0 0	1845								
Alconbury	N.S.		75 0 0	1842								
Alwalton (Earl Fitzwilliam's)	N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	85 5 0	- - -	127 13 4	- - -	- - -	46 14 4	
Bluntisham	N.S.		15 0 0	1850								
″	″		32 0 0	1856								
Brampton	Ch of E.	4	- - -	- - -	14 10 7	228 17 6	23 6 8	426 0 0	- - -	- - -	121 12 0	
Broughton	N.S.		60 0 0	1844								
Bythorn	N.S.		204 0 0	1860								
Catworth, Great	N.S.		42 0 0	1845								
Earith	B.S.	2	100 0 0	1840	4 6 8½	- - -	- - -	172 15 0	- - -	- - -	5 8 0	
Farcet	N.S.		60 0 0	1848	1 19 9							
Fen-Stanton, New	N.S.	3	144 0 0	1847	5 2 7½	95 16 8	- - -	263 10 0	- - -	- - -	72 0 0	
Fen-Stanton	B.S.	2	- - -	- - -	1 15 10½	26 5 0	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	7 16 0	
Fletton, New	B.S.		364 10 0	1856								
Hemingford Grey	N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 15 0	
Holme	Ch. of E.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	118 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 9 0	
Huntingdon, Boys	N.S.	3	32 0 0	1855	7 17 7½	92 10 0	- - -	116 13 4	- - -	- - -	30 18 0	
Huntingdon, St. Mary's, Girls and Infants	N.S.	4	83 0 0	1855	- - -	85 6 8	- - -	86 8 4	- - -	- - -	16 7 0	
Huntingdon, Walden's Charity	N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	56 5 0				
Ives, Saint	N.S.	3	250 0 0	1845	6 0 0	159 8 4	- - -	753 3 4	- - -	- - -	79 8 0	
″	″		80 0 0	1846								
″	″		18 0 0	1851								
″	″		46 0 0	1853								
Ives, Saint	B.S.	3	- - -	- - -	3 0 1	110 13 4	- - -	260 18 4	- - -	- - -	95 11 0	
Kimbolton	N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	2 1 8½	37 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 6 0	
Neots, Saint, Charity School		3	146 0 0	1842	14 2 8¾	142 1 8	- - -	235 13 4	- - -	- - -	153 15 0	
″ ″			44 0 0	1855	a8 1 4							
″ ″			20 4 4	1857								
″ ″			206 12 0	1860								
Neots, Saint	B.S.	2	- - -	- - -	2 9 5	11 5 0						
Neots, Saint	Wes.	2	684 0 0	1859	12 1 10¼	204 16 8	55 0 0	399 17 6	- - -	- - -	101 3 0	
Offord-Cluney	N.S.		48 0 0	1847								
″	″		23 10 0	1850								
″	″		18 0 0	1856								
Orton Longville	Ch. of E.	3	172 16 0	1854	1 13 4¼	9 10 0	- - -	2 10 0	- - -	- - -	9 12 0	

a Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.			Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
			Amount.	Date of Payment.								
HUNTINGDONSHIRE—*cont.*			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Orton Waterville	N.S.		63 0 0	1850	1 5 4¾							
Ramsey	Wes.	3	- - -	-	3 4 6½	62 10 0	- - -	76 10 0	- - -	- - -	35 12 0	
Ripton, King's	N.S.		40 0 0	1845								
Sawtrey	N.S.		92 0 0	1841								
Sawtrey	Wes.	12	- - -	-	2 10 4½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 0 0	
Spaldwick	N.S.		60 0 0	1847								
Stanground	N.S.	3	65 0 0	1846	1 1 6	- - -	a23 6 8	17 10 0	- - -	- - -	5 15 0	
Stilton	N.S.	4	75 0 0	1846	1 3 8	2 10 0	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	4 10 0	
”	”		70 0 0	1859								
Stukeley, Great	N.S.		45 0 0	1845								
Thurning	N.S.		26 10 0	1843								
Warboys	N.S.	3	- - -	-	- - -	129 0 0	- - -	336 18 4	- - -	- - -	25 17 0	
Weston, Old	N.S.		50 0 0	1844								
Wistow	N.S.		50 0 0	1842	0 7 8							
Woodhurst	N.S.		42 0 0	1843								
”	”		40 0 0	1845								
”	”		12 0 0	1846								
”	”		8 0 0	1858								
Woodhurst	B.S.	3	- - -	-	- - -	29 3 4	- - -	35 0 0	- - -	- - -	21 15 0	
Yaxley, Endowed School			128 0 0	1849								
KENT.												
Appledore and Ebony	N.S.	7	120 0 0	1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	11 19 0	
” ”	”		21 19 0	1856								
” ”	”		5 0 0	1859								
Ashford	N.S.	7	206 0 0	1843	37 3 4¼	285 10 0	- - -	1,525 8 4	- - -	- - -	191 0 1	
”	”		30 0 0	1851								
”	”		47 0 0	1855								
”	”		42 4 0	1856								
”	”		11 0 0	1856								
”	”		17 10 0	1857								
”	”		109 0 0	1858								
Ashford	B.S.	8	- - -	-	11 11 4	138 11 8	- - -	444 11 8	- - -	1 15 0	144 5 0	
Ashford, South-Eastern Railway Co.'s	N.S.	7	- - -	-	6 8 0¼	116 0 0	- - -	173 10 0	- - -	- - -	79 0 0	

Aylesford, Educational Society's	N.S.	7	5 18 8	1857	- - -	71 10 0	- - -	122 12 6	- - -	- - -	10 7 11	
Aylesford, Preston Hall, Infant	Ch. of E.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	67 6 8	- - -	87 10 0	- - -	- - -	28 6 0	
Bapchild and Tonge	N.S.	7	137 12 6	1854	4 9 4½	60 16 8	- - -	125 13 4	- - -	- - -	21 0 8	
Barham	N.S.	7	486 0 0	1858	7 19 0½	107 10 0	- - -	597 13 4	- - -	- - -	32 2 0	
Basinghall, Infant School		5	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 13 4	40 0 0	76 13 4	- - -	- - -	40 13 0	
Barming	N.S.		50 0 0	1842	1 10 0							
"	"		265 0 0	1856								
Bearstead	N.S.	7	125 0 0	1858	4 14 1¾	60 10 0	- - -	171 15 0	- - -	- - -	34 14 6	
Beckenham	N.S.	7	400 0 0	1858	3 19 2¼	129 6 8	- - -	290 16 8	- - -	4 0 0	67 2 1	
Bethersden	N.S.		175 0 0	1851	4 16 8½	- - -	- - -	32 10 0				
"	"		7 1 4	1854								
Bexley	N.S.	7	*160 0 0	1837	3 1 5	78 10 0	21 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	53 9 0	
"	"		70 0 0	1845								
Bidborough	N.S.		178 0 0	1855								
Biddenden	N.S.		162 0 0	1849								
Birchington	N.S.		129 5 0	1849								
Blackheath, All Saints', Girls	N.S.	9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 5 0	
Blackheath, All Saints', Infants	N.S.	9	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 10 0	
Blackheath Park	N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	1 3 4	6 5 0						
Blackheath, St. John's	Ch. of E.	12	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 5 0	
Borden	N.S.	7	182 0 0	1849	3 0 0	52 10 0	- - -	43 2 6	- - -	- - -	31 18 0	
"	"		18 10 0	1859								
Boughton-under-Blean	N.S.		100 0 0	1852								
" "	"		150 0 0	1858								
Boughton Malherbe	N.S.	5	100 0 0	1847	2 2 8¼	- - -	- - -	15 8 4				
Boughton Monchelsea	N.S.	7	114 0 0	1851	1 10 1	49 5 0	- - -	100 10 0	- - -	- - -	50 0 0	
Boxley	N.S.	7	121 0 0	1846	3 3 5½	176 0 0	- - -	496 19 2	- - -	- - -	36 3 5	
Brabourne	N.S.	7	102 0 0	1846	8 6 2½	13 15 0	- - -	155 13 4	- - -	- - -	17 9 3	
Brasted	N.S.		370 0 0	1860	2 19 11¼							
Brenchley	N.S.	7	116 10 0	1842	5 15 1½	107 10 0	- - -	229 1 8	- - -	- - -	88 3 5	10 16 5
"	"		120 0 0	1860								
Brenzett	N.S.	7	100 0 0	1852	- - -	57 10 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	13 6 0	
Broadstairs	N.S.	7	*145 0 0	1837	10 8 5¼	62 13 4	- - -	196 18 4	- - -	- - -	45 4 11	
Bromley	N.S.	12	1,100 0 0	1855	7 17 1½	135 5 0	- - -	296 0 0	- - -	- - -	81 10 0	
Bromley Common	N.S.	12	202 0 0	1847	1 11 1¼	33 0 10	- - -	111 5 0	- - -	- - -	9 14 6	
Brompton	N.S.	3	303 15 0	1851	11 17 0¾	134 3 4	- - -	876 1 8	- - -	- - -	254 14 10	
"	"		120 0 0	1856								
"	"		22 0 0	1859								
Brompton, St. Michael's	R.C.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 0 0	
Buckland	N.S.		c81 0 0	1844								
Buckland	N.S.		510 0 0	1859	5 5 11							
Canterbury	B.S.		173 10 0	1841								
"	"		120 0 0	1846								
Canterbury (Broad Street), Model	N.S.	7	720 0 0	1848	24 11 9½	56 0 0	- - -	1,972 0 0	41 13 4	- - -	63 2 8	
Canterbury, St. Dunstan's	N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	8 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 5 0	

a Probationer.

b Scientific apparatus.

c School sold for burial purposes.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued*.

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
KENT—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Canterbury, St. Martin's and St. Paul's - - - N.S. 7	80 0 0	1845	5 8 1	89 0 0	- - -	458 18 4	- - -	- - -	46 15 10	
Canterbury, St. Mildred's - N.S. 7	400 0 0	1855	9 7 0½	150 7 6	- - -	291 3 4	- - -	18 0 0	47 11 9	
Canterbury, St. George the Martyr's and St. Mary Magdalene's - - N.S. 7	100 0 0	1854	2 1 8	39 3 4	- - -	124 1 8	- - -	- - -	25 6 3	
Charing - - - N.S. 7	- - -	- - -	3 19 11¾	142 10 0	- - -	382 14 2	- - -	- - -	38 13 6	
Charlton - - - N.S. 9	- - -	- - -	2 9 0	66 1 8	- - -	50 16 8	- - -	7 5 0	15 5 0	
Charlton, Old - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	3 2 8¾							
Chart, Great - - - N.S.	72 0 0	1846	- - -	10 16 8	- - -	7 10 0	- - -	- - -	0 15 0	
Chatham, James Street - N.S. *a*	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	191 10 0				
Chatham, St. John's - - N.S. 3	390 0 0	1859	2 16 0	98 16 8	- - -	268 10 0	- - -	- - -	67 2 4	
Chatham, St. Mary's - - N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	2 10 4½	21 13 4	- - -	79 6 8	- - -	- - -	31 12 0	
Chatham, St. Paul's - - N.S. 3	733 0 0	1857	4 17 2½	30 6 8	- - -	107 10 0	- - -	- - -	22 3 0	
Cherington and Newington N.S.	125 0 0	1848								
„ „ - „	40 0 0	1849								
Chiddingstone - - - N.S. 6	98 0 0	1841	2 8 5½	39 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 16 0	
Chiselhurst - - - N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	3 1 5	146 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	49 18 0	
Cliffe - - - N.S. 3	200 0 0	1854	1 17 9	45 7 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 10 0	
Cranbrook - - - N.S. 5	183 0 0	1844	3 5 6¾	37 10 0	- - -	168 7 6	- - -	- - -	21 0 0	
„ - - - „	17 0 0	1846								
„ - - - „	56 0 0	1859								
Cranbrook, Milkhouse Street (Holy Trinity District), Sunday and Infant - N.S.	76 0 0	1841								
„ - - „	20 0 0	1847								
Cray (Paul's) - - - N.S.	*30 0 0	1839								
Crayford - - - N.S. 5	285 0 0	1858	2 10 0	87 17 6	- - -	198 18 4	- - -	- - -	28 17 0	
Crockenhill - - - N.S. 5	229 10 0	1857	2 10 0¾	45 13 4	- - -	57 10 0	- - -	- - -	17 15 0	
Crockham - - Ch. of E. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	68 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 8 0	2 9 4
Cudham - - - N.S. 6	101 5 0	1852	2 1 10¾	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	42 8 0	
Cuxton - - - N.S. 3	92 0 0	1850	1 16 0½	51 15 0	- - -	92 1 8	- - -	- - -	22 13 11	
„ - - - „	9 6 8	1855								
„ - - - „	29 0 0	1857								
Dartford - - - N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	2 8 0¼	82 10 0	- - -	42 10 0	- - -	5 0 0	15 17 0	

Dartford, Waterside, Girls	Wes.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	54 6 8	- - -	393 8 4	- - -	- - -	17 10 0	
Deal	N.S.	12	- - -	- - -	- - -	130 10 0	- - -	257 3 4	- - -	- - -	51 4 0	
Deal, Infant	N.S.	12	- - -	- - -	6 10 9½	9 3 4	- - -	180 3 4	- - -	- - -	20 6 0	
Deal, Parochial		12	422 16 8	1853	16 6 10¼	152 11 8	- - -	459 15 0	- - -	- - -	56 7 0	
Deal	Wes.	4	- - -	- - -	6 8 9½	104 10 0	- - -	383 16 8	- - -	- - -	102 6 0	
Denton	N.S.		64 10 0	1841								
Deptford	N.S.		20 0 0	1844	1 11 10							
Deptford	R.C.		- - -	- - -	2 17 6½	- - -	- - -	83 0 0				
Deptford, St. John's	N.S.	5	1,002 0 0	1856	16 3 7¼	186 8 4	8 6 8	670 6 8	- - -	- - -	149 15 1	
" "	"		522 14 0	1857	*b*13 16 8							
Deptford, New Street	B.S.	3	110 0 0	1841	2 15 10¾	- - -	- - -	4 16 8				
Deptford, St. Nicholas'	N.S.		*50 0 0	1835	2 2 1½							
Detling	N.S.	7	163 4 0	1856	2 1 8	- - -	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	19 11 0	
Ditton	Ch. of E.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	27 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 17 0	
Dover	B.S.	8	*437 0 0	1835	7 15 11¾	145 0 0	- - -	486 12 6	- - -	- - -	103 8 0	
"	"		32 0 0	1854								
"	"		15 15 0	1857								
"	"		7 0 0	1858								
Dover, East Cliff	N.S.	10	- - -	- - -	1 12 1½	60 3 4	- - -	15 0 0				
Dover, St. James', Infant and Evening School	N.S.	12	- - -	- - -	3 2 6	18 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 15 0	
Dover, Holy Trinity	N.S.	12	148 0 0	1847	7 18 5	90 10 0	- - -	99 12 6	- - -	- - -	40 13 0	
" "	"		42 15 5	1858								
Dover, Home for Young Women		10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	226 14 6R
Dourie	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	88 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 2 0	
Dunstan's, Saint (near Canterbury)	N.S.		177 0 0	1857								
Eastry	N.S.		333 0 0	1860								
Edenbridge	N.S.	9	200 0 0	1854	1 13 4	25 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 7 0	
Edenbridge	B.S.	7	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	100 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	56 17 0	
Egerton, St. James'	N.S.	7	125 0 0	1846	2 13 4¼	22 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 15 0	
" "	"		9 12 0	1857								
Elham	N.S.	5	60 0 0	1845	4 1 0	194 6 8	- - -	76 9 2	- - -	- - -	14 1 0	
Elham	B.S.	8	- - -	- - -	4 17 2¾	124 11 8	- - -	75 0 0	- - -	- - -	38 1 0	
Eltham	N.S.	9	40 0 0	1841	10 0 4½	40 0 0	- - -	397 10 0	- - -	- - -	8 11 0	
"	"		21 0 0	1849								
"	"		136 15 0	1853								
Erith	N.S.		106 0 0	1850								
"	"		38 0 0	1851								
Eynsford	N.S.	5	*70 0 0	1836	3 4 0½	- - -	- - -	18 15 0	- - -	- - -	6 7 0	
Farleigh, East	N.S.	7	*34 0 0	1839	5 5 9	131 2 6	- - -	499 19 2	- - -	- - -	58 7 10	
"	"		120 0 0	1849								
"	"		145 0 0	1856								
Farleigh, West	N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	1 8 8	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 18 0	
Faversham District	N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	16 17 9	289 1 8	- - -	1,483 18 4	- - -	- - -	211 10 1	
Faversham	B.S.	8	- - -	- - -	6 16 11	108 6 8	- - -	667 5 0	- - -	- - -	62 10 0	
Fawkham, Hartley and Longfield	N.S.		35 0 0	1841								

a School no longer exists.

b Scientific apparatus.

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
KENT—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Folkestone - - - B.S. 8	162 0 0	1840	9 9 5½	140 0 10	- - -	934 14 2	- - -	- - -	168 10 0	
" - - - "	13 7 4	1853								
" - - - "	11 5 4	1853								
" - - - "	75 0 0	1856								
Folkestone, Ch. Ch., Infants N.S. 11	94 0 0	1852	4 10 11¼	36 16 8	- - -	59 10 0	- - -	- - -	36 0 0	
Folkestone, St. Mary's and St. Eanswith's - - N.S. 12	551 12 6	1855	10 17 2	170 5 0	- - -	300 1 8	- - -	- - -	88 9 0	
" - "	9 15 0	1859								
Forest Hill, Ch. Ch. - - N.S. 3	916 0 0	1859	5 0 0	10 8 4	- - -	2 10 0				
Frittenden - - - N.S. 7	65 0 0	1843	- - -	51 0 0	37 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 0 0	
Garlinge, St. James' - N.S. 7	169 0 0	1855	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 15 0	
Goodnestone - - - Par. 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	175 15 0	- - -	112 10 0	- - -	- - -	12 17 0	
Gravesend and Milton - N.S. 3	*490 0 0	1836	9 12 1½	285 6 8	- - -	947 2 6	- - -	- - -	32 10 0	
" " - - "	100 0 0	1849								
Gravesend, Princes Street - B.S. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	168 15 0	14 11 8	391 10 0	- - -	- - -	46 9 0	
Gravesend and Milton, Peacock Street - - - B.S. 6	- - -	- - -	6 17 1	126 15 0	- - -	504 8 4	- - -	- - -	33 18 0	
Gravesend, and St. James' - N.S.	200 0 0	1855								
Greenhithe, Galley Hill - B.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	2 10 0	- - -	- - -	6 16 0	
Green Street Green - Ch. of E.	42 10 0	1852	2 1 0							
Greenwich - - - N.S.	*83 0 0	1837								
Greenwich, Central or West, Infant 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 3 4	- - -	29 0 0	- - -	- - -	11 6 0	
Greenwich - - - P.U. 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	66 10 0				
Greenwich and Deptford Female Home - - - 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	70 3 10R
Greenwich, George St. - Wes. 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 6 8						
Greenwich, East Branch, Sunday and Infant School - 6	200 0 0	1844	1 19 11	65 10 0	- - -	231 2 1				
Greenwich (Croom's Hill), St. Ann's - - - R.C. 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	47 0 0
Greenwich, Holy Trinity (Maidenstone Hill) - N.S. 12	320 0 0	1847	16 0 3¼	213 1 8	- - -	823 18 4	- - -	- - -	93 8 8	
" " - - "	253 0 0	1854								
" " - - "	120 0 0	1860								
Greenwich Reformatory - - 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	200 9 4R

Greenwich, Roan's Charity (W. Branch), Grey Coat School		6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	363 8 4			
Groombridge	N.S.		221 10 0	1859	2 18 4						
Hadlow	N.S.	5	437 0 0	1849	- - -	24 8 4	*a*6 13 4	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	7 10 0	
Harbledown	N.S.		111 10 0	1854							
Hardres, Lower	N.S.		38 0 0	1847							
Harrietsham	Ch. of E.	7	90 0 0	1845	3 14 4½	246 5 0	- - -	42 18 4	- - -	- - -	34 13 2	19 9 9
Hawkhurst	N.S.	6	41 9 0	1855	3 3 6	219 0 0	- - -	244 2 6	- - -	- - -	67 1 4	
"	"		41 10 0	1857								
Hayes	N.S.	12	- - -	- - -	2 5 10½	21 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 9 0	
Headcorn	N.S.		- - -	- - -	1 8 0							
Herne Bay	Ch. of E.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 10 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	8 0 0	
Higham	N.S.	3	120 0 0	1848	5 16 10	122 2 6	- - -	267 6 8	- - -	- - -	48 8 7	
"	"		54 0 0	1855								
Hildenborough	N.S.		126 0 0	1848								
Hoo	N.S.		*75 0 0	1839	1 6 11							
Horton Kirby	N.S.		170 0 0	1858								
Hougham, Ch. Ch.	N.S.	12	300 0 0	1848	8 15 7¾	71 5 0	- - -	88 5 0	- - -	- - -	47 1 0	
Hythe	N.S.	7	400 0 0	1852	10 9 7½	367 6 8	- - -	858 13 4	- - -	12 0 0	122 6 1	
"			- - -	- - -	*b*6 13 4							
Ightham	N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	5 2 4	119 12 6	- - -	358 13 4	- - -	- - -	25 14 8	
Keston	N.S.	12	212 8 0	1856	- - -	26 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 12 0	
Kingsdown	Par.	12	12 18 11	1856	1 9 0	40 0 0	- - -	30 16 8	- - -	- - -	19 1 0	
"	"		5 0 0	1858								
Knockholt	N.S.	12	362 0 0	1857	2 8 4	13 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 2 0	
Lamberhurst	N.S.	7	*43 0 0	1835	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 4 0	4 8 3
"	"		*16 0 0	1836								
Larkfield	N.S.	7	197 0 0	1858	3 2 9	27 10 0	- - -	63 0 0	- - -	- - -	18 10 0	
Lawrence (St.), Trinity	Ch. of E.		446 0 0	1859	4 3 4							
Lee	N.S.	9	- - -	- - -	10 4 8	132 0 0	32 5 10	1,085 0 0	- - -	- - -	100 13 2	
Leeds School	-	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 15 0	
Lenham	N.S.		105 0 0	1851	5 7 7¼							
Lewisham Bridge	B.S.	12	- - -	- - -	2 8 2¾	81 13 4	- - -	156 6 8	- - -	- - -	34 13 0	
Lewisham, St. Mary's	N.S.	12	265 0 0	1857	6 0 0	98 0 0	20 16 8	118 11 8	6 0 0	- - -	58 18 0	
" "	"		145 0 0	1860								
Loose	N.S.	7	96 0 0	1843	1 17 9	62 0 0	- - -	91 5 0	- - -	- - -	40 8 0	
Luton (near Chatham)	N.S.	3	50 0 0	1847	5 6 10¼	7 10 0	10 8 4	98 10 0	- - -	- - -	33 14 0	
" "	"		200 0 0	1860								
Lydd	N.S.	7	200 0 0	1850	3 17 7¾	55 0 0	- - -	207 18 4	- - -	- - -	26 18 0	
Lyminge, Endowed	N.S.	7	136 0 0	1850	1 15 7½	37 10 0	- - -	110 0 0	- - -	- - -	7 12 0	
Maidstone	P.U.	9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	39 11 8				
Maidstone, All Saints'	N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	13 8 6½	356 15 0	25 0 0	1,598 12 5	- - -	- - -	98 17 4	
Maidstone Heath	N.S.	7	177 15 0	1857	- - -	36 16 8	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	32 18 0	
Maidstone, St. Paul's	N.S.	7	630 0 0	1859	6 18 6	44 16 8	8 6 8	78 0 0	- - -	- - -	28 15 0	
Maidstone, St. Peter's	N.S.	7	200 0 0	1848	- - -	32 18 4	10 8 4	46 16 8	- - -	- - -	29 16 0	
Maidstone, Trinity, Model	N.S.	7	430 0 0	1842	13 1 0	355 17 6	- - -	1,923 11 8	- - -	- - -	88 4 9	
Malling, East	N.S.	7	187 10 0	1850	8 19 6¼	67 10 0	- - -	251 10 0	- - -	- - -	49 19 2	

a Probationer.

b Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
KENT—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Malling, West, Endowed, Boys and Girls - - - N.S. 7	12 6 8	1852	2 14 2½	159 16 8	- - -	309 10 0	- - -	- - -	84 18 0	
” ” ” - ”	260 0 0	1859								
Malling, North, Deanery, Church Schoolmasters' Association	- - -	- - -	1 10 1							
Marden - - N.S. 9	- - -	- - -	4 5 4¼	40 0 0	- - -	34 3 4	- -	- - -	25 8 0	
Margaret, St. (at Cliffe) - N.S.	40 0 0	1847								
Margaret's, St. (next Rochester) - - - N.S.	500 0 0	1854	7 16 4½	175 11 8	- - -	299 13 4	34 13 2	- - -	56 14 0	
” - ” - - ”	37 7 6	1860								
Margate - - - B.S. 8	596 0 0	1857	4 0 11½	124 15 0	- - -	268 18 4	- - -	4 11 8	64 7 0	
Margate, Holy Trinity - N.S. 7	225 0 0	1851	16 18 6¾	155 10 0	- - -	651 12 6	- - -	- - -	101 10 0	
” ” - - ”	50 0 0	1853								
Margate, St. John's - - N.S. 7	475 0 0	1855	15 3 9¾	227 10 0	83 6 8	417 0 0	- - -	- - -	85 0 0	
Meopham - - - N.S. 3	62 0 0	1842	- - -	13 15 0						
” - - - ”	20 0 0	1843								
” - - - ”	87 0 0	1859								
Milton, Ch. Ch. - - N.S. 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	42 10 0	- - -	131 15 0	- - -	- - -	14 5 0	
Milton (near Sittingbourne) N.S. 3	300 0 0	1849	2 7 6¾	82 10 0	- - -	54 7 6	- - -	- - -	22 19 0	
Minster - - - N.S. 7	350 0 0	1848	4 10 8	67 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 17 0	
” - - - ”	45 0 0	1855								
Monkton - - - N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 6 8						
Newchurch - - - N.S.	40 0 0	1845								
Newington - - - N.S. 7	105 0 0	1851	4 18 6¼	120 6 8	- - -	73 15 0	- - -	- - -	26 5 8	
Northbourne, St. Augustine's N.S. 7	145 10 0	1852	4 18 2½	119 5 0	- - -	239 10 0	- - -	- - -	43 15 4	
Northfleet - - - N.S.	*115 0 0	1838								
” - - - ”	25 0 0	1845								
Ospringe - - - N.S. 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 5 0	
Patrixbourne and Bridge - N.S.	120 0 0	1850								
Peckham, East - - N.S. 7	- - -	- - -	3 13 4	86 10 10	- - -	84 11 8	- - -	- - -	37 0 0	
Peckham, East, Infant and Juvenile School - - - 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 15 0	
Petham - - - N.S.	70 0 0	1849								
Penshurst - - - N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	2 1 11½	49 11 8	- - -	95 0 0	- - -	- - -	21 3 0	
Platt, St. Mary - - N.S. 5	113 0 0	1847	2 13 4¼	7 10 0	- - -	26 13 4	- - -	- - -	42 4 2	
” ” - - ”	56 0 0	1859								
Plaxtol - - - N.S. 7	171 0 0	1847	6 15 1¾	97 10 0	30 0 0	347 1 8	- - -	- - -	58 0 6	
Pluckley - - - N.S. 7	93 10 0	1851	6 5 11½	85 0 0	- - -	261 13 4	- - -	- - -	43 11 8	

							- - -	- - -	24 14 0	
Plumstead, Central, Ch.of E. 12	1,825 0 0	1857	7 8 0	88 6 8	27 1 8	389 0 0	20 0 0	- - -	70 12 0	
" " - - "	160 0 0	1858								
Plumstead Central, East Plumstead Branch - Ch. of E. 12	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	
Plumstead, East, Endowed - N.S. 8	- - -	- - -	3 16 7¾	23 0 0	- - -	38 6 8	- - -	- - -	11 0 0	
Plumstead, West, St. James' N.S.	- - -	- - -	3 13 4							
Preston - - - N.S.	*25 0 0	1837								
Queenborough - - N.S. 6	152 0 0	1858	- - -	21 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 0	
Rainham - - - N.S. 3	160 0 0	1847	6 11 9¼	62 10 0	- - -	132 6 8	- - -	- - -	88 3 5	
" - - - "	57 0 0	1860								
Ramsgate, Ch. Ch. - - N.S. 7	506 0 0	1849	16 19 3½	270 19 2	- - -	767 7 6	- - -	- - -	116 4 4	
Ramsgate, Newcastle Hill, Inft. S. 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 5 0	
Ramsgate, St. Augustine's - R.C. 6	- - -	- - -	1 5 2	24 15 0	- - -	36 13 4	- - -	- - -	10 11 0	
Ramsgate, St. George's - N.S. 7	- - -	- - -	18 3 5½	217 6 8	- - -	863 6 8	- - -	- - -	128 18 0	
Ramsgate, St. Lawrence's - N.S. 7	58 0 0	1851	4 13 3¼	37 10 0	- - -	302 1 8	- - -	- - -	47 16 0	
Rochester, Dartford, and Shoreham Church Schoolmasters' Association - - -	- - -	- - -	2 0 0¼							
Rochester, St. Nicholas' - N.S. 3	399 0 0	1849	7 3 8¾	387 18 4	- - -	1,236 18 4	- - -	- - -	128 6 0	
" " - "	281 0 0	1858								
Rolvenden - - - N.S.	*100 0 0	1836								
Romney, New - - N.S. 7	59 0 0	1856	3 0 4¾	82 10 0	- - -	215 6 8	- - -	- - -	86 3 6	
Rusthall - - - N.S. 4	- - -	- - -	5 19 10¾	192 10 0	110 0 0	80 0 0	- - -	- - -	98 12 8	
Sandgate - - - N.S.	275 0 0	1846	1 5 6							
Saltwood - - - N.S. 11	88 5 6	1855	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 4 0	
Sellinge - - Ch. of E. 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	36 0 0	- - -	71 10 0	- - -	- - -	19 10 0	
Shadoxhurst - - - N.S.	30 0 0	1847								
Sheerness - - - N.S. 11	*250 0 0	1837	8 1 2¼	73 15 0	87 10 0	59 10 0	- - -	- - -	74 5 0	
Sheerness - - - B.S.	*275 0 0	1837								
Sheldwick, The Leys, United N.S. 7	- - -	- - -	4 6 8½	91 16 8	- - -	138 15 0	- - -	- - -	14 10 0	
" " " - "	- - -	- - -	- - -	a90 0 0						
Shipbourne - - - N.S. 7	75 0 0	1853	- - -	53 10 0	- - -	78 5 0	- - -	- - -	32 7 10	34 8 0
" - - - "	102 10 0	1857								
" - - - "	32 10 0	1858								
Shooter's Hill - - N.S.	200 0 0	1858								
Shoreham - - - Par. 12	- - -	- - -	b10 0 0	56 13 4	- - -	46 10 0	- - -	- - -	40 4 0	
Sissinghurst, National and Inf. 7	- - -	- - -	14 12 7¼	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	- - -	- - -	2 5 0	
Sissinghurst (Mrs. H. Cleaver s) N.S. 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	35 0 0	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	22 17 6	
Sissinghurst (Lady de Spaen's) N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	52 10 0	- - -	14 11 8	- - -	- - -	19 17 0	
Sittingbourne - - N.S. 7	230 0 0	1847	2 16 7¼	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 2 0	
Smarden, Free - - N.S.	320 0 0	1859	2 0 0½							
Snodland - - - N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	4 1 8½	22 15 0	- - -	27 1 8	- - -	- - -	24 3 0	
Southborough - - N.S. 5	100 0 0	1845	2 0 9	53 1 8	- - -	58 6 8	5 0 0	- - -	14 7 0	
" - - - "	220 0 0	1860								
Southfleet, Endowed - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 3 1½							
Speldhurst - - - N.S. 5	462 0 0	1859	2 4 6¾	14 6 8	- - -	20 0 0	- - -	- - -	3 15 0	

a Retiring pension.

b Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
KENT—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Standford - N.S.	25 0 0	1845								
Stephen's, St. (near Canterbury) - N.S. 7	120 0 0	1849	1 10 8	67 10 0	-	168 5 0	-	-	30 9 3	
Stockbury - N.S.	50 10 0	1842								
Stowting - N.S.	55 0 0	1846	- - -	9 3 4						
Strood - N.S. 3	252 0 0	1850	8 10 0¾	192 3 4	-	484 2 6	-	5 0 0	69 17 0	
Sturry - N.S. 7	60 0 0	1852	4 1 6	- - -	-	- - -	-	-	15 3 0	
Sutton-at-Hone - N.S. 5	364 0 0	1855	3 1 9	91 5 0	-	156 0 0	-	-	22 10 0	
Sutton Valence - N.S. 7	42 0 0	1857	- - -	63 4 2	-	234 7 6	-	-	13 1 0	
Swanscombe and Stone - N.S.	70 0 0	1842	1 3 3½							
Swingfield Minnis - N.S. 6	150 0 0	1847	1 6 10¼	- - -	-	65 4 2				
Sydenham - N.S. 9	*35 0 0	1838	- - -	190 0 0	-	591 10 0	-	-	148 15 0	
Sydenham - Wes. 2	- - -	-	2 8 5¾	61 13 4	-	123 4 2	-	-	30 17 0	
Tenterden - N.S. 7	150 0 0	1844	6 17 7	73 12 6	-	128 14 2	-	-	80 3 0	
" - - "	63 0 0	1857								
" - - "	210 0 0	1860								
Tenterden - B.S. 8	- - -	-	13 4 2	205 18 4	-	657 0 0	-	-	83 9 10	41 4 2
Teston - N.S. 6	- - -	-	- - -	107 10 0	-	17 10 0	-	-	54 5 0	
Thanet, St. Peter's - N.S. 7	105 0 0	1849	9 10 10¼	113 13 4	-	433 11 8	-	-	58 4 8	
" - - "	50 0 0	1853								
Tilmanstone - Ch. of E. 12	- - -	-	- - -	21 10 0	-	- - -	-	-	9 12 6	
Tovil, St. Stephen's - N.S. 7	153 0 0	1851	1 4 11	6 13 4	-	- - -	-	-	3 0 0	
Trottersclife - N.S.	54 0 0	1849								
" - - "	50 0 0	1854								
Tunbridge - Wes. 8	- - -	-	8 11 5½	68 15 0	-	102 0 0	-	-	71 6 0	
Tunbridge, St. Stephen's - N.S. 5	250 0 0	1855	6 14 11	93 6 8	-	258 3 4	-	-	56 16 6	
" - "	333 0 0	1858								
Tunbridge, St. Stephen's, Infant - N.S. 5	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	-	-	12 0 0	
Tunbridge Wells Chapel Free S. 5	40 0	1858	9 18 5½	71 10 0	-	188 11 8	-	-	75 0 0	
Tunbridge Wells, Girls - N.S. 5	- - -	-	- - -	25 6 8	-	37 10 0	-	-	16 15 0	
Tunbridge Wells, Royal Victoria - 5	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	-	- - -	-	-	15 15 0	
Tunbridge Wells, St. John's Ch. of E.	281 8 0	1860								
Tunbridge Wells, Trinity - N.S. 5	- - -	-	- - -	63 0 0	-	255 18 4	-	-	31 3 9	
Tunbridge Wells, Trinity, Middle - N.S. 5	- - -	-	- - -	61 13 4	-	- - -	-	-	4 8 6	

					2 6 3							
Tunbridge Wells, Windmill Fields	Ch. of E.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 5 0	
Upchurch	N.S.		54 0 0	1847								
Walmer and Ringwould	N.S.	12	*106 0 0	1837	3 16 5½	105 15 0	- - -	554 15 10	- - -	- - -	58 0 2	
” ”	”		760 0 0	1857								
Waltham	N.S.		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 4 0	
Wateringbury	N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	4 15 11¾	81 0 0	- - -	430 6 8	- - -	- - -	99 5 5	
Weald, Sevenoaks	Par.	12	- - -	- - -	- - -	43 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 12 0	
Westerham	N.S.	9	- - -	- - -	2 3 5	84 0 0	- - -	60 16 8	- - -	- - -	36 12 8	
Whitstable and Seasalter	N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	37 13 9¾	105 16 8	95 0 0	1,336 3 4	- - -	- - -	140 12 0	
Willesborough	N.S.	7	67 0 0	1849	3 0 11	20 0 0	- - -	95 16 8	- - -	- - -	9 16 0	
Wilmington	Ch. of E.		128 0 0	1850								
Wingham	N.S.	5	- - -	- - -	2 9 11¼	39 13 4	- - -	40 8 4	- - -	1 10 0	14 8 0	
Woodchurch	N.S.	7	75 0 0	1844	5 2 4½	86 13 4	- - -	513 18 4	- - -	- - -	77 18 10	
”	”		4 16 8	1848								
”	”		15 6 3	1849								
Woodnesborough	N.S.		95 0 0	1848								
Woolwich	N.S.	9	289 0 0	1841	29 18 10	168 0 0	- - -	1,107 18 4	- - -	- - -	164 4 0	
Woolwich, Power Street	B.S.		*225 0 0	1835								
Woolwich, Presbyterian		12	1,400 0 0	1857	12 4 10¾	97 10 0	54 3 4	149 8 4	- - -	- - -	28 6 0	
Woolwich, St. Thomas'	N.S.	12	1,036 0 0	1856	23 18 11¼	106 6 8	- - -	368 0 0	- - -	- - -	112 7 0	
” ”	”		400 0 0	1860								
Woolwich, St. Peter's	R.C.	5	758 0 0	1859	2 13 4½	- - -	- - -	25 0 0	- - -	- - -	31 0 0	
Worth	Ch. of E.	12	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 10 0	
Wrotham	N.S.	7	100 0 0	1845	- - -	20 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 5 0	
Wye, Lady Joanna Thornhill's School		7	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 10 0	- - -	30 0 0				
Yalding	N.S.	7	474 6 0	1858	- - -	10 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 16 0	
Yalding, St. Margaret's	N.S.	7	144 0 0	1859	- - -	7 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 7 0	
LANCASHIRE.												
Abney, Mossley Brow	B.S.	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	63 5 0						
Accrington	Wes.	5	- - -	- - -	4 2 8	43 6 8	65 0 0	166 16 8	- - -	- - -	83 19 0	
Accrington, Ch. Ch.	N.S.	7	590 0 0	1845	15 2 8¾	139 5 0	10 8 4	92 10 0	- - -	- - -	53 5 0	
” ”	”		93 0 0	1856								
Accrington, New Jerusalem School		3	- - -	- - -	12 0 0	49 10 0	20 0 0	251 16 8	- - -	- - -	108 19 0	
Accrington, St. James'	N.S.	7	91 0 0	1857	9 5 5½	54 15 0	- - -	117 5 0	10 0 0	- - -	90 2 0	
Accrington, St. James', Infants	N.S.		208 0 0	1845								
Accrington, St. Oswald's	R.C.	3	- - -	- - -	7 18 8¾	42 10 0	16 13 4	143 6 8	21 10 0	- - -	52 5 0	
Adlington	Ch. of E.	4	150 0 0	1840	10 18 6½	32 10 0	10 0 0	136 0 0	- - -	- - -	43 2 0	
”	”		204 3 11	1857								
Admarsh	N.S.		*28 0 0	1835								

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
LANCASHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aigburth - - - N.S. 11	333 0 0	1860	10 1 4	165 6 8	- - -	242 18 4	- - -	- - -	82 2 0	
Ainsworth - - - N.S. 6	*150 0 0	1838	3 4 2¼							
Alstone Lane - - R.C. 5	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	- - -	*a*26 13 4	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	12 5 0	
Altcar - - - N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	113 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	45 15 0	
Altham - - - N.S. 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	39 2 0	
Appleton, St. Bede's - R.C. 5	- - -	- - -	6 9 0	3 6 8	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	18 0 0	
Ardwick Pin Mill - - B.S. 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 6 8						
Ardwick, St. Thomas' - N.S. 1	- - -	- - -	14 12 5¾	101 5 0	- - -	63 0 0	- - -	- - -	82 1 0	
Ashton - - - R.C. 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	89 11 8	- - -	348 16 8	- - -	- - -	26 2 0	
Ashton-le-Willows - Ch. of E. 10	110 0 0	1856	2 19 2½	24 3 4	- - -	44 5 0	- - -	- - -	37 16 0	
Ashton, St. Thomas' (in Makerfield) - - N.S. 10	250 0 0	1851	10 2 4¾	152 0 0	- - -	497 15 0	- - -	- - -	89 7 0	
Ashton-under-Lyne - Par. S. 1	- - -	- - -	7 2 9½	5 0 0						
Ashton-under-Lyne, Ch. Ch. (Charles-town) - - N.S. 2	832 0 0	1847	5 2 0	21 5 0	- - -	256 1 8	- - -	- - -	16 6 0	
" " - "	13 10 0	1860								
Ashton-under-Lyne, St. Ann's R.C. 6	- - -	- - -	17 16 8¼	14 11 8	- - -	36 5 0	30 0 0	- - -	67 3 5	
Ashton-under-Lyne, St. Peter's - - - N.S. 2	*300 0 0	1836	10 13 4	16 15 0	47 10 0	1 5 0	- - -	- - -	46 10 0	
" " " - "	60 0 0	1844								
Astley - " - " - N.S. 4	200 0 0	1841	4 19 7¼	93 15 0	- - -	376 15 10	- - -	- - -	92 1 0	
" - - - "	14 18 0	1846								
" - - - "	103 0 0	1847								
Astley Bridge - Ch. S. 7	984 0 0	1859	5 0 3	20 0 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	17 5 0	
Atherton - - - N.S. 3	250 0 0	1840	12 12 11	236 6 8	- - -	613 8 4	- - -	- - -	93 13 0	
" - - - "	119 15 6	1852								
" - - - "	83 0 0	1855								
" - - - "	238 11 0	1859								
Atherton (at Lamberhead Green) - - - Wes. 5	684 0 0	1859	6 5 0¼	19 5 0	12 10 0	58 13 4	- - -	- - -	31 13 0	
Audenshaw - - - N.S. 2	400 0 0	1847	10 2 3¼	87 10 0	132 1 8	233 5 0	- - -	- - -	82 1 0	
" - - - "	50 0 0	1858								
Bacup - - - Wes. 3	- - -	- - -	15 14 3¾	155 0 0	22 18 4	447 1 8	- - -	- - -	115 0 0	
Bacup, Mechanics' Inst. School 2	- - -	- - -	8 0 0	25 10 0	25 0 0	31 8 4	- - -	- - -	41 14 0	
Bacup, St. John's - - N.S. 7	- - -	- - -	3 3 6¾	40 0 0	- - -	71 5 0	- - -	- - -	6 10 0	
Bamford Public Day and Evening - - - B.S. 2	- - -	- - -	11 3 4½	36 15 0	- - -	65 8 4	17 19 0	- - -	31 18 0	
Bank Meadow - - B.S.	300 0 0	1840								

Bardsea	Ch. of E.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 16 0
Bardsley	N.S.	1	397 0 0	1846	1 6 5½	- - -	- - -	109 0 0			
Barrow-in-Furness	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	5 0 0½	36 5 0	- - -	75 1 8	- - -	- - -	20 5 0
Barrowford	N.S.		231 15 0	1851	4 6 11½						
Barton-upon-Irwell	N.S.	5	240 0 0	1846	5 7 9¼	- - -	- - -	47 3 4	- - -	- - -	68 7 0
" "	"		30 0 0	1852							
Barton-upon-Irwell	Wes.	3	- - -	- - -	4 0 0¼	47 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 1 0
Barton-upon-Irwell, All Saints'	R.C.	11	- - -	- - -	3 15 0	38 13 4	- - -	31 13 4	10 0 0	- - -	3 0 0
Baxenden	Wes.		- - -	- - -	3 10 10						
Bedford, in Leigh	N.S.		200 0 0	1844							
Belfield (Messrs. Benecke's)	N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	5 0 11¼	187 15 0	- - -	384 0 0	- - -	- - -	1 6 0
Bickerstaffe	N.S.	4	200 0 0	1844	17 8 7¼	125 10 0	- - -	845 8 4	- - -	5 0 0	146 5 0
Billinge	N.S.		56 10 0	1847							
Birch, St. James' (in Manchester)	N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	6 6 9	205 5 10	- - -	286 15 0	- - -	1 3 4	60 14 0
Birch, St. Mary's (in Middleton)	N.S.		*75 0 0	1836							
" "	"		*46 0 0	1836							
Blackburn, Bank Top	N.S.	11	740 0 0	1856	5 7 7	53 1 8	- - -	63 0 0	- - -	- - -	35 1 6
Blackburn (Mr. Sparrow's)	R.C.	3	- - -	- - -	15 1 7½	57 6 8	- - -	453 3 4	- - -	- - -	80 14 0
Blackburn (Nova Scotia)	B.S.		*150 0 0	1836							
Blackburn, St. Alban's	R.C.	3	- - -	- - -	6 5 0	86 0 0	30 0 0	298 0 0			
Blackburn, St. Anne's	R.C.	3	- - -	- - -	16 13 3½	76 10 0	- - -	458 6 8	90 0 0	- - -	101 6 0
Blackburn, St. John's	N.S.	11	800 0 0	1845	10 14 2½	97 2 6	- - -	426 6 8	- - -	- - -	106 2 0
Blackburn, St. Michael's	N.S.	7	258 0 0	1849	7 6 10¼	118 0 0	59 3 4	90 8 4	- - -	- - -	186 8 0
" " "	"		35 0 0	1856							
" " "	"		11 6 8	1858							
Blackburn, St. Paul's	Ch. of E.	10	1,207 0 0	1860	2 9 4½	7 10 0					
Blackburn, St. Peter's	N.S.	11	- - -	- - -	5 5 0½	7 10 0					
Blackburn, Trinity	N.S.	11	294 0 0	1844	10 17 8¾	72 13 4	20 16 8	382 3 2	- - -	1 0 0	72 17 0
" "	"		124 0 0	1856							
Blackley (Crab Lane)	N.S.	3	100 0 0	1843	6 8 2	37 10 0	- - -	19 16 8	- - -	- - -	24 0
" " "	"		21 0 0	1844							
" " "	"		20 0 0	1846							
" " "	"		43 0 0	1847							
Blackley, Infants	Ch. of E.	3	197 0 0	1858	- - -	11 13 4	- - -	33 16 8	- - -	- - -	8 0 0
Blackpool	Wes.		- - -	- - -	2 8 0¼	34 7 6					
Blackpool, Girls'	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 6 8	- - -	14 3 4	- - -	- - -	4 5 0
Blackpool, St. John's	Ch. of E.	6	367 0 0	1857	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	113 6 8	- - -	- - -	26 0 0
Blackrod	N.S.	3	450 0 0	1846	1 11 5½	63 15 0	- - -	467 0 0	- - -	- - -	73 1 0
"	"		78 0 0	1856							
Bolton-le-Moors	B.S.	4	*250 0 0	1837	6 7 9	84 10 0	- - -	58 8 0	- - -	- - -	78 16 0
Bolton-le-Moors, (Bridge Street)	Wes.	9	311 0 0	1850	27 4 1½	214 13 4	235 0 0	1,169 0 0	- - -	- - -	152 4 0
Bolton-le-Moors (Fletcher Street)	Wes.	4	- - -	- - -	15 13 6	187 5 0	- - -	608 15 0	- - -	- - -	79 5 0

a Probationer.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
LANCASHIRE—*cont.*										
Bolton-le-Moors, Ch. Ch. - N.S. 6	540 0 0	1847	23 9 8¼	210 16 8	47 1 8	1,279 5 0	- - -	4 5 0	135 12 0	
" " - "	21 0 0	1858								
Bolton-le-Moors (Emmanuel District) - - - N.S. 5	250 0 0	1845	21 4 8¾	133 0 0	- - -	1,617 18 4	- - -	0 6 8	124 10 0	
" " " - "	100 0 0	1852								
" " " - "	123 13 4	1855								
Bolton-le-Moors, Industrial Ragged - - - - 9	- - -	- - -	1 9 2½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	404 11 5R
Bolton-le-Moors, Holy Trinity - - - N.S. 6	*240 0 0	1838	46 6 3½	280 5 10	*a*10 8 4	2,334 5 0	- - -	- - -	183 10 0	
" " " - "	155 0 0	1847								
" " " - "	22 10 0	1856								
" " " - "	120 0 0	1856								
" " " - "	67 10 0	1859								
Bolton-le-Sands, Industrial - N.S.	65 16 0	1850	2 4 6½	- - -	*a*8 6 8					
Bolton, Little, All Saints' - N.S. 6	600 0 0	1848	12 19 11¼	173 1 8	- - -	1,005 6 8	- - -	4 13 4	165 7 0	
" " " - "	160 0 0	1856								
Bolton, Little, St. George's - N.S. 6	500 0 0	1848	20 17 2½	204 11 8	- - -	621 3 4	- - -	5 1 8	95 9 0	
" " " - "	30 0 0	1855								
Bolton, St. Mary - - R.C. 11	- - -	- - -	2 10 2¼	8 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 15 0	
Bolton, St. Peter's and St. Paul's - - - R.C. 12	622 0 0	1859	31 13 3¼	176 4 2	- - -	1,094 8 4	- - -	- - -	164 0 0	
Bootle - - - - N.S. 9	*200 0 0	1836	8 4 4	210 1 8	- - -	1,137 3 4	- - -	- - -	113 11 0	
Bootle - - - - R.C. 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 14 0	
Brathay District - - N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	2 0 0¼	30 5 0	- - -	6 5 0	- - -	- - -	11 17 0	
Bretherton (Free Endowed) Ch. of E.	126 0 0	1852	1 3 8¼							
Briercliffe, St. James' - N.S. 7	492 0 0	1856	9 8 0	67 10 0	- - -	93 0 0	- - -	- - -	60 17 0	
Brierfield - - - N.S. 7	247 0 0	1850	9 0 0¼	37 10 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	34 14 0	
Brindle Heath, Infants - N.S. 4	292 0 0	1859	2 2 2	22 10 0	- - -	39 15 0	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	
Brooksbottoms - - Wes. 9	- - -	- - -	23 12 3	142 10 0	- - -	849 0 0	- - -	1 13 4	48 2 0	
Broughton in Furness - Ch. of E. 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 15 0						
Broughton, Lower - Ch. of E.	913 0 0	1859								
Broughton, St. John's - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 5 0						
Brownedge, St. Mary's - R.C.	- - -	- - -	1 7 9							
Buckhurst - - - N.S.	*112 0 0	1840	1 3 3							
" " - "	143 0 0	1840								
" " - "	25 0 0	1849								

and Lower Place	N.S.	4	250 0 0	1846	4 17 3	86 5 0	-	184 5 0	-	-	152 0 0	
,, ,,	,,		51 0 0	1860								
Burnage	N.S.		337 0 0	1860			-					
Burnley	N.S.	7	*100 0 0	1836	60 3 3½	263 0 0	87 10 0	1,921 0 0	-	-	207 5 0	
Burnley	Wes.	9	807 0 0	1852	37 1 2¾	255 13 4	129 3 4	1,115 5 0	-	5 6 8	190 5 0	
,,	,,		-	-	b15 0 0							
Burnley, St. James'	N.S.	7	*200 0 0	1840	5 18 2¼	150 0 0	43 15 0	786 10 0	-	-	118 0 0	
,, ,,	,,		100 0 0	1844								
,, ,,	,,		177 0 0	1857								
Burnley, St. Peter's (Pickup Croft), Infant	N.S.		299 0 0	1847								
Burnley, (Fulledge Meadow) School of Hope		2	-	-	10 2 9½	16 5 0	-	96 15 0	-	0 15 0	35 13 0	
Burnley, Lanebridge (St. Paul's)	N.S.	7	568 0 0	1847	12 0 9	108 0 0	-	483 0 0	-	-	68 14 0	
Burnley, Lane Head	N.S.	6	50 0 0	1844	4 6 9¼	-	-	133 15 0	-	-	82 19 0	
Burnley, St. Aloysius'	R.C.	3	-	-	3 3 10	59 10 0	-	55 0 0	29 12 0	-	57 13 0	
Burnley, St. Mary's	R.C.	3	-	-	11 17 8¾	22 13 4	-	272 15 0	31 19 6	-	83 18 0	
Burscough Hall	R.C.	4	-	-	2 3 8¾	-	-	-	-	-	5 18 0	
Bury, Central	N.S.	5	-	-	4 3 2	116 5 0	-	112 6 8				
Bury (Clerke Street)	Wes.	9	-	-	27 18 1¾	195 0 0	-	915 16 8	-	-	167 17 0	
Bury, Holy Trinity	N.S.	4	473 0 0	1851	16 14 5½	279 8 4	30 0 0	1,110 10 0	-	-	129 3 0	
,, ,,	,,		40 0 0	1855								
Bury, Industrial and Reformatory			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36 5 9
Bury, Ragged School			-	-	1 14 0							
Bury, St. John's	N.S.	4	370 0 0	1849	6 17 2½	44 15 0	-	89 0 0	-	0 10 0	31 7 0	
Bury, St. Marie's	R.C.		-	-	6 9 7¼							
Bury, St. Paul's	N.S.		150 0 0	1844	3 6 1½							
Busk, Infant		7	*93 0 0	1837	1 16 1	-	-	-	-	-	29 6 0	
,, ,,			45 0 0	1843								
Cartmel Grammar School	N.S.		58 4 0	1846								
Castleton Moor	B.S.	3	-	-	5 9 2	111 6 8	-	224 13 4	-	-	122 6 0	
Catforth		11	-	-	-	-	a20 16 8					
Caton	N.S.	5	226 0 0	1850	-	105 0 0	-	247 3 4	-	-	131 18 0	
Charlestown	B.S.		*75 0 0	1835								
,,	,,		*40 0 0	1837								
Charlestown, Juvenile and Infant	N.S.	1	417 12 0	1858	3 12 7	2 10 0	-	38 0 0	-	-	14 4 0	
Charlestown, St. George's	N.S.	1	-	-	16 11 4½	119 18 4	21 17 6	286 10 0	-	-	88 8 0	
Charnock Richard	Ch. of E.	11	341 0 0	1859	3 7 9½	10 10 0	-	-	-	-	14 1 0	
Chatburn	N.S.	6	248 0 0	1850	6 18 2	125 10 0	-	240 8 4	-	-	71 4 0	
Chipping	R.C.	4	-	-	1 6 8	-	-	-	-	-	5 2 0	
Chorley	Wes.		-	-	7 10 0½	-	-	17 16 8				
Chorley, Parish	N.S.	3	*156 0 0	1835	8 12 3¼	46 10 0	-	52 0 0	-	-	56 15 0	
,, ,,	,,		150 0 0	1849								
,, ,,	,,		53 0 0	1857								
Chorley, St. George's	N.S.	3	188 0 0	1857	18 15 0½	178 16 8	-	639 19 2	8 0 0	-	140 18 0	
Chorley, St. Mary's	R.C.	6	500 0 0	1857	23 5 4	133 13 4	87 10 0	422 5 0	8 0 0	-	160 10 0	

a Probationer.

b Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.			Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
			Amount.	Date of Payment.								
LANCASHIRE—*cont.*			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Chorley, St. Peter's (Eaves Lane)	N.S.		94 0 0	1842								
Chorlton-cum-Hardy	N.S.	5	150 0 0	1846	4 6 4½	59 5 0	- - -	56 3 4	- - -	- - -	38 6 7	
Chorlton-on-Medlock, St. Stephen's	N.S.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	42 5 0	- - -	25 0 0	- - -	- - -	11 12 0	
Church Coniston	Ch. of E.	6	- - -	- - -	6 13 4¼	44 16 8	*a*10 8 4	70 16 8	- - -	- - -	27 0 0	
Churchtown	B.S.		*35 0 0	1837								
Churchtown and Crossens	N.S.		*108 0 0	1838								
Clayton-le-Moors	N.S.	7	118 0 0	1842	10 4 2½	49 3 4	- - -	105 0 0	- - -	- - -	67 5 0	
" "	"		343 19 10	1857								
" "	"		90 0 0	1857								
" "	"		210 0 0	1859								
Clayton-le-Woods	N.S.		40 0 0	1846	1 0 11							
Clitheroe	R.C.		- - -	- - -	10 1 3							
Clitheroe	Wes.	4	- - -	- - -	4 8 4	25 5 0	- - -	18 15 0	- - -	- - -	13 10 0	
Clitheroe, Parish	N.S.	6	*300 0 0	1840	5 0 0¾	- - -	- - -	113 16 8	- - -	- - -	32 8 0	
" "	"		52 3 2	1859								
Clitheroe, St. James'	N.S.		150 0 0	1841								
" "	"		160 0 0	1843								
Cockerbrook	B.S.		*50 0 0	1838								
Cockerham	Free Par.	5	96 0 0	1860	2 18 4	5 0 0	- - -	5 0 0				
Coldhurst	Ch. of E.	2	554 2 0	1857	2 18 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 16 0	
Collyhurst, St. Catherine's New Town	N.S.	1	438 0 0	1851								
" "	"		23 6 8	1856	12 16 8¼	10 0 0	- - -	29 0 0	- - -	- - -	12 15 0	
Colne	N.S.	7	500 0 0	1844	16 13 9¼	113 3 4	- - -	987 10 10	- - -	- - -	119 17 0	
Colne, Ch. Ch.	N.S.		150 0 0	1842								
" "	"		5 0 0	1845								
Colne (Waterside)	N.S.	7	380 0 0	1848	11 0 0	72 10 0	- - -	180 3 4	- - -	- - -	94 12 0	
Colton in Milnthorpe	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	75 8 4	- - -	- - -	14 11 0	
Coppull	N.S.	10	216 0 0	1847	9 13 10½	61 17 6	- - -	309 0 0	- - -	- - -	31 7 0	
Cornholme	- -	2	- - -	- - -	4 6 8	- - -	13 15 0	40 16 0	- - -	- - -	30 16 0	
Cottam	R.C.	5	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	6 13 4	- - -	17 10 0	- - -	- - -	4 0 0	
Cowhill	Wes.	7	- - -	- - -	4 15 0¾	83 0 0	- - -	169 1 8	- - -	4 13 4	68 13 2	
Crawshaw Booth	N.S.		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	46 10 0	
Croft Endowed	Ch. of E.		217 0 0	1856								
Crompton, East	Ch. of E.	4	750 0 0	1857	4 3 4	62 14 2	- - -	92 12 6	- - -	- - -	45 0 0	

Crompton, High - -	N.S.	4	284 0 0	1848	6 1 7½	44 0 0	- - -	181 10 0	- - -	- - -	124 10 0	
" - -	"		48 0 0	1857								
Crosby, Great - -	N.S.	10	72 0 0	1842	- - -	11 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 16 0	
Crumpsall, Lower - -	N.S.	4	494 10 0	1851	10 5 10¾	76 5 0	- - -	111 0 0	- - -	- - -	78 12 0	
Cunscough - - -	R.C.	4	- - -	- - -	2 15 0	5 15 0						
Darwen (Over) - -	N.S.	11	*200 0 0	1839	- - -	32 1 8	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	43 8 0	
Davyhulme - - -	Wes.	11	- - -	- - -	10 8 1	110 0 0	- - -	172 11 8	- - -	7 13 4	98 2 0	
" " -	"		- - -	- - -	[b]6 13 4							
Deane (at Rumworth) -	N.S.	6	*50 0 0	1838	8 5 9	219 10 0	85 0 0	337 3 4	- - -	16 0 0	76 3 0	
" " -	"		70 0 0	1852								
" " -	"		20 0 0	1856								
Denton, Ch. Ch. - -	N.S.	2	500 0 0	1848	2 10 6½	165 17 6	- - -	535 10 0	- - -	- - -	89 0 0	
Denton and Haughton -	N.S.	3	500 0 0	1855	3 6 6	47 10 0	- - -	42 6 8	- - -	- - -	29 12 0	
Didsbury, Endowed -	N.S.	3	60 0 0	1852								
" " - -	"		40 0 0	1859	9 4 6¾	215 0 10	- - -	648 16 8	- - -	- - -	121 5 0	
Ditton - - -	R.C.		- - -	- - -	3 0 0							
Downham - - -	N.S.	7	*75 0 0	1840	2 15 6¼	- - -	- - -	107 3 10				
Droylesden - - -	B.S.	7	- - -	- - -	16 12 8¼	201 5 0	194 11 8	1,544 16 8	- - -	- - -	189 10 0	
Eagley Mills - - -	B.S.	4	- - -	- - -	12 14 0¾	150 3 4	- - -	613 5 0	- - -	- - -	175 4 0	
Earlestown, District Infant	N.S.		614 0 0	1858	8 2 4¼	- - -	- - -	101 5 0	- - -	- - -	30 17 0	
Eccles (Broomhouse Lane) -	N.S.	2	- - -	- - -	3 2 11	145 10 0	68 15 0	85 0 0	- - -	1 1 8	52 0 0	
Eccles, St. Mary's - -	R.C.		- - -	- - -	11 0 3							
Eccles (Weaste Lane) -	N.S.	5	201 0 0	1849	3 10 0	63 5 0	- - -	115 0 0	- - -	- - -	54 13 0	
Eccleston, St. Thomas' -	N.S.	1	305 0 0	1843	- - -	27 15 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	12 2 0	
" " -	"		20 0 0	1846								
Edgworth - - -	N.S.		*45 0 0	1836								
Egerton - - -	B.S.	9	- - -	- - -	9 10 4½	107 13 4	- - -	241 10 0	- - -	- - -	113 4 0	
Ellel - - -	N.S.	5	641 0 0	1860	12 1 4½	50 0 0	- - -	206 0 0	- - -	- - -	45 6 0	
Ellel - - -	B.S.	1	- - -	- - -	1 4 5¼							
Elton, All Saints' - -	N.S.	5	574 0 0	1848	5 18 1¼	29 16 8	- - -	85 13 4	- - -	- - -	48 6 0	
Euxton - - -	N.S.		*126 0 0	1837								
Euxton, St. Mary's - -	R.C.	4	- - -	- - -	6 1 6½	28 13 4	20 0 0	120 4 2	- - -	- - -	84 6 0	
Everton and Kirkdale -	N.S.		- - -	- - -	26 16 3¼							
Everton, Ch. Ch. - -	N.S.	10	860 0 0	1860	20 18 11	171 0 0	- - -	924 7 6	- - -	- - -	121 5 0	
Everton, St. Chrysostom's (Mill Street) - -	N.S.	10	100 0 0	1845	29 1 6¾	329 7 6	- - -	1438 3 4	- - -	4 0 0	148 12 0	
" " -	"		77 0 0	1855								
" " -	"		461 19 8	1857								
Everton, St. George's	Ch. of E.	10	1700 0 0	1859	20 11 8½	270 10 0	4 3 4	919 16 8	- - -	- - -	70 19 0	
Everton, St. Peter's - -	N.S.	9	1650 0 0	1857	29 9 1¼	181 3 4	- - -	791 0 0	- - -	- - -	128 1 0	
Ewood Bridge - -	N.S.		*70 0 0	1839								
Failsworth - - -	N.S.	3	*270 0 0	1837	6 14 8¾	117 18 4	70 16 8	896 13 4	- - -	- - -	179 0 0	
" - - -	"		7 4 0	1851								
" - - -	"		8 5 0	1854								
" - - -	"		6 16 0	1857								
Fairfield, Moravian -	-	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	80 0 0	- - -	218 3 4	- - -	- - -	72 4 0	
Farnworth - - -	-	4	- - -	- - -	12 0 11½	90 2 6	- - -	335 10 0	- - -	- - -	89 7 0	

a Probationer. *b* Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants of Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
LANCASHIRE—*cont.*		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Farnworth (near Warrington) - - -	N.S. 10	125 0 0	1845	10 2 6¼	126 13 4	- - -	475 15 0	- - -	- - -	88 15 0	
" " - -	"	10 0 0	1845								
" " - -	"	35 0 0	1846								
" " - -	"	34 0 0	1856								
" " - -	"	64 10 0	1859								
Farnworth, St. John's, near Bolton - -	N.S. 5	*250 0 0	1836	2 9 9½	182 14 2	- - -	717 0 0	- - -	- - -	81 8 0	
" " " -	"	105 0 0	1843								
" " " -	"	100 0 0	1849								
" " " -	"	20 0 0	1855								
" " " -	"	45 0 0	1857								
Far Sawry and Hawkshead -	N.S.	*60 0 0	1835								
Fence - - - -	N.S. 7	182 0 0	1846	4 3 9¼	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 11 0	
" - - -	"	48 0 0	1856								
Fernyhalgh - - -	R.C. 4	- - -	- - -	3 1 8¼	- - -	- - -	110 16 8	- - -	- - -	42 0 0	
Fleetwood - - -	R.C. 4	- - -	- - -	1 13 4	18 0 0	- - -	63 10 0	- - -	- - -	83 14 0	
Fleetwood, Testimonial -	N.S. 5	286 0 0	1847	13 0 0¾	185 6 8	- - -	899 14 2	- - -	- - -	176 6 0	
Flixton - - -	Par. 5	- - -	- -	- - -	50 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 3 0	
Foulridge - - -	N.S. 7	270 0 0	1855	3 16 7¼	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27 16 0	
Freckleton - - -	N.S. 4	*63 0 0	1840	4 0 0½	- - -	*a*6 5 0					
Garstang - - -	N.S.	104 0 0	1845	- - -	21 10 0						
Garstang - - -	R.C. 3	432 0 0	1858	8 12 5	40 0 0	- - -	350 16 8	- - -	- - -	49 3 0	
Garston - - -	N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	4 3 4½	24 3 4	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	13 19 0	
Gillmoss, St. Swithin's -	R.C. 6	- - -	- - -	6 0 0	87 10 0	- - -	64 3 4	- - -	- - -	79 9 0	
Glasson - -	Ch. of E. 6	- - -	- - -	2 16 5¾	6 5 0	*a*35 8 4	6 5 0	- - -	- - -	32 8 0	
Glodwick, Ch. Ch. - -	N.S. 5	550 0 0	1856	- - -	30 0 0	- - -	18 8 4	- - -	- - -	45 11 0	
Golborne - - -	N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	11 4 2¼	66 0 0	- - -	195 16 8	- - -	- - -	103 10 0	
Goodshaw Booth - -	N.S.	*234 0 0	1838								
Goodshaw and Loveclough -	N.S. 5	117 0 0	1847	4 1 8	45 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 0 0	53 10 0	
Gorton - - -	N.S.	*142 0 0	1839								
Green Howarth -	Ch. of E.	304 0 0	1860								
Grimshaw Park - -	N.S.	1555 0 0	1859	8 4 7½	40 0 0	33 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	46 10 0	
Habergham, All Saints' -	N.S. 8	228 0 0	1851	26 9 6	398 1 8	224 7 6	1,532 11 8	- - -	- - -	274 12 0	
Habergham Eaves - -	N.S. 7	200 0 0	1841	18 5 4½	172 12 6	- - -	1,003 11 8	- - -	- - -	137 18 0	
" " - -	"	200 0 0	1844								
" " - -	"	70 0 0	1853								
" " - -	"	64 0 0	1855								

Halewood	N.S.	11	60 0 0	1845	- - -	[illegible]	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	[illegible]	
"	"		22 0 0	1855								
Halliwell, Dean Mills	B.S.	4	- - -	- - -	3 10 6½	137 16 8	- - -	813 8 4	- - -	- - -	209 3 0	
Halliwell, St. Luke's	Ch. S.		- - -	- - -	8 6 8							
Halliwell, St. Paul's	N.S.	6	808 0 0	1860	11 17 10¼	89 13 4	- - -	304 2 6	- - -	1 0 0	106 3 0	
Halliwell, St. Peter's Jubilee School		6	- - -	- - -	3 18 6	32 18 4	- - -	27 10 0	- - -	- - -	41 9 0	
Halsall	N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	3 16 0¾	251 8 4	- - -	408 0 0	- - -	- - -	49 4 0	
Halton	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	1 0 5¾	47 10 0	- - -	201 7 6	- - -	- - -	18 15 0	
Hambleton	N.S.		*40 0 0	1836								
Hamer, St. John's	N.S.	5	- - -	- - -	7 7 0½	55 0 0	- - -	37 10 0	- - -	- - -	86 4 0	
Hardfield	N.S.	3	220 0 0	1841	8 6 7	17 10 0	- - -	22 0 0	- - -	- - -	57 8 0	
"	"		12 2 6	1860								
Harpurhey	N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	14 6 9½	162 8 4	- - -	633 19 2	- - -	- - -	90 2 0	
Harwood, Great	N.S.	11	*123 0 0	1838	10 9 7¼	136 16 8	- - -	156 8 4	40 0 0	- - -	88 15 0	
" "	"		14 13 4	1856								
" "	"		125 0 0	1857								
Harwood, Ch. Ch.	N.S.	7	36 0 0	1856	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	96 5 0	- - -	- - -	38 7 0	
" "	"		140 0 0	1856								
Harwood, Great, St. Hubert's	R.C.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	67 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	42 1 6	
Haslingden	N.S.		318 2 6	1854								
Haslingden	Wes.	2	- - -	- - -	9 7 2	46 5 0	- - -	71 11 8	- - -	- - -	67 3 0	
Haslingden, The Grane	N.S.	5	*120 0 0	1837	5 17 9¼	50 0 0	- - -	57 10 0	- - -	- - -	62 3 0	
Haughton Dale Mills School		2	- - -	- - -	- - -	29 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 16 0	
Hawkshead	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	3 10 10⅝	70 17 6	- - -	111 1 8	- - -	- - -	60 2 0	
Hawkshaw Lane	N.S.		- - -	- - -	1 0 0							
Haydock	N.S.		*120 0 0	1839	1 18 7							
Healey	N.S.	4	315 0 0	1853	14 1 6¼	78 15 0	- - -	250 0 0	- - -	- - -	149 1 0	
"	"		30 0 0	1857								
"	"		20 0 0	1858								
Heaton Mersey, St. John's	Ch. of E.	12	747 0 0	1858	6 7 5½	39 11 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 5 0	
Heaton Norris, Ch. Ch.	N.S.		- - -	- - -	3 2 11½							
Helen's, Saint	Wes.	5	500 0 0	1855	16 5 1½	145 5 0	- - -	292 15 0	- - -	- - -	61 4 0	
Helen's, St., (Cowley's Charity)	B.S.		265 0 0	1847								
Helen's, Saint, St. Joseph's	R.C.	5	740 0 0	1857	7 19 2	32 6 8	- - -	85 6 8	- - -	- - -	58 16 0	
Helen's, Saint (Lowe House)	R.C.	5	- - -	- - -	31 12 4	148 10 0	- - -	829 9 2	20 0 0	3 6 8	179 19 8	
Helen's, Saint (Moreflat)	N.S.	2	- - -	- - -	8 12 3¼	182 18 4	- - -	619 18 4	- - -	- - -	135 4 0	
" "	"		- - -	- - -	56 13 4							
Helen's, Saint (Greenbank)	R.C.	5	- - -	- - -	6 0 0¾	10 16 8	- - -	46 11 8	- - -	- - -	35 16 0	
Helen's, Saint (Parr Mount), Holy Trinity	N.S.	2	133 13 4	1854	3 7 6	43 1 0	- - -	81 18 4	- - -	- - -	38 8 0	
" "	"		276 0 0	1860								
Hey Houses and Sabden	N.S.		*75 0 0	1841								
Heywood, Mechanics' Institute Sch.		4	- - -	- - -	6 16 8½	48 11 8	- - -	139 18 4	- - -	- - -	43 7 0	
Heywood, New Jerusalem Factory	B.S.	3	- - -	- - -	15 9 7	75 5 0	66 5 0	194 3 4	- - -	2 0 0	93 2 0	
Heywood, Queen Street	Wes.	3	- - -	- - -	2 0 7¼	27 10 0	20 16 8	91 18 4	- - -	- - -	5 5 0	

a Probationer, *b* Scientific apparatus,

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
LANCASHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Heywood, St. James' - N.S. 3	*360 0 0	1838	14 6 1½	152 2 6	43 15 0	719 6 8	- - -	0 3 4	146 3 0	
" " - - "	18 15 0	1854								
" " - - "	18 11 0	1857								
" " - - "	7 0 0	1859								
Heywood, St. James' (Heady Hill) - - - N.S. 3	180 0 0	1843	11 17 8½	36 5 0	- - -	67 1 8	- - -	- - -	47 1 0	
" " - - "	50 0 0	1849								
" " - - "	5 5 0	1860								
Heywood, St. Luke's - N.S. 3	*78 0 0	1836	20 6 4½	298 6 8	230 0 0	1,372 16 8	- - -	- - -	26 15 0	
" " - - "	28 0 0	1842								
" " - - "	14 0 0	1850								
" " - - "	25 0 0	1851								
" " - - "	1,815 0 0	1860								
Higham - - - N.S.	*50 0 0	1838	0 11 5¾							
Hindley - - Ch. of E. 1	- - -	- - -	7 14 11½	131 10 0	22 18 4	52 10 0	- - -	- - -	81 6 0	
Hippings - - - Wes. 4	- - -	- - -	7 14 2	109 15 0	- - -	182 7 6	- - -	- - -	97 2 0	
Hoddlesden - - - N.S. 11	171 0 0	1853	12 9 10¼	51 5 0	- - -	167 0 0	- - -	- - -	59 19 0	
Holden Fold - - - N.S. 7	32 0 0	1855	5 1 11¾	47 10 0	29 3 4	46 10 0	- - -	- - -	26 19 0	
" - - "	- - -	- - -	a6 13 4							
Hollinbank, Evening - B.S.	- - -	- - -	1 5 0							
Hollins - - - Wes. 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 13 4	- - -	- - -	7 13 6	- - -	10 1 0	
Hollinwood - - - N.S. 3	*180 0 0	1838	9 12 2½	37 10 0	- - -	157 6 8	30 0 0	- - -	60 2 6	
" - - "	22 8 0	1858								
Hoole - - - N.S.	200 0 0	1851	1 10 1¾							
Hornby - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 13 4							
Horwich - - - N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	3 9 2¼	20 0 0	- - -	24 13 4	- - -	- - -	21 16 0	
Houghton, West - - N.S.	43 0 0	1841								
Hulme, Holy Trinity - N.S. 2	*208 0 0	1840	25 1 8	240 18 4	97 8 4	917 16 8	- - -	- - -	55 6 0	
Hulme, St. George's - - N.S. 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	50 0 0	- - -	223 15 0	- - -	- - -	16 15 0	
Hulme, St. John's - - N.S. 2	902 0 0	1857	19 19 8	69 18 4	87 14 2	352 15 0	3 19 10	- - -	51 0 0	
Hulme, St. Mark's - Ch. of E. 4	428 2 9	1856	- - -	225 5 0	- - -	678 0 0	- - -	- - -	78 15 0	
Hume, St. Philip's - - N.S. 2	2,400 0 0	1859	12 16 11½	36 0 0	b15 0 0	126 15 0	70 0 0	- - -	32 0 0	
" " - - "	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 0 0					
Hulme, Wilmot Street Free Sch. 2	- - -	- - -	5 0 0¼	50 7 6	70 0 0	188 13 4				
Hurst - - - N.S. 4	384 0 0	1849	2 9 8	16 5 0	- - -	7 5 0	- - -	- - -	49 5 0	
Hurst - - - B.S. 7	- - -	- - -	22 3 11¾	195 16 8	30 0 0	862 10 0	- - -	- - -	183 9 0	
Hurst Green - - N.S.	60 0 0	1843	2 3 0¼							
Hurst Green - - R.C. 3	- - -	- - -	14 0 9¾	35 16 8	- - -	462 0 10	- - -	- - -	25 7 0	

,,	,,		8 0 0	1848								
Irlams o'the Height	B.S.	10	- - -	- - -	5 3 1	182 15 0	- - -	277 10 0	- - -	- - -	144 16 0	
Irwell or Bury (Peel Street)	N.S.	3	*225 0 0	1837	4 0 4½	126 6 8	- - -	499 3 4	- - -	- - -	53 2 0	
,, ,,	,,		78 3 0	1848								
Kersall, St. Paul's,	N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	a10 0 0	143 6 8	- - -	197 11 8	- - -	- - -	48 18 0	
Kirkby	N.S.	8	- - -	- - -	4 11 5	100 11 8	- - -	236 17 6	- - -	- - -	26 7 0	
Kirkdale Industrial	P.U.	11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	931 5 10				
Kirkdale, St. Mary's (Boys)	N.S.	11	150 0 0	1845	7 10 9¾	57 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 0 0	
Kirkdale, St. Mary's (Girls and Infants)	N.S.	11	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	- - -	29 0 0	- - -	- - -	9 10 0	
Kirkham	N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	10 19 2	81 0 0	21 13 4	368 10 0	- - -	- - -	105 10 0	
Kirkham, The Willows	R.C.	5	- - -	- - -	9 10 0	23 6 8	- - -	37 10 0	- - -	- - -	5 10 0	
Knotty Ash	Par.	9	- - -	- - -	1 8 2	50 0 0	- - -	70 16 8	- - -	- - -	24 12 0	
Knowsley	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	212 9 2	- - -	135 0 0	- - -	- - -	60 0 0	
Lancaster	B.S.	4	*150 0 0	1835	13 5 4	57 10 0	- - -	784 4 2	- - -	- - -	50 7 0	
,,	,,		11 11 11	1854								
Lancaster	R.C.	3	- - -	- - -	11 19 6	207 16 8	55 16 8	645 11 8	- - -	- - -	97 9 0	
Lancaster, Parish, Boys	N.S.	5	10 0 0	1855	32 11 9¾	165 0 0	85 0 0	1,655 6 8	10 0 0	- - -	253 12 0	
,, ,, ,,	,,	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	b68 6 8					
Lancaster, Girls and Infants	N.S.	5	140 0 0	1856	10 7 9	56 10 0	- - -	336 6 8	- - -	- - -	64 15 0	
Lancashire (East) Union of Institutes		1	- - -	- - -	11 18 4½	87 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0		
,, ,,			- - -	- - -	a29 7 0							
Comprising :—												
Accrington		11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 6 8			
Burnley, (1)		11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 0 0			
Burnley (2)		11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 0 0			
Crawshaw Booth		11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0			
Haslingden		11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0			
Nelson in Marsden		11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0			
Newchurch-in-Rosendale		11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0			
Padiham		11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	33 16 8			
Rawtenstall		11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0			
Lancaster, St. Ann's, Infants	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	1 6 9	24 3 4	- - -	87 13 4	- - -	- - -	18 0 0	
Lancaster, St. Thomas'	N.S.	5	800 0 0	1847	20 14 11¼	197 3 4	- - -	591 11 8	10 0 0	- - -	97 7 0	
,, ,,	,,		4 5 0	1848								
,, ,,	,,		66 13 4	1853								
,, ,,	,,	-	11 0 0	1859								
,, ,,	,,	-	17 0 0	1860								
Lathom, St. James'	N.S.	5	260 0 0	1854	4 13 7	41 6 8	b20 0 0	20 0 0	- - -	- - -	21 11 0	
Lea	R.C.	5	- - -	- - -	1 0 10	- - -	b26 13 4	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	13 5 0	
Lees Zion, Methodist New Connexion Day School		3	- - -	- - -	42 3 6	81 8 4	b27 1 8	1,390 10 0	- - -	- - -	131 2 0	
,, ,,			- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	80 16 8					
Leigh	Wes.	9	- - -	- - -	6 9 3	74 15 0	- - -	205 12 6	- - -	- - -	11 19 0	
Leigh	N.S.	3	325 0 0	1841	5 16 5¼	70 0 0	- - -	161 11 8				
Leigh, Lately Common	N.S.		45 0 0	1841								
Lever (Little)	N.S.		209 0 0	1854								

a Scientific apparatus.

b Probationer.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued*.

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
LANCASHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Levenshulme - - N.S. 1	494 0 0	1856	6 0 0	39 17 6	- - -	120 5 0	- - -	- - -	40 13 0	
Leverbridge - - N,S. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	40 5 0	- - -	44 11 8	- - -	- - -	28 12 0	
Leyland - - - N.S. 3	*232 0 0	1839	6 12 8	70 0 0	- - -	307 18 4	- - -	- - -	79 14 0	
„ - „	70 0 0	1845			- - -			- - -		
Lindale and Marton - N.S.	- - -	- - -	4 6 8		- - -		- - -	- - -		
Lindale (in Cartmel) - N.S.	-*50 0 0	1838								
Litherland - - - R.C. 1	- - -	- - -	4 12 0	142 10 0	- - -	261 5 0	- - -	- - -	78 6 6	
Littleborough - N.S.	170 0 0	1846								
Liverpool, Akbar Float Frigate Reformatory School - 10	- - -	- - -	4 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,053 17 0R
Liverpool, All Saints' - N.S. 9	854 13 4	1854	17 12 6	185 9 2	- - -	603 11 8	- - -	- - -	111 16 0	
Liverpool, Caledonian School 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0						
Liverpool, Christ's Church - N.S. 10	*337 0 0	1839	30 17 2¾	424 7 6	- - -	2,972 16 8	- - -	- - -	132 15 0	
„ „ - - „	17 6 8	1852	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -				
Liverpool, Cranmer (Vauxhall Road) - - Wes. 11	1,779 0 0	1857	25 0 0½	123 13 4	35 8 4	299 11 8	- - -	10 0 0	92 7 0	
Liverpool, Edge Hill Reformatory School (44, Mason Street) - - 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	158 18 6R
Liverpool, Everton Crescent Industrial - - - - 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,695 11 0R
Liverpool, Hackin's Hey - B.S. 11	- - -	- - -	7 2 10¾	- - -	- - -	100 0 0				
Liverpool, Harrington - B.S. 11	- - -	- - -	22 9 8¾	358 10 10	30 0 0	2,518 3 4	- - -	- - -	183 11 0	
Liverpool, Hibernian - B.S. 11	268 0 0	1852	27 1 10½	265 6 8	73 6 8	1,716 14 7	- - -	- - -	72 12 0	
„ „ - „	150 0 0	1853								
Liverpool, Holy Cross - R.C. 2	1,200 0 0	1855	21 17 0½	133 13 4	20 0 0	993 15 0	153 0 0	- - -	191 6 0	
„ „ „ - -	- - -	- - -	a6 13 4	- - -						
Liverpool (Hope Street) - B.S. 12	- - -	- - -	31 13 7½	211 7 6	55 0 0	1,220 10 0	- - -	- - -	68 17 0	
Liverpool, Ragged Industrial 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,860 15 10R
Liverpool (Jordan Street) Wes. 11	- - -	- - -	20 12 3¼	194 1 8	- - -	1,058 0 0	- - -	- - -	13 16 0	
Liverpool, Moorfields, Old Church Charity - - N.S. 9	- - -	- - -	12 14 9	221 5 0	- - -	582 14 2	- - -	- - -	36 3 0	
Liverpool, Mount Vernon Green, Girls' Reformatory - 11	- - -	- - -	2 1 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	124 8 10R
Liverpool, Mount Pleasant B.S. 11	- - -	- - -	8 11 8	95 11 8	- - -	133 13 4	- - -	- - -	54 12 0	
Liverpool, North (Bond										

Brunswick - -	Wes.	11	- - -	- - -	4 17 4½	60 5 0	- - -	266 15 0	- - -	- - -	14 19 0	
Liverpool Prince Edwin Street) - -	B.S.	11	- - -	- - -	6 15 1	70 8 4	- - -	201 0 0	- - -	- - -	44 19 0	
Liverpool (Russel Street) Welsh Charity - -		10	- - -	- - -	6 16 10	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 6 0	
Liverpool, Soho St., Ragged Schools - -	N.S.		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	250 9 7R
Liverpool, South (Cornwallis Street) - -	N.S.	9	9 10 8	1857	21 10 2	318 8 4	81 13 4	1,673 11 8	- - -	- - -	128 7 0	
„ „	„		3 12 8	1857								
„ „			29 0 0	1857								
Liverpool, St. Andrew's -	N.S.	9	- - -	- - -	14 5 9¾	182 4 2	- - -	719 15 10	- - -	- - -	80 4 0	
Liverpool, St. Anne's (Edge hill) - - -	R.C.	1	700 0 0	1852	10 8 5	123 6 8	- - -	819 3 4	- - -	- - -	72 13 0	
„ „ -	„		126 15 5	1858								
Liverpool, St. Anthony's -	R.C.	1	- - -	- - -	15 10 5½	37 10 0	- - -	2,431 15 10	- - -	- - -	136 19 0	
Liverpool, St. Augustine's -	R.C.	2	- - -	- - -	21 3 8	52 0 10	- - -	259 0 0	- - -	- - -	42 9 0	
Liverpool, St. Augustine's -	N.S.	10	*300 0 0	1835	23 1 2¾	306 5 0	b16 13 4	1,720 5 10	- - -	- - -	140 12 0	
„ „ -	-		951 15 0	1853	- - -	- - -	176 5 0					
Liverpool, St. Barnabas' -	N.S.	10	731 0 0	1845	13 1 8¼	245 9 2	- - -	1,252 2 6	- - -	- - -	148 3 0	
„ „ -	„		20 0 0	1848								
„ „ -	„		80 1 0	1857								
Liverpool, St. Bartholomew's (Naylor Street) -	N.S.	10	328 0 0	1843	11 18 7	194 1 8	25 0 0	1,440 5 0	- - -	- - -	68 11 0	
„ „ -	„		6 0 0	1849								
„ „ -	„		23 0 0	1854								
„ „ -	„		56 10 0	1858								
Liverpool, St. Bride's -	N.S.	9	*625 0 0	1837	21 14 10	245 5 0	- - -	1,778 6 8	- - -	- - -	217 5 0	
Liverpool, St. Catherine's -	N.S.	9	*200 0 0	1837	- - -	98 6 8	- - -	47 10 0	- - -	- - -	44 14 0	
Liverpool, St. Elizabeth's Reformatory -	R.C.	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	553 12 2l.
Liverpool, Saint Francis Xavier's - -	R.C.	1	800 0 0	1854	42 0 0	123 14 2	20 16 8	980 2 6	- - -	- - -	185 1 0	
„ „ „ -	„		428 0 0	1858								
Liverpool, St. Helen's -	R.C.	1	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 0 0	45 0 0	564 17 6	- - -	- - -	30 5 0	
Liverpool, St. James' (Toxteth Park) - -	N.S.	9	250 0 0	1849	15 3 11½	97 10 0	119 3 4	1,433 11 8	- - -	1 0 0	401 19 0	
„ „ - -	„		39 13 4	1853								
„ „ - -	„		25 0 0	1855								
Liverpool, St. John's (Toxteth Park) - -	N.S.		*450 0 0	1838								
Liverpool, St. John's -	N.S.	11	312 10 0	1851	13 5 0	141 6 8	- - -	746 9 2	- - -	- - -	106 5 0	
„ „ - -			40 0 0	1855								
Liverpool, St. Jude's (Edge Hill) - -	N.S.	10	- - -	- - -	22 9 1½	242 17 6	b25 0 0	1,130 18 4	- - -	- - -	119 8 0	
Liverpool, St. Luke's -	N.S.	9	*190 0 0	1838	11 0 0½	347 18 4	- - -	1,023 7 6	- - -	- - -	70 15 0	
„ „ -	„		12 12 0	1854								
„ „ -	„		12 4 0	1855								

a Scientific apparatus. b Probationer.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
LANCASHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Liverpool, St. Mark's - N.S. 10	800 0 0	1855	17 5 4¼	424 5 10	- - -	1,347 0 0	- - -	- - -	137 18 0	
Liverpool, St. Martin's - N.S. 10	650 0 0	1845	7 7 2½	227 16 8	- - -	877 10 0	- - -	0 15 0	67 5 0	
Liverpool, St. Mary's, (Edge Hill) - - - Ch. of E. 10	1,500 0 0	1858	27 19 0	419 8 4	53 19 2	1,793 17 6	- - -	- - -	206 15 0	
Liverpool, St. Mary's, (Raye Street) - - - R.C. 2	1,017 0 0	1858	28 17 0½	144 3 4	27 1 8	1,972 17 6	- - -	- - -	163 5 0	
Liverpool, St. Nicholas' - R.C. 1	- - -	- - -	26 1 0¾	45 0 0	20 0 0	1,965 9 2	- - -	- - -	166 17 0	
Liverpool, St. Oswald's - R.C. 1	- - -	- - -	20 13 9½	95 10 0	- - -	611 13 4	- - -	- - -	74 9 0	
Liverpool, St. Paul's Ch. of E. 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 16 8	- - -	29 0 0	- - -	- - -	6 0 0	
Liverpool, St. Paul's (Toxteth Park) - - N.S. 9	600 0 0	1856	17 2 2¾	320 17 6	- - -	1,024 12 6	- - -	- - -	117 0 0	
Liverpool, St. Peter's - R.C. 1	- - -	- - -	15 6 3¼	43 0 0	- - -	777 13 4	- - -	- - -	31 4 0	
Liverpool, St. Saviour's - N.S. 11	2,179 0 0	1858	18 11 4	107 18 4	55 0 0	348 16 8	- - -	1 0 0	62 19 0	
„ „ - - „	98 0 0	1860								
Liverpool, St. Simon's - N.S. 11	700 0 0	1857	4 1 9½	32 10 0	45 8 4	197 0 0	- - -	- - -	55 7 0	
Liverpool, St. Thomas', (Frederick Street) - N.S. 8	- - -	- - -	9 2 9½	70 10 0	- - -	72 1 8	- - -	- - -	23 14 0	
Liverpool, St. Thomas' (Toxteth Park), - - N.S. 9	615 0 0	1846	43 7 5¾	287 8 4	70 0 0	2,241 18 4	- - -	- - -	228 14 0	
„ „ „ - „	322 0 0	1855								
Liverpool, St. Thomas' and St. William's, (Blackstock Street) - - R.C. 1	- - -	- - -	11 10 3¼	188 16 8	25 0 0	1,105 16 8	- - -	- - -	137 0 0	
„ - - „	- - -	- - -	*a*13 0 0							
Liverpool, St. Thomas' (Mount Vernon Street) - R.C. 1	10 0 0	1854	27 11 4¾	80 0 0	- - -	980 0 10	- - -	1 0 0	60 10 0	1,056 9 3
Liverpool, Toxteth - - B.S. 12	- - -	- - -	2 4 5¾	59 6 8	- - -	306 6 8	- - -	- - -	22 2 0	
Liverpool, Toxteth Park, Reformatory, Girls, (Wellington Road) - - - 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	187 11 0
Liverpool, Toxteth Park, Industrial Ragged, Girls - 12	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	529 12 0
Liverpool, Trinity - Ch. of E. 11	- - -	- - -	3 7 0	12 0 0	- - -	57 16 8	- - -	- - -	37 14 0	
Liverpool, Vauxhall, All Souls' - - - N.S. 11	1,453 0 0	1857	- - -	59 18 4	- - -	149 5 0	- - -	- - -	26 0 0	
Liverpool, Windsor, St. Clement's - - - N.S. 10	240 0 0	1843	15 9 10¾	316 8 4	- - -	1,414 11 8	- - -	- - -	161 2 0	
	50 0 0	1849								

[illegible] - N.S.	1	[illegible]	1853	6 12 3	48 7 6	- - -	76 0 0	- - -	- - -	39 10 0	
Longsight, St. John's - N.S.	4	157 10 0	1851	7 0 4¾	163 0 0	- - -	203 10 10	- - -	1 11 8	93 13 0	
,, ,, - - ,,		340 0 0	1857								
Lowick - - Ch. of E.	6	277 0 0	1857	2 17 4	36 5 0	- - -	58 11 8	- - -	- - -	34 13 0	
Lytham, St. John's - - N.S.	1	184 10 0	1852	8 5 0¼	82 10 0	- - -	52 10 0	- - -	- - -	75 2 0	
,, ,, - - ,,		92 17 6	1853								
Lytham, St. Peter's - R.C.	2	- - -	- - -	6 13 4½	3 15 0	*b*2 10 0	48 6 8				
Maghull - - - N.S.		80 0 0	1841	1 17 9½				- - -	- - -	54 19 0	
Manchester and Salford Ragged and Reformatory School - - -	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	462 11 7B
Manchester, All Saints' Ch. of E.	4	- - -	- - -	3 10 6	92 1 8	57 10 0	198 10 0	- - -	- - -	96 7 0	
Manchester, All Souls' - N.S.	1	364 0 0	1846	7 0 3½	92 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	53 4 0	
Manchester, Ancoats, (Chalmers' Presbyterian School) -	11	- - -	- - -	20 16 2¾	247 11 8	- - -	858 6 8	- - -	16 3 4	92 13 0	
Manchester, Ancoats, Lyceum Factory - - B.S.	4	- - -	- - -	13 16 2	49 10 0	47 10 0	1,114 9 2	- - -	3 0 0	104 7 0	
Manchester, Ancoats (Piercy Street) - Pres.	2	- - -	- - -	4 3 11½	37 2 6	- - -	48 13 4	10 0 0	1 0 0	28 7 0	
Manchester, Ancoats, St. Andrew's - - - N.S.	2	*300 0 0	1837	21 17 5¼	220 6 8	- - -	751 8 4	5 3 2	- - -	56 3 0	
,, ,, ,, - ,,		20 0 0	1846								
,, ,, ,, - ,,		100 0 0	1849								
,, ,, ,, - ,,		49 0 0	1851								
,, ,, ,, - ,,		664 0 0	1858								
,, ,, ,, - ,,		94 0 0	1859								
Manchester (Buxton Street) Infants - - - B.S.		- - -	- - -	2 0 0							
Manchester, Cathedral - N.S.	2	*400 0 0	1836	17 19 10¼	375 5 0	- - -	793 3 4	- - -	4 3 4	70 17 0	
,, ,, - ,,		36 0 0	1859								
,, ,, - ,,		27 4 8	1859								
Manchester Cathedral, Charity School - -	1	- - -	- - -	4 8 1	86 0 0	- - -	92 10 0				
Manchester (Cheetham Hill) Wes.	10	- - -	- - -	10 5 9	123 0 0	- - -	630 1 8	- - -	1 10 0	55 15 0	
,, ,, ,, - -		- - -	- - -	*a*16 0 0							
Manchester (Cheetham Hill Road) Jews' School -	3	- - -	- - -	8 1 8½	145 0 10	- - -	253 8 4	- - -	4 0 0	61 8 0	
Manchester, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Grosvenor Square - - - Pres.	9	221 0 0	1854	27 10 6¼	173 10 0	- - -	1,137 10 0	- - -	- - -	77 1 0	
Manchester, Church Teachers' Institution - - -		- - -	- - -	2 5 10½							
Manchester (Granby Row) N.S.	1	200 0 0	1845	8 6 8½	104 0 0	- - -	273 12 6				
Manchester (Lower Mosley Street) - - - B.S.	10	*420 0 0	1837	29 2 6	357 12 6	28 15 0	2,485 10 10	- - -	- - -	166 17 0	
,, ,, - -		*400 0 0	1839								
Manchester (Marshall Street) B.S.	9	- - -	- - -	25 12 7½	244 11 8	325 0 0	2,555 6 8	- - -	- - -	247 18 0	

a Scientific apparatus.

b Probationer.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
LANCASHIRE—*cont.*										
Manchester, Miles Platting (Argyle Street) - Ch. of E. 12	- - -	- - -	16 0 11¾	134 3 4	- - -	862 6 8	- - -	- - -	24 4 0	
Manchester, New Jerusalem Church School - 10	- - -	- - -	49 6 0¼	94 15 0	22 10 0	1,997 8 4	- - -	- - -	145 4 0	
Manchester Ragged, Industrial, and Reformatory School, Ardwick Green - 11	- - -	- - -	4 11 8½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,560 8 5
Manchester (Rusholme Road) - - Wes. 10	- - -	- - -	15 12 1¾	416 10 10	16 13 4	1,424 9 2	- - -	- - -	108 11 0	
Manchester, St. Alphonsus' R.C. 12	- - -	- - -	5 1 2	19 3 4	- - -	150 0 0	- - -	- - -	51 10 0	
Manchester, St. Anne's - N.S. 1	500 0 0	1841	4 9 11	240 15 0	- - -	530 8 4	- - -	- - -	18 0 0	
" " - "	71 0 0	1850								
Manchester, St. Barnabas - N.S. 2	500 0 0	1843	16 7 11½	245 6 8	- - -	1,759 15 0	- - -	- - -	152 13 0	
" " - "	5 18 8	1848								
" " - "	653 13 4	1857								
Manchester, St. Chad's, Cheetham Hill - R.C. 12	620 0 0	1852	18 3 4½	120 5 0	- - -	561 5 0	25 0 0	- - -	71 0 0	
Manchester, St. James' - N.S. 2	700 0 0	1846	10 15 0½	128 3 8	27 1 8	716 16 8	- - -	- - -	38 7 0	
Manchester, St. John's - N.S. 2	66 0 0	1857	32 3 8¾	255 18 4	- - -	1,467 7 6	- - -	- - -	142 7 0	
Manchester, St. Jude's - N.S. 2	- - -	- - -	15 17 9¾	182 11 8	- - -	575 16 8	5 0 0	- - -	90 9 0	
Manchester, St. Luke's (Cheetham Hill) - - N.S. 3	505 0 0	1860	6 8 7¼	7 6 8	- - -	34 3 4	- - -	- - -	40 1 0	
Manchester, St. Mark's (Cheetham Hill) - - N.S. 2	215 0 0	1843	6 11 10¾	241 2 6	- - -	397 0 0	- - -	- - -	44 6 0	
" " " - "	30 10 0	1857								
" " " - "	18 8 4	1859								
Manchester, St. Mary's, - R.C. 11	460 0 0	1855	14 8 7	111 13 4	- - -	339 16 8	- - -	- - -	126 8 0	
Manchester, St. Matthew's - N.S. 2	461 2 6	1855	3 6 11	103 18 4	- - -	172 18 4	- - -	- - -	43 2 0	
Manchester, St. Michael's - N.S. 3	418 0 0	1842	2 17 7¼	78 6 8	- - -	127 3 4	- - -	- - -	23 3 0	
" " - "	300 0 0	1844								
" " - "	36 0 0	1857								
" " - "	26 13 4	1858								
Manchester, St. Patrick's - R.C. 11	- - -	- - -	13 0 9	28 6 8	- - -	1,372 13 4	10 0 0	- - -	72 10 0	66 14 2
Manchester, St. Philip's Ch. of E. 1	764 0 0	1852	12 13 11½	106 13 4	- - -	530 8 4	- - -	- - -	95 16 0	
" " - "	15 0 0	1857								
" " - "	7 13 7	1858								
Manchester, St. Saviour's, Chorlton-on-Medlock - N.S. 2	380 0 0	1852	15 11 8½	203 8 4	- - -	1,489 3 4	- - -	2 0 0	95 10 0	

Parish School - -			701 2 0	1859	6 2 8					
Manchester, St. Thomas' (Redbank) - -	N.S.	2	531 0 0	1848	12 9 4½	403 1 8	- - -	1,350 2 6	- - -	- - -	106 8 0
Manchester, St. Wilfred's	R.C.	12	- - -	- - -	9 0 0¾	72 1 8	- - -	370 2 6	40 0 0	- - -	67 14 0
Marsden, Great -	N.S.	7	250 0 0	1849	10 5 0¾	113 10 0	- - -	488 0 0	- - -	- - -	113 5 0
Marsden, Little -	N.S.		*100 0 0	1835	2 16 8						
" " -	"		6 19 0	1847							
Mawdsley - -	N.S.		85 0 0	1844							
Mawdsley - -	R.C.		223 0 0	1860	2 1 8						
Mayfield - -	B.S.	10	- - -	- - -	16 19 7¾	296 0 0	130 0 0	998 9 2	- - -	9 0 0	104 15 0
Mellor Brook -	N.S.		*110 0 0	1836							
Meols, North - -	Par.	10	1,000 0 0	1860	9 12 6¼	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 13 0
Michael's, St., on Wyre	N.S.	5	- - -	- - -	6 13 2¾	102 8 4	- - -	466 0 0	- - -	6 16 8	112 7 0
Micklehead Green -	B.S.	11	- - -	- - -	2 4 0¾	36 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 10 0
Middleton - -	N.S.	3	200 0 0	1843	14 15 7	174 6 8	4 3 4	436 0 0	- - -	3 6 8	87 9 0
" - -	"		121 0 0	1860							
Middleton Infants -	N.S.		- - -	- - -	4 3 6						
Middleton, Barrowfields, Infants - -	N.S.	3	135 0 0	1845	5 14 11½	72 10 0	- - -	313 19 2	- - -	- - -	27 0 0
Middleton, New Jerusalem S.		2	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 0	- - -	1 5 0	- - -	- - -	2 10 0
Milnrow - -	B.S.		90 0 0	1840							
" - -	"		8 19 8	1846							
Milnrow - -	N.S.	5	200 0 0	1841	17 16 0¾	84 0 0	- - -	318 0 0	- - -	- - -	160 15 0
" - -	"		20 0 0	1855							
" - -	"		350 0 0	1858							
Mossley - -	N.S.		315 0 0	1842							
" - -			150 0 0	1844							
Moss Bank - -	N.S.	2	303 0 0	1855	- - -	31 10 0	- - -	49 18 4	- - -	- - -	28 10 0
Moston - -	N.S.		174 0 0	1845							
Musbury (Hollin Bank)	N.S.	5	- - -	- - -	7 19 4	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	77 9 0
Newbarns - -	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	1 12 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 11 0
Newburgh (Ormskirk)	Sch.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 10 0	- - -	81 3 4	- - -	- - -	29 9 0
Newburgh - -	B.S.		- - -	- - -	3 5 0½						
Newchurch - -	Ch. of E.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 4 0
Newchurch Mechanics' Institute Day School - -		9	- - -	- - -	4 0 0	10 0 0	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	58 3 0
Newchurch in Rosendale	N.S.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 10 0	- - -	29 0 0	- - -	- - -	37 9 0
Newton Heath, All Saints' (No. 1) - -	N.S.		907 13 4	1854	4 0 0¾						
" " - -	"		6 0 0	1856							
Newton Heath All Saints' (No. 2) - -	N.S.	4	240 0 0	1845	- - -	48 15 0	6 5 0	305 0 0	- - -	- - -	77 13 0
" " - -	"		14 6 8	1854							
Norden (late Blackpits)	N.S.	3	120 0 0	1847	6 9 9	6 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 8 0
" " -	-		8 0 0	1856							
Oakenrod, Factory and Evening School - -		-	- - -	- - -	5 10 1						

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
LANCASHIRE—*cont.*										
Oakenshaw - - - Wes.	- - -	- - -	3 6 8½							
Oldham - - - B.S.	*254 0 0	1834								
Oldham (St. Domingo Street) - - - Wes. 7	- - -	- - -	23 3 10¼	194 3 4	- - -	1,259 15 10	- - -	- - -	170 15 10	
Oldham, St. Mary's, Parish Church Schools - - - 4	1,000 0 0	1844	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	48 10 0	
Oldham, St. James', (Greenacres Moor) - - N.S. 4	*165 0 0	1837	2 14 5¾	27 15 0	- - -	26 0 0	- - -	- - -	48 7 0	
” ” ”	58 10 0	1858								
Oldham, St. Marie's - R.C.	1,451 0 0	1859	7 10 6							
Oldham, St. Peter's - - N.S. 4	*588 0 0	1836	10 13 0	15 10 0	- - -	325 0 0	- - -	- - -	124 17 0	
” ” - - ”	650 0 0	1844								
Openshaw - - - N.S. 4	138 10 0	1854	10 2 1	112 17 6	44 11 8	348 15 0	- - -	5 5 0	116 12 0	
” - - - ”	2 16 4	1857								
” - - - ”	24 0 0	1859								
Openshaw - - - Wes.	- - -	- - -	3 6 8½							
Orford, Endowed School - 10	12 0 0	1858	2 10 0	18 15 0						
Ormskirk - - - N.S. 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	36 10 0	- - -	51 16 8				
Ormskirk, United Charity School - - - - 5	292 3 4	1854	16 17 7¾	227 11 8	- - -	1,116 0 0	- - -	- - -	112 11 0	
” ” - -	50 0 0	1856								
Orrell, St. James' - - R.C.	- - -	- - -	2 0 0							
Oswaldtwistle (Cabin End) N.S. 7	*120 0 0	1837	3 11 6	15 0 0	- - -	157 15 10				
	523 0 0	1860								
Oswaldtwistle (Daisey Green) N.S.	*96 0 0	1839	4 11 10½	37 10 0	- - -	114 10 0	- - -	- - -	37 5 0	
Oswaldtwistle (New Lane) N.S. 7	- - -	- - -	7 4 2	106 0 0	- - -	397 15 10	15 0 0	- - -	103 12 0	
Paddington, St. Paul's, - N.S. 1	300 0 0	1856								
” ” - ”	148 0 0	1857								
Paddington, St. Paul's, 2nd Infant - - - N.S. 1	- - -	- - -	2 0 0	10 0 0	- - -	29 0 0	- - -	- - -	7 5 0	
Padgate - - - N.S.	150 0 0	1844	6 11 0	51 5 0	- - -	126 0 0	- - -	- - -	76 0 0	
Padiham - - - B.S. 4	- - -	- - -	7 4 10¾	35 0 0	- - -	289 13 4	- - -	- - -	102 15 0	
Padiham - - - Wes. 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 15 0	
Padiham - - Ch. of E. 7	465 0 0	1858	- - -	18 16 8	10 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 1 0	
Padiham, Infant School - - 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	73 15 0	- - -	99 0 0	- - -	- - -	67 16 0	
Parr, St. Peter's - N.S. 1	300 0 0	1844								

stitute)	B.S.	10	326 2 8	1849	20 14 3¼	283 0 0	-	831 16 8	-	-	146 6 0
Patricroft, Holy Cross	R.C.	11	-	-	3 7 8	16 13 4	-	-	-	-	11 15 0
Peasley, Infant	Ch. of E.		90 0 0	1854	3 4 4						
" "	"		81 0 0	1856							
Peasley, Holy Trinity	N.S.	2	-	-	-	-	-	3 10 0	-	-	21 15 0
Pemberton (Lamberhead Green)	N.S.	12	136 0 0	1842	6 19 7	-	-	-	-	-	20 10 0
" "	"		134 10 0	1859							
Pemberton (Goose Green)	N.S.		*30 0 0	1838							
Pendlebury, Second Infant Sch.		3	-	-	-	11 13 4	-	19 16 8			
Pendlebury, St. John's	N.S.	3	270 0 0	1846	4 13 7¼	173 10 10	40 0 0	759 15 0	-	-	156 6 0
" "	"		17 10 0	1860							
Pendleton, St. Thomas'	N.S.	3	*60 0 0	1837	7 17 0	254 18 4	-	515 11 8	-	-	90 9 0
Penketh "Day Star" Wes. School		9	-	-	1 16 8½	26 13 4	-	32 10 0	-	-	19 9 0
Pennybridge	N.S.		*70 0 0	1838							
Pilkington (Park Lane)	B.S.	4	-	-	6 15 0½	49 3 4	-	982 10 0	-	-	183 1 0
Pilling	N.S.		483 0 0	1857	2 10 0½						
Poolstock	Ch. of E.	12	-	-	2 0 0	35 0 0	-	15 0 0	-	-	28 16 0
Poulton-le-Sands	N.S.	5	740 0 0	1856	7 14 1½	-	-	205 8 4	-	-	92 16 0
Prescot, St. Mary's	R.C.	5	-	-	5 16 8	-	-	56 0 0	-	-	20 0 0
Preston, All Saints'	N.S.	12	466 5 0	1854	11 16 10½	113 4 2	-	181 18 4	27 9 10	4 11 8	38 9 0
Preston, Central	N.S.	11	-	-	21 13 7¾	229 6 8	16 13 4	1,162 11 8	-	-	89 14 0
Preston, Ch. Ch.	N.S.	11	*105 0 0	1835	21 18 3½	212 7 6	-	1,442 8 4	-	-	160 0 0
" "	"		1,142 0 0	1858							
Preston, Ch. Ch. (2nd Infant)	N.S.	11	-	-	-	8 6 8	-	42 0 0	-	-	5 10 0
Preston (Croft Street)	Wes.	9	-	-	15 18 7¼	110 18 4	-	445 5 0	-	-	91 17 0
Preston, Holy Trinity	N.S.	12	605 0 0	1845	22 11 10¾	102 6 8	-	330 10 0	-	-	83 ·2 0
" "	"		35 6 8	1849							
" "	"		17 6 8	1857							
Preston (Orchard Street) Methodist Free Church			517 0 0	1858							
Preston, St. Augustine's	R.C.	4	-	-	9 11 1¾	94 0 0	*a*5 0 0	980 1 8	-	-	84 3 0
" "	"		-	-	-	-	80 0 0				
Preston, St. Ignatius'	R.C.	4	-	-	12 4 7½	45 0 0	-	1,566 2 8	67 17 6	-	48 0 0
Preston, St. James'	N.S.	11	489 0 0	1850	9 7 0½	147 0 0	-	470 15 0	-	-	83 10 0
" "	"		12 0 0	1855							
Preston, St. Luke's, (late St. Paul's, Infant, Deepdale Mill Street)	N.S.	12	184 0 0	1854	2 16 10	35 3 4	-	152 5 10	6 3 4	-	25 3 0
" "	"		3 13 8	1856							
Preston, St. Mary's	N.S.	12	*250 0 0	1838	19 9 1¾	93 1 8	-	909 11 8	-	-	131 13 0
" "	"		154 0 0	1847							
" "	"		90 0 0	1856							
Preston, St. Paul's	N.S.	12	83 9 2	1855	44 5 3½	411 11 8	-	2,637 15 0	-	0 10 0	213 17 0
" "	"		244 0 0	1856							
" "	"		34 0 0	1857							
Preston, St. Peter's, Boys	N.S.	12	-	-	10 7 1	115 0 0	-	422 11 8	-	-	98 10 0

a Probationer.

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
LANCASHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Preston, St. Peter's, Girls and Infants - - N.S. 12	222 0 0	1856	6 1 10¾	105 18 4	- - -	776 13 4	- - -	- - -	81 2 0	
Preston, St. Thomas' - N.S. 12	250 0 0	1841	14 2 6¾	150 19 2	- - -	483 11 8	37 12 0	- - -	130 10 0	
" " - - "	166 0 0	1848								
" " - - "	47 0 0	1855								
" " - - "	20 0 0	1856								
Preston, St. Thomas', Infants N.S. 12	- - -	- - -	- - -	32 13 4	- - -	46 10 0	- - -	- - -	24 13 0	
Preston, The Talbot - R.C. 3	- - -	- - -	22 6 11	183 19 2	133 6 8	696 5 0	20 0 0	- - -	137 9 0	
" " - - "	- - -	- - -	- - -	*a*32 19 10						
Preston (Upper Walker Street) - R.C. 4	320 0 0	1858	8 16 0¾	152 5 0	130 0 0	754 15 0	- - -	- - -	99 7 0	
Preston, St. Wilfred's (Fox Street) - - R.C. 4	80 0 0	1855	27 3 6¾	131 15 10	55 0 0	1,159 13 4	19 7 9	- - -	78 17 0	
Prestwich - - N.S. 4	- - -	- - -	7 15 2	163 15 0	- - -	225 0 0	- - -	- - -	56 10 0	
Prestwich (Rooden Lane) - B.S. 3	250 0 0	1844	10 8 11¾	197 0 0	- - -	360 0 10	- - -	- - -	96 4 0	
Quernmore - - N.S. 6	*35 0 0	1838	5 10 4	77 2 6	- - -	208 1 8	- - -	- - -	42 8 0	16 3 9
" - - - "	92 5 0	1852								
Radcliffe - - N.S.	*405 0 0	1839								
Radcliffe (Bank Top) Ch. of E. 5	450 0 0	1858	- - -	21 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 8 0	
Radcliffe Close - Wes. 4	130 0 0	1853	12 5 9	98 5 0	- - -	458 15 0	- - -	- - -	70 2 0	
Radcliffe Hall - N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	155 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	41 8 0	
Radcliffe Institution - B.S. 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	89 11 8	- - -	454 16 8	- - -	- - -	89 15 0	
Rainford (at Crank Hill) - N.S.	117 0 0	1852								
Rainford, Parish - N.S. 11	149 5 0	1850	3 13 3½	31 17 6						
" " - - "	30 0 0	1850								
" " - - "	30 0 0	1852								
Rainhill - - N.S. 9	100 0 0	1841	1 1 8¾	179 2 6	- - -	193 2 6	- - -	- - -	80 17 0	
" - - - "	75 0 0	1849								
Rainhill, Boys - - R.C. 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	170 0 0	- - -	52 10 0	- - -	- - -	29 15 4	
Rainhill, Girls - - R.C. 5	- - -	- - -	6 19 3	20 0 0	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	8 5 0	
Ravenhead (Plate Glass Company's) - - B.S. 4	- - -	- - -	6 19 0¼	198 15 0	- - -	848 16 8	- - -	1 0 0	151 8 0	
Rawcliffe Hall - - N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	92 10 0				
Rawtenstall - - N.S. 4	*200 0 0	1839	- - -	78 15 0	27 10 0	493 0 0	- - -	- - -	144 5 0	
Rawtenstall - - Wes. 2	- - -	- - -	16 18 5¼	54 11 8	- - -	105 1 8	- - -	- - -	63 16 0	
Rawtenstall (Holly Mount) B.S. 2	- - -	- - -	13 0 0	89 3 4	- - -	266 0 0	- - -	- - -	95 16 0	
Read (in Whalley) - - N.S.	*60 0 0	1838	1 0 1							
Rhodes - - Ch.S. 4	390 10 8	1856	2 3 4	101 13 4	- - -	44 15 0	- - -	- - -	31 6 0	

Rishton - - -	R.C.		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 4 0	
Risley - - -	Pres.	3	105 0 0	1852	4 4 7	56 7 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 18 0	
„ - - -	„		43 0 0	1856								
Rochdale (St. Mary's District) - - -	N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 10 0	- - -	17 6 8	- - -	- - -	70 5 0	
Rochdale National School -			- - -	- - -	2 14 3							
Rochdale, Parish Church School - - - -		3	100 0 0	1844	5 9 4¾	210 10 0	85 0 0	1,476 6 8	- - -	- - -	261 6 0	
„ „ „ - -			50 0 0	1845								
„ „ „ - -			38 0 0	1854								
Rochdale - - -	Wes.	2	- - -	- - -	18 0 0¼	168 18 4	- - -	332 3 4	- - -	6 0 0	50 12 0	
Rochdale - - -	B.S.		*250 0 0	1838								
Rochdale, St. Alban's -	N.S.		- - -	- - -	4 12 9½							
Rochdale, St. Chad's -	N.S.		431 0 0	1858								
Rochdale, St. John's -	R.C.		- - -	- - -	2 3 4							
Rochdale, St. Patrick's -	R.C.		- - -	- - -	5 0 0							
Rough Lee - - -	B.S.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	9 13 4	- - -	- - -	11 0 0	
Royton - - -	Wes.	2	- - -	- - -	5 0 0¾	30 2 6	- - -	57 3 4	- -	- - -	30 13 0	
Royton, St. Paul's - -	N.S.	4	15 0 0	1844	5 6 8¾	54 11 8	- - -	72 10 0	10 0 0	- - -	45 9 0	
Rusholme, Trinity -	Ch. of E.	1	- - -	- - -	- - -	42 11 8	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	4 0 0	14 8 0	
Rycroft - - -	B.S.	11	- - -	- - -	12 4 2¼	253 1 8	10 8 4	898 16 8	- - -	- - -	215 6 0	
Sabden - - -	B.S.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0				
Salem-Lees, Moravian Sch. -			- - -	- - -	2 16 7							
Salesbury - - -	N.S.	11	240 0 0	1852	1 14 8¼	12 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 12 0	
Salford, Chapel Street, Girls Scotch Pres. School -		10	- - -	- - -	- - -	115 0 0	- - -	555 5 0	- - -	- - -	34 0 0	
Salford (Ellor Street), -	B.S.		*200 0 0	1839								
„ „ „ -	„		50 0 0	1840								
Salford (Broughton Road) -	Wes.	3	- - -	- - -	20 10 2½	192 3 4	27 1 8	858 13 4	- - -	4 13 4	53 15 0	
Salford, Ch. Ch. - -	N.S.	2	- - -	- - -	10 18 9¼	480 15 0	77 18 4	1,980 10 0	- - -	- - -	128 10 0	
Salford (Great George St.) - Model - - -	N.S.	1	200 0 0	1845	18 10 0½	492 3 4	202 10 0	1,777 15 10	- - -	1 0 0	94 12 0	
„ „ -	„		268 0 0	1860								
Salford Industrial and Ragged School - - -			- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	618 10 10 R
Salford, New Jerusalem	Ch. S.	10	- - -	- - -	12 19 2¾	153 8 4	16 13 4	1,002 10 0	- - -	- - -	69 5 0	
Salford, Scotch Pres. School, (Mount Street) - -		10	- - -	- - -	16 13 9½	240 0 0	72 10 0	534 15 10	- - -	0 15 0	57 0 0	
Salford, St. Bartholomew's -	N.S.	1	400 0 0	1844	17 7 9¾	257 15 0	85 0 0	789 5 0	- - -	5 0 0	105 17 0	
„ „ -	„		17 0 0	1850								
„ „ -	„		20 0 0	1855								
Salford, St. John's - -	R.C.	12	- - -	- - -	25 8 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 16 0	
Salford, St. Matthias' -	N.S.	2	500 0 0	1842	12 9 2½	330 1 8	- - -	1,107 1 8	- - -	4 0 0	68 18 0	
„ „ -	„		20 0 0	1846								
Salford, St. Philips', Infant		5	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 6 8	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	1 0 0	
Salford, St. Simon's - -	N.S.	5	1,109 0 0	1856	7 2 6¼	42 10 0	14 11 8	100 10 0	- - -	- - -	48 2 0	
Salford, St. Stephen's -	N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	4 3 4¾	27 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 18 0	
Salford, St. Stephen's, Infant - -	Ch. of E.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 11 8	- - -	36 5 0	- - -	- - -	7 10 0	

a Retiring pension.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
LANCASHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salford, Trinity - Ch. of E. 4	- - -	- - -	7 1 11¾	22 16 8	20 16 8	110 5 0	- - -	- - -	17 0 0	
Salford, Working Men's College - S. 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 5 0				
Samlesbury - - N.S.	*120 0 0	1837								
Satterthwaite and Rusland N.S. 6	100 0 0	1850	5 18 8½	152 10 0	- - -	230 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 19 0
Scarisbrick - - Ch. of E. 5	- - -	- - -	1 0 0¾	19 0 0	- - -	111 5 0				
Scorton - - - B.S. 4	- - -	- - -	5 8 4½	30 0 0	- - -	392 10 0	- - -	0 16 8	38 15 0	
Scotforth - - - N.S.	50 0 0	1846								
Seaforth - - Ch. of E. 11	259 0 0	1855	6 8 7	60 17 6	- - -	63 15 0	- - -	- - -	40 6 0	
Sharples, Messrs. Ashworths' B.S. 9	- - -	- - -	3 19 8¾	177 1 8	20 0 0	445 3 4	- - -	- - -	122 17 0	
Shaw - - - - N.S. 4	*200 0 0	1839	11 1 4½	33 15 0	- - -	199 0 0	- - -	- - -	133 19 0	
,, - - - ,,	15 0 0	1856								
,, - - - ,,	26 5 0	1856								
,, - - - ,,	55 0 0	1860								
Shaw - - - - Wes. 4	- - -	- - -	18 3 0	114 12 6	25 0 0	185 1 8	6 5 11	- - -	87 14 0	
Shuttleworth - - N.S. 6	200 0 0	1849	8 12 2	55 18 4	- - -	53 11 8	- - -	- - -	59 14 0	
,, - - - ,,	50 0 0	1860								
Silverdale - - - N.S.	87 0 0	1855	2 15 10¾							
Skerton, St. Luke's - - N.S. 5	*120 0 0	1837	2 14 7¼	5 0 0						
,, - - ,,	30 0 0	1849								
Smallbridge, St. John's - N.S. 4	*200 0 0	1839	16 10 7	179 5 0	50 0 0	779 6 8	- - -	- - -	206 15 0	
Smithill's Deane - - N.S.	60 0 0	1843								
South Hill - - - R.C. 6	424 0 0	1859	- - -	9 15 0	- - -	6 5 0	- - -	- - -	8 5 0	
Southport - - - B.S.	*60 0 0	1836								
Southport, Ch. Ch. - - N.S. 10	*57 0 0	1838	1 3 6½	97 15 0	- - -	319 10 0	- - -	- - -	62 15 0	
,, - - ,,	315 0 0	1854								
Southport, Holy Trinity - N.S. 10	1,093 15 0	1857	10 17 1¼	139 10 10	- - -	220 0 0	- - -	- - -	54 18 0	
Southport, St. Mary's - R.C. 11	- - -	- - -	1 0 0	8 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 5 0	
Southshore - - - N.S. 6	80 0 0	1846	1 10 1¼	24 0 0	- - -	21 5 0	- - -	- - -	14 18 0	
Spotland - - - N.S. 4	*166 0 0	1837	8 6 4¾	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	38 18 0	
,, - - - ,,	13 19 11	1846								
,, - - - ,,	13 12 6	1848								
,, - - - ,,	3 16 8	1853								
,, - - - ,,	23 0 0	1853								
,, - - - ,,	6 0 0	1856								
Stand - - - N.S.	*270 0 0	1837								
Standish, Boys and Girls - N.S. 1	- - -	- - -	5 16 0¼	126 15 10	- - -	250 15 0	- - -	- - -	63 6 0	

dowed School	-	32 0 0	1818							
Stonefield	N.S.	*60 0 0	1837							
Stretford	N.S. 2	370 0 0	1845	7 0 5¾	250 11 8	- - -	476 3 4	- - -	9 6 8	86 18 0
"	"	18 0 0	1859	a14 14 4						
Stubbylee, St. Saviour's	Ch. of E. 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 0 0
Sutton	N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	6 0 0	181 16 8	- - -	246 6 8	- - -	- - -	98 4 0
Sutton, St. Anne's	R.C. 5	- - -	- - -	1 16 4¼	3 6 8	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	27 8 0
Sutton, St. Joseph's	R.C. 5	754 0 0	1858	3 17 7	20 0 0	- - -	20 0 0	- - -	- - -	26 7 0
Swinton (Girls)	Pres. 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	- - -	22 5 0	- - -	- - -	6 0 0
Swinton, Industrial	P.U. 12	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	490 1 8			
Symonstone	N.S.	*52 0 0	1840	0 10 8¾						
Tarleton	N.S.	*120 0 0	1839							
Tarleton, The Holmes	N.S.	166 0 0	1848							
Thornham	N.S.	*100 0 0	1840							
Thurnham	R.C. 3	- - -	- - -	1 17 2½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 13 0
Tockholes	N.S.	50 0 0	1846							
Todmorden	N.S. 5	500 0 0	1845	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 8 0
"	"	10 10 0	1859							
Tonge-cum-Alkington	N.S. 4	188 0 0	1847	3 6 8½	19 0 0	- - -	68 15 0	- - -	- - -	16 0 0
Tottington	N.S. 4	*189 0 0	1836	2 6 10½	42 10 0	- - -	167 18 4	- - -	- - -	43 13 0
Towneley	R.C. 3	- - -	- - -	8 10 8¼	128 0 0	- - -	398 8 4	- - -	- - -	50 5 0
Trawden	N.S.	140 0 0	1843							
Tunstead	N.S.	110 0 0	1842	5 6 4¾						
Tyldesley	Ch. S. 6	948 0 0	1859	11 10 0¾	58 10 10	- - -	80 19 2	- - -	- - -	74 1 4
Ulneswalton	N.S.	35 0 0	1846							
Ulverstone	Wes. 8	- - -	- - -	3 6 8	73 5 0	- - -	52 10 0	- - -	10 0 0	33 0 0
Ulverstone	N.S. 6	*150 0 0	1834	9 0 4¾	132 0 0	8 6 8	292 15 0	- - -	- - -	116 9 0
"	"	43 2 0	1858							
"	"	27 0 0	1859							
"	"	45 0 0	1860							
Unsworth, St. George's	N.S. 5	360 0 0	1846	4 5 1½	- - -	- - -	15 0 0			
"	"	60 0 0	1847							
"	"	12 0 0	1849							
"	"	20 0 0	1851							
Unsworth	Wes. 4	- - -	- - -	4 0 0½	- - -	- - -	2 10 0			
Upholland, Girls	N.S. 12	198 0 0	1850	1 16 0¼	38 6 8	- - -	95 16 8	- - -	- - -	33 4 0
Upholland, Grammar School, Lower Division	12	- - -	- - -	1 15 6	13 15 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	14 2 0
Upholland, Lord Crawford's	Ch. S. 12	- - -	- - -	3 6 8½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 6 0
Upholland, Mixed (late Holland Moor)	N.S. 12	100 0 0	1850	3 16 6	92 10 0	- - -	110 0 0	- - -	- - -	66 4 0
" " "	"	8 5 4	1854							
Urmston	Ch. of E. 1	225 12 0	1859	- - -	12 10 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	8 10 0
Urswick, Grammar School	6	- - -	- - -	1 13 4	81 1 8	- - -	142 13 4	- - -	1 0 0	45 2 0
Walkden Moor	N.S. 12	- - -	- - -	17 10 4¼	386 14 2	41 5 0	1,259 13 4	150 0 0	- - -	111 6 0
Walmersley	N.S.	*200 0 0	1840							
"	"	150 0 0	1846							

a Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
LANCASHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Walmersley, Ch. Ch. - N.S. 3	*150 0 0	1840	8 16 0½	77 10 0	- - -	396 7 8	- - -	- - -	73 4 0	
Walton-le-Dale - - N.S. 11	*300 0 0	1836	7 8 0¾	25 16 8	- - -	27 10 0	- - -	- - -	22 12 0	
" - - "	149 0 0	1859								
Walton-on-the-Hill - - N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	5 8 7	71 10 0	- - -	186 0 0	- - -	- - -	12 5 0	
Wardle - - - N.S. 3	270 0 0	1844	3 12 0½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 1 0	
Wargrave - - - N.S. 10	450 0 0	1845	20 3 4¼	294 7 6	- - -	662 9 2	4 1 4	2 10 0	133 4 0	
" - - - "	45 0 0	1846								
" - - - "	20 0 0	1852								
Warrington - - - B.S. 10	235 0 0	1841	25 8 3¼	330 8 4	115 0 0	1,752 5 0	- - -	11 0 0	131 0 0	
" - - - "	66 10 0	1851								
" - - - "	18 0 0	1852								
" - - - "	100 0 0	1854								
" - - - "	113 0 0	1858								
Warrington, Boys' Model School - - - 10	*415 0 0	1834	25 12 10¾							
" " -	*85 0 0	1839	*a*6 13 4							
" " -	31 1 0	1851								
Warrington (Girls and Infants *only*) Model School - 10	574 10 0	1850		}418 5 0	- - -	1,982 3 4	- - -	11 0 0	161 11 0	
" " -	75 0 0	1850								
" " -	27 0 0	1857								
Warrington, St. Alban's - R.C. 5	639 0 0	1860	10 10 10¾	67 13 4	- - -	219 15 0	- - -	- - -	42 2 6	
Warrington, Heathside, St. Paul's and Trinity - N.S. 11	360 0 0	1853	40 2 0¼	206 14 2	- - -	704 3 4	- - -	2 0 0	184 11 0	
" - - "	82 0 0	1858								
Warton, Parish Grammar School - - - -	- - -	- - -	2 3 4½							
Waterhead - - - N.S. 4	187 13 4	1854	4 16 8¼							
Waterloo, Ch. Ch. - - N.S. 9	106 0 0	1843	6 5 7	45 0 0	- - -	188 10 10	- - -	- - -	9 15 0	
" " - - "	105 0 0	1851								
Wavertree, Infants - - B.S. 11	- - -	- - -	1 12 6¾	116 16 8	- - -	373 3 4	- - -	- - -	39 11 0	
Weeton - - - N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	1 7 1	16 5 0	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	8 12 0	
Wensley Fold - - N.S.	210 0 0	1845	7 14 2							
" " - - "	35 0 0	1848								
West Derby - - - N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	170 16 8	- - -	261 8 4	- - -	- - -	57 3 0	
West Derby - - P.U. 12	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	99 15 0	- - -	- - -		
Whalley - - - N.S. 7	*40 0 0	1836	3 12 7	38 15 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	18 6 0	

White Coppice	N.S.		75 0 0	1844	1 6 8							
Whitworth	N.S.	5	-	-	6 5 0½	39 8 4	-	43 0 0	-	-	29 5 0	
Whittington	N.S.	5	-	-	-	52 11 8	-	220 8 4	-	-	6 5 0	
Whittle-le-Woods	N.S.	4	*53 0 0	1834	4 7 8	57 13 4	-	36 5 0	-	-	13 15 0	
"	"		77 10 6	1858								
Widnes Dock	N.S.	10	b30 0 0	1841	0 16 7½							
Widnes Dock, St. Mary's	N.S.		-	-	5 17 2¼	61 5 0	-	63 0 0	-	-	29 13 0	
Wigan	Wes.	5	1,644 0 0	1857	6 13 4	143 1 8	-	239 10 0	-	12 0 0	84 5 0	
Wigan	Pres.	4	90 0 0	1852	5 11 8	27 10 0	-	192 10 0	-	-	55 7 0	
Wigan, Blue Coat	N.S.	11	329 0 0	1859	12 5 3½	58 0 0	-	169 0 0	-	-	79 15 0	
Wigan, St. Catherine's	N.S.		*450 0 0	1835								
Wigan, St. George's	N.S.		*306 0 0	1839								
Wigan, St. John's	R.C.	11	38 0 0	1854	10 13 4	162 6 8	-	1,221 15 10	50 0 0	-	180 14 0	
" "	"		106 13 4	1855								
Wigan, St. Joseph's	R.C.	11	-	-	5 1 4¾	50 6 8	-	360 8 4	-	-	44 4 0	
Wigan, St. Mary's	R.C.	11	126 11 6	1857	10 11 6½	76 9 2	10 0 0	131 15 0	-	13 10 0	89 5 0	
Wigan, St. Patrick's	R.C.	11	920 0 0	1858	5 6 2½	23 6 8	-	143 0 0	5 0 0	-	68 14 0	
Wigan, St. Thomas'	N.S.	12	360 0 0	1847	15 6 1½	106 6 8	-	308 5 0	8 2 6	-	108 4 0	
" "	"		83 10 0	1855								
" "	"		120 18 0	1859								
Withington	N.S.	2	100 0 0	1841	3 7 1	45 0 0	-	423 8 4	-	-	87 13 0	
"	"		2 5 8	1848								
Withnell Mill	Wes.	3	-	-	7 13 8¾	33 7 6	-	161 18 4	-	-	110 14 0	
Witton, St. Mark's	N.S.		204 0 0	1846								
Woolton, Much	N.S.	10	300 0 0	1848	-	19 3 4	-	29 0 0	-	-	18 15 0	
Woolton, Little	N.S.		137 0 0	1845								
Worsley	N.S.	12	-	-	16 11 10½	351 11 8	-	1,480 9 2	70 0 0	-	260 17 0	3 15 0
Worsley Edgefold, Infant		1	-	-	-	4 3 4						
Worsley (Ellenbrook)	N.S.	12	-	-	-	-	-	65 0 0	10 0 0			
Worsley (Roe Green)	N.S.	12	-	-	-	9 3 4	-	-	45 12 10	-	4 0 0	
Yealand Conyers	N.S.	5	76 0 0	1841	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 0 0	
LEICESTERSHIRE.												
Appleby	B.S.		c10 0 0	1842								
Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Endowed Grammar School		6	-	-	6 4 1½	-	-	37 1 8				
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	N.S.	6	*250 0 0	1837	1 12 8	50 16 8	-	281 16 8	-	-	129 19 0	
" "	"		5 18 0	1850								
" "	"		60 0 0	1855								
Ashby Magna	Ch. of E.	5	-	-	-	13 6 8	-	-	-	-	1 10 0	
Ashfordby	Ch. of E.	5	-	-	-	20 0 0	-	-	-	-	8 2 0	
Aylestone	N.S.		75 0 0	1845								
Bardon Park	B.S.	1	-	-	2 9 4½	-	-	173 15 0				
Barkby	Par.	5	-	-	2 2 2	69 11 0	-	37 10 0	-	-	30 11 0	
Barkestone	N.S.	6	-	-	-	170 0 0	-	256 18 8	-	-	50 9 0	

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a Scientific apparatus. b This school is now useless in consequence of a railway passing close to it. c School does not now exist.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.			Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
LEICESTERSHIRE—*cont.*			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Barrow-upon-Soar -	Ch.S.	6	200 0 0	1859	1 8 1	- - -	*a*23 6 8	17 10 0	- - -	- - -	9 2 0	
Barwell - -	Ch. of E.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 11 0	
Belgrave - -	- N.S.		*60 0 0	1840	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 0 0	
Belton - - -	- N.S.		82 0 0	1844	1 9 3½							
Blaby - - -	- N.S.	5	128 13 6	1849	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 15 0	
Blackfordby - -	- N.S.		20 0 0	1844								
Bottesford - -	- N.S.	6	418 3 0	1856	1 7 4½	46 13 4	- - -	37 6 8	- - -	- - -	30 18 0	
Bowden, Great -	- N.S.		*60 0 0	1839	2 2 8¼							
Branstone - -	- N.S.		70 0 0	1845								
Breedon-on-the-Hill -	- N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	1 13 4¼	47 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 6 0	
Broughton Astley -	- N.S.	6	95 0 0	1847	1 6 2½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 10 0	
Buckminster -	- N.S.		40 0 0	1842	0 19 11½							
Burbage - -	- N.S.	5	- - -	- - -	2 0 0	73 3 4	- - -	143 2 6	- - -	- - -	28 10 0	
Burbage - -	- Wes.	12	- - -	- - -	5 12 4	58 15 0	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	31 7 0	
Coalville - -	- N.S.	5	*70 0 0	1839	2 16 9½	35 0 0	- - -	42 3 4	- - -	- - -	25 13 0	
,, - -	- ,,		4 0 0	1846								
,, - -	- ,,		120 0 0	1859								
Croxton Keyrial -	- N.S.		75 0 0	1845								
Dalby, Old - -	- B.S.	4	- - -	- - -	4 16 2	129 5 0	- - -	483 1 8	- - -	- - -	19 17 0	
Donnington Castle -	- Par.	7	620 0 0	1855	6 13 6¼	21 7 6	- - -	77 0 0	- - -	- - -	64 3 0	
Eaton - -	- Par.	5	- - -	- - -	1 0 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 18 0	
Enderby - -	- N.S.		411 0 0	1860								
Frisby-on-the-Wreak	- N.S.		121 5 9	1855	1 1 2							
Gilmorton - -	- N.S.	6	120 0 0	1858	2 19 1¼	66 5 0	- - -	58 15 0	- - -	- - -	58 9 0	
Glenn, Great - -	Ch. of E.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	61 5 0	- - -	57 10 0	- - -	- - -	36 16 0	
Grace Dien - -	- R.C.		- - -	- - -	2 7 2							
Griffydam - -	- Wes.	12	349 16 8	1854	8 18 9	79 8 4	- - -	221 0 0	- - -	- - -	97 9 0	
Harborough, Market	- N.S.	7	*100 0 0	1836	- - -	135 5 0	- - -	139 0 0	- - -	- - -	75 15 0	
,, ,, -	- ,,		60 0 0	1843								
,, ,, -	- ,,		49 3 4	1859								
Harborough, Market	- B.S.		*205 0 0	1839								
Harby - -	- N.S.		- - -	- - -	1 13 4							
Hathern - -	- N.S.	6	254 0 0	1850	7 18 5	159 3 4	- - -	364 11 8	- - -	- - -	71 7 0	
Heather - -	- N.S.		40 0 0	1846								
Higham-on-the-Hill -	- N.S.	6	*46 0 0	1838	1 13 4	34 3 4	- - -	53 15 0	- - -	- - -	27 5 0	
,, - -	- ,,		23 12 6	1855								
Hinckley ,, - -	- N.S.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	65 0 0	- - -	132 16 8	15 0 0	- - -	60 18 0	

Hose	N.S.		30 0 0	1840								
Hugglescote and Donnington	N.S.	5	*51 0 0	1838	1 18 4¼	5 0 0	-	-	-	-	5 15 0	
Humberston	N.S.	5	-	-	2 11 8½	46 15 0	-	30 0 0	-	-	18 6 0	
Husband's Bosworth	N.S.	7	283 0 0	1858	-	22 10 0	-	-	-	-	17 2 0	
„ „	„		122 0 0	1860								
Ibstock	N.S.	6	-	-	-	16 5 0	-	47 5 10				
Ibstock	B.S.	1	81 0 0	1848	5 0 1¾	-	-	347 6 0	-	-	47 13 0	
„	„		40 0 0	1852								
„	„		22 5 0	1856								
Kegworth	N.S.	6	133 0 0	1840	10 16 7¼	154 10 0	-	216 15 0	-	-	108 1 0	
Kibworth-Beauchamp	N.S.	5	115 0 0	1843	-	90 5 0	-	326 4 2	-	-	51 15 0	
„	„		32 0 0	1856								
Kilworth, North	N.S.	6	-	-	1 0 9½	-	-	-	-	-	14 1 0	
Kilworth, South	N.S.	6	*40 0 0	1835	2 13 1½	-	-	-	-	-	23 8 0	
„ „	„		41 0 0	1851								
„ „	„		36 0 0	1859								
Kimcote	N.S.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 8 0	
Kirby Muxloe	Ch. of E.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 16 0	
Knighton	N.S.		45 0 0	1841								
Knipton	N.S.	6	-	-	2 16 8	70 5 0	-	116 17 6	-	-	31 0 0	
Leicester	P.U.	5	-	-	-	-	-	13 6 8				
Leicester (Archdeacon Lane) Infant	B.S.		*100 0 0	1838								
Leicester, County, Central	N.S.	6	-	-	-	262 5 0	-	1,391 5 0	29 0 0	-	149 18 0	
Leicester, Ch. Ch.	N.S.	6	152 8 4	1841	6 18 3¾	105 16 8	-	281 0 0				
Leicester (Curzon Street)	N.S.	6	237 3 4	1853	6 0 5¾	34 15 0	-	155 15 0	-	-	15 0 0	
Leicester (Great Meeting Day)	B.S.	1	-	-	34 2 1¼	152 0 0	-	874 15 0	-	-	111 12 0	
Leicester (Hill Street)	B.S.	1	*750 0 0	1834	60 7 1¼	152 10 0	50 0 0	1,868 6 8	-	-	213 13 0	
„ „	„		120 0 0	1855								
Leicester (Knighton Street)	N.S.	6	-	-	-	44 0 0	-	273 19 2	22 18 6	-	76 4 0	
Leicester, St. John's	N.S.	5	-	-	5 14 4¾	93 1 8	-	212 6 8	13 9 2	6 0 0	94 16 0	
Leicester, St. Margaret's	N.S.	5	*425 0 0	1835	15 8 1½	104 11 8	-	299 0 10	-	-	45 16 0	
Leicester, St. Martin's Charity		6	-	-	-	49 13 4	-	56 13 4	-	3 0 0	29 7 0	
Leicester, St. Mary's, Laxton Street	Ch. of E.	6	447 0 0	1858	-	85 18 4	-	265 4 2	-	-	92 15 0	
„ „	„		38 10 0	1860								
Leicester, St. Mary's, Old	Par.	6	-	-	4 3 4	75 0 0	-	121 10 0	-	-	43 5 0	
Loughborough	Wes.	12	-	-	5 18 3¾	-	-	264 14 2				
Loughborough, Emanuel, Boys	N.S.	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 4 0	
Loughborough, Emanuel, Infant	N.S.	6	150 0 0	1854	2 15 8½	40 0 0	-	257 15 0	-	-	93 13 0	
„	„		261 0 0	1858								
Loughborough, Lancasterian School		12	163 0 0	1859	-	51 0 0	-	807 13 4	-	-	123 12 0	
Loughborough, St. Marie's	R.C.	8	-	-	3 11 8½	61 13 4	-	102 0 0	-	-	32 12 0	

a Probationer.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
LEICESTERSHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Lubenham - - - N.S. 6	527 0 0	1859	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 17 0	
Lutterworth - - Ch. of E. 6	- - -	- -	- - -	43 15 0	- - -	12 10 0	- - -	- - -	9 0 0	
Melton Mowbray, Free - N.S. 5	20 0 0	1852	15 11 3	379 10 0	- - -	1,270 0 0	- - -	- - -	94 18 0	
Melton Mowbray - - Ch.S.	100 0 0	1854	*a*10 13 4							
Melton Mowbray - - B.S. 12	- - -	- -	7 5 3½	116 15 0	- - -	281 16 8	- - -	3 13 4	4 18 0	
" " - - "	- - -	- -	*a*6 13 4							
Moira - " - - Ch. of E. 5	- - -	- -	- - -	108 13 4	- - -	7 10 0	- - -	- - -	38 15 0	
Mount St. Bernard, Agricultural Colony - - R.C.	- - -	- -	11 5 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,613 4 5R
Nailstone - - N.S. 6	- - -	- -	- - -	61 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 12 0	
Nailstone, Infant - - N.S. 6	- - -	- -	- - -	24 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 17 0	
Oadby - - - N.S. 5	220 0 0	1848	- - -	50 0 0	- - -	7 10 0	- - -	- - -	27 8 0	
Peckleton, Juvenile Reformatory - - - 6	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	167 1 5R
Queeniborough - - N.S. 5	85 0 0	1848	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 9 0	
Quorndon - - N.S. 5	*48 0 0	1837	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 4 0	
" - - "	12 0 0	1847								
Rearsby - - Ch. of E. 6	- - -	- -	- - -	17 10 0						
Redmill - - N.S.	- - -	- -	1 0 9							
Rothley - - N.S. 6	*69 0 0	1839	2 18 4	17 10 0	- - -	30 8 4				
" - - "	17 3 4	1853								
Scalford - - N.S.	20 0 0	1846	1 9 1							
Sharnford - - N.S. 6	70 0 0	1846	1 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 13 0	
" - - "	9 0 0	1858								
Sheepy - - N.S. 6	108 0 0	1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 5 0	
Sheepshed - - N.S. 5	*200 0 0	1837	7 13 9½	260 14 2	72 18 4	1,090 9 2	- - -	- - -	105 6 0	
" - - "	17 0 0	1850								
" - - "	30 0 0	1855								
" - - "	21 0 0	1858								
Shilton (Earl's) - - N.S. 6	389 14 0	1859	2 7 4	182 13 4	- - -	174 16 8	- - -	- - -	62 6 0	
Sileby - - N.S. 6	578 0 0	1859	4 3 9½	5 15 0						
Stapleton - - N.S.	75 0 0	1848								
Stoke Golding Grammar School - - - -	40 0 0	1842								
Stonesby - - N.S.	- - -	- -	1 4 0							
Swepstone - - N.S.	40 0 0	1844								
Syston - - N.S. 5	- - -	- -	2 4 4	53 1 8	- - -	19 13 4	- - -	- - -	30 0 0	

		20 19 4	1855							
Thurlaston, B., G., and Inf.	N.S. 7	294 6 0	1854	2 1 4½	124 0 0	- - -	85 0 0	- - -	- - -	63 2 0
„ „	„	150 0 0	1859							
Thurmaston	N.S. 5	125 0 0	1845	3 5 10½	69 10 0	- - -	98 6 8	- - -	- - -	45 18 0
„	„	15 0 0	1846							
„	„	40 6 0	1857							
Twyford	Wes. 12	- - -	- - -	3 13 4½	33 15 0	*b*22 18 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	27 9 0
Twyford	N.S. 6	54 0 0	1816	2 5 4½	51 5 0	- - -	93 15 0	- - -	- - -	47 7 0
	„	22 0 0	1856							
Waltham-on-the-Wolds	N.S. 6	150 0 0	1847	3 13 5½	140 9 2	- - -	106 15 4	- - -	- - -	38 10 0
Whatton, Long	N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	3 4 1½	39 5 0	- - -	89 5 0	- - -	- - -	52 14 0
Whitwick	N.S. 5	*45 0 0	1836	4 16 7¾	51 11 8	- - -	92 13 4	- - -	- - -	46 13 0
„	„	484 0 0	1858							
„	„	212 0 0	1858							
Wigston, Great	B.S. 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 0					
Wigston, Great	N.S. 5	50 0 0	1843	1 0 7¾	62 10 0	- - -	114 10 0	- - -	- - -	69 12 0
„	„	35 0 0	1844							
„	„	15 0 0	1856							
„	„	11 0 0	1857							
„	„	26 10 0	1858							
Woodhouse	N.S.	*66 0 0	1838							
Woodhouse Eaves, Evening School	5	118 0 0	1860	6 4 8¾	5 0 0	- - -	3 6 8			
Woodville	N.S. 6	150 0 0	1849	2 10 0½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 3 0
„	„	25 4 0	1855							
„	„	16 2 8	1860							
Wymeswold	N.S. 5	108 0 0	1847	1 14 11½	65 0 0	- - -	20 0 0	- - -	- - -	13 16 0
„	„	31 0 0	1854							
LINCOLNSHIRE.										
Alford	N.S. 2	23 18 6	1860	2 6 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 0
Alkborough	N.S. 2	- - -	- - -	1 19 2¼	16 5 0	- - -	16 5 0	- - -	- - -	18 13 0
Bardney	Wes. 10	391 0 0	1857	10 2 5¾	76 17 6	- - -	134 13 4	- - -	- - -	69 2 3
Bardney, Kitching's Charity School	3	- - -	- - -	1 10 1¾	55 10 0	- - -	2 10 0	- - -	- - -	16 12 0
Barkstone	N.S. 2	*50 0 0	1835	- - -	8 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 0
Barton-on-Humber	N.S. 2	350 0 0	1854	5 14 3¾	27 1 8	- - -	43 15 0	- - -	- - -	14 5 0
„ „	„	71 6 8	1859							
Barton-on-Humber	Wes. 7	396 15 0	1850	20 18 2	232 15 0	- - -	1,005 5 10	- - -	- - -	111 14 0
„ „	„	220 0 0	1857							
Bassingham	Wes. 11	279 0 0	1856	9 0 3	102 7 6	21 13 4	79 0 0	- - -	- - -	72 17 0
Bassingham	N.S. 2	244 0 0	1856	2 0 0	73 10 0	- - -	83 0 0	- - -	- - -	50 11 0
Beesby	N.S.	15 0 0	1845							
Belleau and Aby	N.S. 1	115 10 0	1857	4 0 9	55 0 0	- - -	105 0 0	- - -	- - -	23 4 0
„ „	„	50 0 0	1859							

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a Scientific apparatus.

b Probationer,

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
LINCOLNSHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bennington, Long - - N.S. 2	161 0 0	1848	2 1 7½	44 0 0	- - -	148 5 0	- - -	- - -	27 16 0	
" " - - "	52 0 0	1849								
" " - - "	30 0 0	1854								
Bicker - - - - N.S.	72 0 0	1846	1 2 3							
Binbrooke - - - N.S. 2	100 0 0	1843	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 6 0	
Blyton - - - N.S.	75 0 0	1844								
Bolingbroke, New - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 4 8½							
Bolingbroke, Old, Girls - N.S.	40 0 0	1842	1 8 8½							
" " - "	25 0 0	1854								
Bolingbroke, Old, Mixed - N.S. 2	45 0 0	1842	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 19 0	
Boston - - - N.S. 2	497 5 0	1850	18 18 10¾	120 10 0	- - -	1,092 11 8	- - -	2 0 0	130 14 0	
" - - - "	135 12 8	1859								
Boston - - - B.S. 7	28 19 5	1852	15 18 2	184 3 4	- - -	1,671 0 0	- - -	- - -	117 0 0	
Boston, Industrial - - Wes. 7	419 0 0	1850	23 4 0¾	203 0 0	20 16 8	795 19 2	- - -	7 10 0	112 12 0	
" " - - "	39 7 0	1857								
Boston, East, Infant - - 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 16 8	- - -	31 8 4	- - -	- - -	17 12 0	
Boston, West Church - N.S. 2	- - -	- - -	3 14 6½	165 8 4	- - -	520 8 4	- - -	- - -	53 12 0	
Bottesford - - - N.S.	100 0 0	1847	0 4 7¼							
Brocklesby Park - - N.S. 2	- - -	- - -	2 12 0½	153 7 6	- - -	237 18 4	- - -	- - -	67 10 0	
Broughton (Brant) - - Wes. 11	- - -	- - -	8 4 1	45 0 0	- - -	187 0 0	- - -	- - -	86 15 0	
Burgh - - - - Wes. 7	192 0 0	1858	5 19 11½	65 0 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- -	35 2 0	
Burton Coggles - - Par.	- - -	- - -	1 6 0½							
Butterwick, West - Ch. of E. 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	57 10 0	7 11 8	16 5 0	- - -	3 5 0	3 11 0	
Caistor - - - N.S.	456 0 0	1860								
Carlton-le-Moorlands - N.S. 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 13 0	
Carlton, Little, Infant - N.S.	90 0 0	1858								
Claxby - - - - - 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 15 0	
Claypole - - - N.S. 2	- - -	- - -	3 9 8¼	53 2 6	- - -	60 3 4	- - -	- - -	65 17 0	
Cleethorpe - - - N.S. 1	349 1 5	1857	1 7 9¾	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 11 0	
Cockerington - - N.S.	42 0 0	1843								
Colsterworth - - N.S. 2	- - -	- - -	4 7 7½	49 5 0	- - -	410 3 4	- - -	- - -	18 7 0	
Coningsby - - - Wes.	- - -	- - -	1 13 4							
Coningsby - - - N.S.	*60 0 0	1836								
Covenham, St. Mary's - N.S. 2	28 0 0	1857	2 9 11	59 2 6	*a*20 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 0 0	
" " - "	1 1 0	1860								
Deeping, St. James' - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 8 8¾							
Donnington-on-Baine - N.S.	90 0 0	1850	3 7 2							
	100 0 0	1853								

Epworth	N.S.	2	70 0 0	1846	2 13 11	10 16 8	- - -	16 5 0	- - -	- - -	12 0 0	
Ferry, West	Wes.	10	- - -	- - -	5 0 6	61 17 6	- - -	52 10 0	- - -	1 0 0	31 2 3	
Foston	N.S.		84 0 0	1848	1 7 6½							
Friskney, Endowed	Ch. of E.		350 0 0	1860								
Fulletby	N.S.		115 0 0	1859								
Gainsborough	N.S.	2	100 0 0	1845	8 18 5¼	237 16 8	- - -	743 10 10	- - -	- - -	60 10 0	
"	"		68 0 0	1856	*b*6 13 4							
Gainsborough	Wes.		250 0 0	1847	21 2 7¼	251 3 4	- - -	812 4 2	- - -	- - -	58 1 3	
Gayton-le-Marsh	N.S.		*31 0 0	1838								
Gedney, Drove End	Ch. of E.	1	264 0 0	1857	2 17 0½	41 5 0	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	3 0 0	
Gedney Hill	Par.		286 0 0	1860								
Glandford Brigg	N.S.	2	425 0 0	1855	10 15 9¾	82 10 0	- - -	241 5 0	5 0 0	- - -	111 2 0	
Gosberton	N.S.		199 4 4	1856	1 14 4							
"			57 15 0	1860								
Goxhill	Wes.	6	360 0 0	1856	8 14 0¼	48 15 0	- - -	114 3 4	- - -	- - -	49 6 0	
"	"		- - -	- - -	*b*6 3 8							
Grantham	N.S.	2	150 0 0	1844	25 7 11¾	133 15 0	*a*20 16 8	1,131 13 4	- - -	- - -	75 0 0	
"	"		40 0 0	1854								
"	"		36 0 0	1855								
"	"		52 0 0	1857								
"	"		1,250 0 0	1859								
Grantham	B.S.	10	*100 0 0	1835	2 12 7¼	90 0 0	- - -	207 10 0	- - -	- - -	65 3 6	
"	"		14 18 10	1856								
Grantham (Brownlow), Sunday and Infant	Ch. S.	2	*105 0 0	1835	4 12 5½	24 16 8	- - -	16 5 0	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	
"	"		150 0 0	1859								
Grantham, Hursts' Charity (Girls)	"	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 16 8	- - -	54 6 8	- - -	- - -	5 10 0	
Grantham, St. Mary's	R.C.		- - -	- - -	3 6 0¾							
Grantham (Welby)	N.S.	2	308 0 0	1858	4 12 5½	20 16 8	- - -	48 11 8	- - -	- - -	26 2 0	
Grasby	N.S.	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 16 0	
Greatford	N.S.		- - -	- - -	1 13 4½							
Grimsby, Boys	Ch. of E.	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 18 0	
Grimsby, Girls	Ch. of E.	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 5 0	
Grimsby	Wes.	7	1,050 0 0	1858	19 7 3¾	97 10 0	- - -	462 10 0	- - -	- - -	129 11 0	
Hale Magna	Ch. of E.	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 12 0	
Halton, East	Par.		18 0 0	1859								
Halton Holegate	N.S.	2	70 0 0	1818	- - -	16 13 4	- - -	47 10 0	- - -	- - -	9 11 0	
Harmston	N.S.	2	110 0 0	1852	6 10 4½	109 0 0	- - -	219 8 4	- - -	- - -	67 6 0	15 11 9
"	"		45 2 0	1855								
Hatcliffe	Wes.	7	255 0 0	1856	4 0 8¼	29 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 11 0	
Heckington	N.S.	2	108 0 0	1846	1 5 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 3 0	
Heighington, Girls	N.S.	1	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 16 8						
Helpringham	N.S.		- - -	- - -	1 3 6							
Heydour	N.S.	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 2 0	
Hogsthorpe	N.S.	2	400 0 0	1859	4 3 4½	16 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 6 0	
Holbeach	N.S.		75 0 0	1845	2 1 11							

a Probationer.

b Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
LINCOLNSHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Holbeach, St. John's - N.S.	75 0 0	1853	1 11 8							
Holland, New - - N.S. 1	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 16 0	
Horncastle - - - N.S. 1	46 10 0	1859	4 0 0	- - -	- - -	258 0 0	- - -	- - -	99 12 0	
Horncastle - - - Wes. 11	580 0 0	1860	9 3 4¼	18 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 5 0	11 10 3	
Huttoft - - - N.S. 2	17 0 0	1841	3 3 11	- - -	- - -	53 19 2	- - -	- - -	7 0 0	
" - - - "	22 0 0	1842								
" - - - "	5 0 0	1848								
Keal, West - - - N.S. 1	- - -	-	- - -	35 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 18 0	
Kirton-in-Lindsey - - N.S. 2	*67 0 0	1838	2 1 3¼	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 16 0	
Laceby - - - Wes. 7	- - -	-	3 6 8	42 10 0	*a*30 0 0	52 10 0	- - -	- - -	27 1 6	
Laceby, Stanford's Charity N.S. 2	- - -	-	3 14 10	76 5 0	- - -	16 5 0	- - -	- - -	24 13 0	
Leake, New - - - Wes. 8	180 0 0	1852	7 11 0	76 12 6	- - -	386 8 4	- - -	1 0 0	72 0 0	
Leake, New - - - B.S.	360 0 0	1857	4 13 4							
Leake, Old - - - B.S. 7	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	24 13 0	
Legsby - - - N.S.	40 0 0	1849	0 16 8	- -	- - -	- -	- -	- -		
Lincoln - - - B.S.	206 0 0	1841								
Lincoln - - - Wes. 10	1,427 0 0	1860	38 12 1½	239 0 0	- - -	1,297 7 6	- - -	- - -	156 13 6	
Lincoln, Eastgate (Miss Cookson's) - - N.S. 2	- - -	-	4 19 8½	- - -	- - -	343 6 8	- - -	- - -	45 0 0	
Lincoln, North District - N.S. 2	397 10 0	1852	9 19 11½	124 6 8	25 0 0	306 1 8	7 6 8	- - -	58 15 0	
Lincoln, St. Peter's, Central N.S. 2	- - -	-	5 10 0¼	175 1 8	85 0 0	269 3 4	- - -	- - -	46 1 0	
Lissington - - - N.S.	160 0 0	1855								
Louth - - - - N.S.	*75 0 0	1836								
" - - - - "	*130 0 0	1836								
Louth, Infant - - - 2	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 5 0				
Louth - - - - B.S. 8	450 0 0	1841	45 18 4½	338 9 2	47 18 4	1,934 7 6	- - -	- - -	101 8 0	
" - - - - "	168 0 0	1856								
Louth - - - - Wes. 7	620 0 0	1859	4 3 4	49 5 0	40 8 4	- - -	- - -	8 0 0	28 8 0	
Manton - - - N.S.	155 0 0	1857	1 12 6¼							
Marsh Chapel - - N.S. 1	*60 0 0	1838	- - -	83 11 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 17 0	
Marton - - - N.S.	82 0 0	1841								
Messingham - - - N.S. 2	110 7 10	1854	0 18 3	92 10 0	- - -	159 3 4	- - -	- - -	19 16 0	
Metheringham - - Wes. 10	- - -	-	7 18 3¼	89 10 0	- - -	200 16 8	- - -	2 0 0	72 12 8	
Nettleham - - - N.S. 2	399 0 0	1859	- - -	15 0 0	18 15 0	18 15 0	- - -	- - -	11 6 0	
Newton-on-Trent - - Par. 1	- - -	-	1 12 11	30 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 17 0	
Newton (Wold) - - N.S.	40 0 0	1845								

Owston	N.S.	2	81 0 0	1842	-	23 15 0	- - -	1 5 0	- - -	- - -	16 1 0
Partney	N.S.	2	220 0 0	1858	-	59 5 0	- - -	63 6 8	- - -	- - -	22 17 0
Pinchbeck, East	N.S.	2	140 0 0	1844	15 1 11¾	92 10 0	- - -	222 15 0	- - -	4 11 8	39 2 0
Pinchbeck, West	N.S.	1	- - -	- - -	2 5 11½	39 0 0	- - -	342 0 0	- - -	- - -	24 4 0
Potterhanworth	N.S.		196 0 0	1856							
Rasen (Market)	N.S.	2	79 6 8	1857	2 18 7½	17 17 6	- - -	31 8 4	- - -	- - -	24 18 0
Repham	Ch. of E.	1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 5 9
Reston	Par.		96 0 0	1859							
Revesby	Par.	2	- - -	- - -	3 10 10	32 15 0	- - -	16 5 0	- - -	- - -	8 2 0
Roulston	N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 10 0
Rowston	N.S.		78 10 0	1853	1 0 4¼						
Ruskington	N.S.		- - -	- - -	3 15 0½						
Saleby	N.S.		50 0 0	1846							
Saltfletby, Parish Day	N.S.	3	64 0 0	1850	2 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 14 0
Saxby	N.S.	1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 17 0
Saxilby	N.S.	2	120 0 0	1846	9 2 9¾	50 0 0	- - -	312 5 0	- - -	- - -	18 0 0
,,	,,		5 4 0	1848							
,,	,,		18 10 0	1849							
,,	,,		41 19 3	1858							
Scarle, North	N.S.		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 14 0
Scottor and Scotton	N.S.	2	*100 0 0	1837	7 1 11	97 5 0	- - -	198 6 8	- - -	10 0 0	43 1 0
,, ,,	,,		100 0 0	1847	[b]7 17 6						
,, ,,	,,		26 0 0	1855							
Skellingthorpe	N.S.	2	224 8 0	1857	3 9 3¼	48 15 0	- - -	61 5 0	- - -	- - -	14 16 0
Skendleby	N.S.		60 0 0	1845	1 6 7						
Skirbeck	N.S.	2	190 0 0	1840	4 0 9	146 6 8	- - -	325 11 8	- - -	1 0 0	91 3 0
Sleaford	Wes.	11	- - -	- - -	8 2 5¼	126 10 0	- - -	185 3 4	- - -	- - -	80 18 0
Sleaford, New (Alvey's Charity)	N.S.	3	154 10 0	1852	7 1 4	91 5 0	- - -	49 3 4	- - -	- - -	32 13 0
Sleaford, Infant	N.S.	2	432 0 0	1857	- - -	30 0 0	- - -	17 8 4	- - -	- - -	24 17 0
Southrow	Ch. of E.		234 0 0	1857	1 13 4						
Spalding	N.S.	2	350 0 0	1846	3 0 9	236 17 6	- - -	457 19 2	- - -	- - -	72 1 0
,,	,,		33 6 8	1856							
,,	,,		178 11 9	1860							
Spalding	B.S.	7	*180 0 0	1839	16 18 5¾	153 5 0	30 0 0	637 10 0	- - -	- - -	65 5 0
,,	,,		116 0 0	1858							
Spilsby	N.S.	5	596 0 0	1860	- - -	20 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 5 0
Spittlegate	N.S.	1	50 0 0	1844	6 9 2¼	34 0 0	- - -	106 13 4	- - -	- - -	32 9 0
,,	,,		39 3 4	1860							
Spittlegate	Wes.	10	- - -	- -	3 6 8	91 5 0	- - -	134 8 4	- - -	- - -	78 0 0
Stamford and St. Martin's	N.S.	2	- - -	- -	3 9 8½	49 18 4	- - -	181 6 8	- - -	- - -	13 5 0
Sutton, Long	B.S.		*168 0 0	183							
Sutton, Long, Girls	N.S.	1	- - -	- -	1 10 0	24 0 0	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	8 0 0
Sutton, St. Matthew's	Ch. of E.		300 0 0	1859							
Sutton, St. Nicholas'	N.S.		84 0 0	1849	2 0 8						
Swaby	N.S.	1	143 0 0	1858	2 13 6¾	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 10 0
Tealby, D'Eyncourt School		7	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 15 0					

a Probationer.

b Scientific apparatus.

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
LINCOLNSHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tetford - - - Wes. 11	- - -	- - -	1 5 10	71 5 0	- - -	75 0 0	- - -	- - -	42 6 0	
Tetney - - - Wes. 7	318 0 0	1857	6 13 4	63 15 0	- - -	55 0 0	- - -	- - -	24 12 0	
Thoresby, North - - Wes. 8	341 0 0	1856	2 0 0	68 15 0	- - -	98 6 8	- - -	- - -	52 15 0	
Timberland - - - N.S.	66 5 0	1850								
Toynton, All Saints' - - N.S.	100 0 0	1846	0 10 0							
Tydd, St. Mary's - - N.S.	290 0 0	1858								
Uffington (Earl Lindsey's) - N.S. 2	- - -	- - -	2 2 0	46 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 9 0	
Ulceby - - - N.S. 1	187 2 0	1848	1 13 4½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 5 0	
” - - - ”	35 0 0	1860								
Waddington - - Ch. S. 2	176 0 0	1855	1 7 2	109 5 0	- - -	168 0 0	- - -	- - -	49 12 0	
Wainfleet - - - Wes. 8	- - -	- - -	6 12 8¾	145 16 8	- - -	377 15 0	- - -	6 6 8	87 9 0	
” - - - ”	- - -	- - -	*a*10 0 0							
Wainfleet, All Saints' - N.S.	351 0 0	1857	5 8 2½							
Wainfleet, All Saints' and Northolme. Infant - N.S. 2	77 0 0	1860	- - -	16 5 0	- - -	21 5 0	- - -	- - -	21 12 0	
Wainfleet, St. Mary's - N.S. 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	92 1 8	- - -	11 5 0	- - -	- - -	7 1 0	
Waltham - - - Wes. 7	380 0 0	1858	5 0 0	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 17 0	
Wellingore - - - N.S.	45 0 0	1848								
Welton - - - - Par. 2	- - -	- - -	4 3 7¼	117 10 0	- - -	1 5 0	- - -	- - -	24 16 0	
Welton-le-Wold - - N.S. 2	*25 0 0	1840	4 6 3¾	10 0 0	- - -	76 13 4	- - -	- - -	25 18 0	
” - - - ”	275 8 0	1860								
Weston, St. Mary's - - N.S. 2	- - -	- - -	1 11 3¼	67 5 0	- - -	173 6 8	- - -	- - -	44 19 0	
Whaplode Drove - - N.S.	50 0 0	1845								
” - - - ”	11 19 6	1859								
Wildmore Fen, Gipsey Drove N.S.	216 0 0	1858	2 6 6							
Willoughton - - - N.S.	56 0 0	1846								
Winterton - - - N.S. 2	*90 0 0	1840	5 14 0¼	69 5 0	- - -	166 15 10	- - -	- - -	68 4 0	12 0 0
” - - - ”	68 4 8	1857								
Winterton - - - Wes. 7	105 0 0	1851	15 4 9½	200 15 0	- - -	472 3 4	- - -	- - -	92 8 0	
Wintringham - - N.S. 1	80 0 0	1846	2 2 7¾	66 5 0	- - -	154 10 0	- - -	- - -	85 12 0	
” - - - ”	50 0 0	1855								
” - - - ”	38 0 0	1858								
Withern - - - N.S. 1	81 15 0	1850	4 0 9¼	38 0 0	- - -	7 10 0	- - -	- - -	19 6 0	
” - - - ”	148 10 0	1859								
Wrawby - - - N.S. 1	60 0 0	1842	1 18 10¼	67 10 0	- - -	110 8 4	- - -	2 0 0	50 5 0	
” - - - ”	60 0 0	1846								
” - - - ”	4 17 6	1848								

Acton - - -	N.S. 9	153 0 0	1853	3 17 6½	182 6 8	10 8 4	139 10 0	- - -	- - -	88 6 0	
Acton - - -	Wes. 6	- - -	- - -	1 6 8	66 13 4	- - -	17 10 0	- - -	- - -	15 10 0	
Agar Town, Boys - -	N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	
Albany Street, St. Anne's -	R.C. 1	- - -	- - -	2 13 4½	30 0 0	- - -	179 18 4	- - -	- - -	18 5 0	
Ashford - - -	N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	3 12 10¾	53 6 8	- - -	42 10 0	- - -	- - -	18 12 0	
(North) Audley Street, St. Mark's - - -	N.S. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	363 3 4	- - -	1,249 10 0	- - -	- - -	158 9 0	
(South) Audley Street, Grosvenor Chapel School - -	10	- - -	- - -	- - -	77 10 0	- - -	270 10 0	- - -	- - -	13 3 0	
Baldwin's Gardens - -	N.S. 4	28 0 0	1848	21 16 3½	425 6 8	5 0 0	2,009 18 9	- - -	- - -	126 10 0	
" " - -	"	10 0 0	1849								
Baldwin's Place, St. John's -	N.S. 4	- - -	- - -	10 0 9	163 5 0	- - -	519 5 0				
Barbican, St. Giles' (Jacob's Well Court) - -	B.S.	*150 0 0	1835								
Barnabas', St. - -	N.S.	*250 0 0	1837								
Bayswater - - -	N.S. 12	- - -	- - -	- - -	129 15 10	25 0 0	1,122 15 0	- - -	- - -	95 12 0	
Bayswater, St. Mary's, -	R.C. 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 15 0				
Bedfont - - -	N.S. 6	108 0 0	1848	3 6 8¼	6 17 6	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	3 19 0	
" - - -	"	24 15 0	1860								
Bethnal Green (Abbey Street) - - -	B.S. 6	*750 0 0	1839	25 12 6	259 10 0	398 6 8	2,486 11 8	- - -	4 0 0	135 19 0	
" " " -	"	497 0 0	1843								
" " " -	"	200 0 0	1851								
" " " -	"	271 0 0	1857								
Bethnal Green (Castle Street), Gascoigne Place " -	B.S. 6	470 0 0	1841	20 13 10¾	165 9 2	- - -	1,013 8 4	- - -	- - -	111 4 0	
" " " -	"	100 0 0	1842								
" " " -	"	80 10 0	1850								
" " " -	"	50 0 0	1854								
Bethnal Green (Nova Scotia Gardens) - - -	N.S. 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 15 0	21 5 0	16 13 4				
Bethnal Green, St. Andrew's	N.S.	395 0 0	1846								
Bethnal Green, St. Bartholomew's (Upper) - -	N.S. 3	400 0 0	1845	16 19 6¾	192 6 8	- - -	1,551 15 0	- - -	5 0 0	85 9 0	
" " " -	"	150 0 0	1856								
Bethnal Green, St. Bartholomew's Elementary -	N.S.	486 0 0	1856								
Bethnal Green, St. James' the Great - - -	N.S. 4	413 18 0	1848	5 5 8¼	105 0 0	- - -	656 8 4				
" " " -	"	20 0 0	1854								
Bethnal Green, St. James' the Less - - -	N.S.	757 16 0	1860								
Bethnal Green, St. John's -	N.S. 5	600 0 0	1843	5 8 1	35 16 8	- - -	129 0 0	- - -	- - -	87 18 0	
" " -	"	21 6 8	1859								
" " -	"	7 12 6	1860								

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a Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
MIDDLESEX—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bethnal Green, St. Jude's - N.S. 3	500 0 0	1848	1 10 5½	198 11 8	- - -	391 3 4	- - -	- - -	81 17 0	
Bethnal Green, St. Matthew's - - N.S. 4	20 0 0	1845	5 16 2½	156 10 10	7 10 0	785 2 6	- - -	- - -	55 6 0	
„ „ „ - „	50 0 0	1849								
„ „	26 0 0	1858								
Bethnal Green, St. Matthias' N.S. 6	494 0 0	1852	6 16 8½	104 11 8	- - -	224 15 0	- - -	- - -	55 4 0	
„ „ - „	4 10 0	1857								
„ „	39 0 0	1858								
Bethnal Green, St. Peter's - N.S. 4	9 19 0	1848	7 2 7½	230 16 8	- - -	809 2 6	- - -	- - -	47 15 0	
„ „ - „	561 13 4	1852								
„ „	11 16 0	1859								
Bethnal Green, St. Philip's N.S. 3	636 0 0	1854	10 1 8	41 5 0	- - -	28 13 4	- - -	- - -	29 7 0	
Bethnal Green, St. Simon Zelotes' (Bullard Street) - N.S. 3	400 0 0	1845	7 8 11	86 16 8	- - -	201 11 8	- - -	- - -	74 11 0	
„ „ „ - „	7 17 4	1853								
„ „	15 6 8	1858								
Bethnal Green, St. Simon Zelotes' (Morpeth Street) N.S.	400 0 0	1856								
Bethnal Green, St. Thomas' N.S. 3	583 0 0	1851	10 13 11	112 11 8	- - -	112 16 8	- - -	- - -	45 12 0	
„ „ - „	1 0 0	1858								
Blackfriars, St. Andrew's Hill, Infant - - N.S.	142 0 0	1847								
Blandford Square - - R.C. 2	- - -	- - -	13 5 0	54 3 4	- - -	829 2 6	- - -	- - -	114 5 0	
Blandford Square Reformatory - - - R.C. 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	814 12 7R
Bloomsbury - - - N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	20 12 9½	383 0 0	- - -	1,500 13 4	- - -	- - -	105 2 0	
Bloomsbury (Broad Street), Refuge for Girls - - 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	544 12 6R
Bloomsbury, Great Queen Street Refuge - - 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,568 19 8R
Bloomsbury, St. George the Martyr's (Theobald's Road), Boys - - - N.S. 11	642 0 0	1859	81 17 1½	294 2 6	80 0 0	997 10 0	- - -	- - -	118 8 0	
„ „ „ - „	- - -	- - -	*a*10 0 0							
Brentford - - - B.S. 4	*250 0 0	1831	31 18 11½	307 10 0	21 13 4	1,729 11 8	- - -	- - -	120 0 0	
„ - - - „	814 0 0	1860								
Brentford, New - - N.S. 12	*90 0 0	1840	2 0 7	13 15 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	5 8 0	
	40 0 0	1859								

Britannia Court, Gray's Inn Road, Industrial School - - 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	176 1 5
Bromley, George Street - B.S. 12	*125 0 0	1839	- - -	13 15 0	- - -	29 0 0	- - -	- - -	32 17 0	
,, ,, - - ,,	10 7 0	1860								
Bromley, St. Leonard's - N.S. 11	17 10 0	1849	10 19 1	73 6 8	- - -	1,167 15 0	- - -	- - -	174 9 0	
,, ,, - ,,	340 0 0	1852								
Brompton - - - N.S. 10	400 0 0	1842	4 8 4½	99 0 0	33 6 8	585 0 0	- - -	- - -	59 8 0	
,, - - - ,,	42 0 0	1848								
,, - - - ,,	28 2 6	1858								
Brompton, the Oratory - R.C. 3	- - -	- - -	3 0 3	30 0 0	- - -	117 0 0	- - -	- - -	13 7 0	194 3 9
Brompton, Lower Grove, Industrial - - R.C. 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 14 0	
Brompton (Marlboro' Square) R.C. 3	- - -	- - -	3 6 8¼	47 10 0	- - -	78 11 8	- - -	- - -	12 12 0	
Brompton, St. Martha's Reformatory - - - R.C. 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	343 16 10 R
Brompton, West, St. Mary's, Juvenile and Infants - N.S. 1	- - -	- - -	5 17 9½	60 0 0	- - -	102 0 0	- - -	- - -	42 15 0	
Buckingham Palace, Royal Mews School - - - - 4	*100 0 0	1834	- - -	84 6 8	- - -	117 12 6				
Bunhill Row - - - R.C. 2	- - -	- - -	16 11 11	- - -	- - -	318 16 8	- - -	- - -	30 5 0	
Camden Town, Family Home - 1	- - -	- - -	0 12 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	283 7 9R
Camden Town - - N.S. 8	*100 0 0	1839	37 9 0¾	377 10 0	- - -	2,174 6 8	- - -	- - -	165 5 0	
,, ,, - - ,,	500 0 0	1849								
,, ,, - - ,,	25 9 4	1850								
Camden Town (Brook Street), Ragged and Reformatory - - 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	85 17 10R
Central London District School (Hanwell) - - P.U. 8	- - -	- - -	2 5 4½	- - -	- - -	1,046 6 8				
Charles Street, St. Andrew's, School of Industry - - - 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	50 5 0	- - -	- - -	6 15 0	79 16 0
Charles Street, Drury Lane R.C. 2	3,000 0 0	1858	- - -	131 8 4	- - -	443 3 4	69 1 1	- - -	147 8 0	1,152 8 1
Charterhouse, St. Thomas', (Golden Lane), Free - - 9	5,909 0 0	1857	- - -	93 0 0	- - -	613 10 0	100 0 0	- - -	124 17 0	
Charterhouse, St. Thomas', Upper and Lower (Goswell Street) - - - N.S.	430 0 0	1847	138 2 5½	701 5 0	*b*20 16 8	4,063 18 4	630 0 0	8 6 8	344 6 0	
,, ,, ,, - ,,	27 1 6	1848	*a*10 0 0	- - -	426 6 8					
,, ,, ,, - ,,	11 1 4	1849								
,, ,, ,, - ,,	100 0 0	1852								
,, ,, ,, - ,,	1,954 13 4	1853								
,, ,, ,, - ,,	939 0 0	1856								
Chelsea, Ch. Ch. - - N.S. 1	318 0 0	1843	11 6 3	130 16 8	- - -	784 15 0	- - -	1 15 0	37 15 0	
,, ,, - - ,,	12 0 0	1847								
,, ,, - - ,,	112 10 0	1852								
,, ,, - - ,,	20 0 0	1856								

a Scientific apparatus.

b Probationer.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
MIDDLESEX—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Chelsea, School of Discipline - 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	506 6 0R
Chelsea (Sloane Street), Home 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	477 7 9R
Chelsea, St. Joseph's - - R.C. 2	- - -	- - -	4 5 0¼	53 6 8	- - -	851 10 0	- - -	- - -	69 0 0	
Chelsea, St. Jude's - - N.S. 11	266 0 0	1846	7 15 9½	212 3 4	- - -	410 10 0	- - -	- - -	49 16 0	
„ „ - - „	10 0 0	1847								
„ „ - - „	4 13 4	1855								
„ „ - - „	27 0 0	1856								
Chelsea, St. Judes' Ragged - 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 9 11
Chelsea, St. Luke's (Park Chapel) - - - N.S. 2	14 6 8	1852	10 16 0¾	286 13 4	- - -	660 15 0	- - -	- - -	103 18 0	
Chelsea, St. Luke's - - Par. 2	- - -	- - -	7 12 0½	192 0 0	142 1 8	713 6 8	- - -	- - -	48 5 0	
Chelsea, St. Mark's, Practising School - - - - 1	733 0 0	1854	- - -	305 5 10	- - -	1,415 10 10	- - -	10 0 0	22 4 0	
Chelsea, St. Mary's, Infant R.C. 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	67 16 8	- - -	- - -	25 0 0	
Chelsea (Upper), St. Saviour's N.S. 2	50 0 0	1847	13 12 2¾	184 16 8	- - -	667 3 4	10 0 0	- - -	109 11 0	
Chelsea (Upper), Trinity - N.S. 1	*63 0 0	1837	21 6 6	284 3 4	162 10 0	1,915 11 8	- - -	- - -	147 14 0	
„ „ „ - „	106 0 0	1847								
„ „ „ - „	25 0 0	1848								
„ „ „ - „	15 10 0	1848								
„ „ „ - „	15 0 0	1851								
„ „ „ - „	12 0 0	1854								
„ „ „ - „	8 16 0	1855								
Chiswick, Boys - - N.S. 12	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 15 0	- - -	14 11 8	- - -	- - -	4 10 0	
Chiswick, Girls - - N.S. 12	- - -	- - -	2 9 9¼	26 13 4	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	37 14 0	
City Road, St. Matthew's - N.S. 12	250 0 0	1853	9 16 1½	178 13 4	- - -	405 10 0	- - -	- - -	91 0 0	
Clerkenwell, Church of the Holy Trinity - - R.C. 5	- - -	- - -	8 17 4	20 0 0	- - -	23 3 4	- - -	- - -	12 11 0	
Clerkenwell, St. Mark's - N.S. 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	88 16 8	- - -	200 13 4	- - -	- - -	90 6 0	
Clerkenwell, Lamb and Flag Ragged School - - -	18 8 2	1848								
Clerkenwell, Upper Rosoman Street - - - R.C. 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 6 8	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	
Commercial Road, St. Patrick's and St. Augustine's R.C. 3	- - -	- - -	13 6 8	29 3 4	- - -	588 19 2	- - -	- - -	70 10 0	
Crown Court - - Ch. of S. 1	375 0 0	1840	12 9 11½	87 5 0	- - -	66 11 8	- - -	- - -	15 8 0	
„ - - - „	125 0 0	1859								

Dunstan's, St., in the West	N.S.	2	- - -	- - -	11 18 7½	222 10 0	- - -	427 13 4				
Dufour's Place, St. Edward's	R.C.	2	- - -	- - -	7 5 3¼	155 13 1	16 13 4	527 18 4	- - -	- - -	75 9 0	107 7 7
Ealing	N.S.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 0 0	- - -	38 13 4	- - -	- - -	11 2 0	
Ealing	B.S.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 15 0	6 13 4	12 1 8	- - -	- - -	18 12 0	
Ealing, Ch. Ch., Infant	N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	2 0 6½	33 0 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	12 12 6	
Edmonton (Upper)	Ch.S.		118 0 0	1852								
Enfield	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	129 8 4	- - -	237 18 4	- - -	- - -	63 11 0	
Enfield	B.S.		*200 0 0	1840								
Enfield Lock Factory (Government School)		6	- - -	- - -	4 15 0¼	60 8 4	- - -	171 15 0	- -	- - -	50 4 0	
Enfield Highway, St. James' Chapel	N.S.	6	*203 0 0	1834	9 16 1¼	137 18 4	15 0 0	245 15 0	- - -	- - -	100 9 0	
" " "			202 12 5	1860								
Enfield Highway, St. James', Infant	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 2 0	
Enfield, Jesus Chapel (Bull's Cross)	N.S.		75 0 0	1850								
Feltham	N.S.	5	30 0 0	1857	3 8 4¼	19 11 8	- - -	21 13 4	- - -	- - -	29 3 0	
Finchley	B.S.		60 0 0	1842								
Finchley, Holy Trinity, National and Industrial School		6	300 0 0	1848	10 2 4	35 0 0	- - -	318 10 0	- - -	- - -	26 9 0	74 19 6
" " "			200 0 0	1849	a20 6 8							
" " "			100 0 0	1851								
" " "			10 0 0	1852								
Finchley, St. Mary's	N.S.	6	1,058 15 6	1855	2 6 8¾	79 8 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	34 9 0	
Finsbury, St. James' (Curtain Road)	N.S.	2	600 0 0	1854	13 6 10¼	108 3 4	- - -	850 16 8	- - -	- - -	72 19 0	
Finsbury, St. Paul's	N.S.		365 0 0	1845								
Finsbury (Whitecross Place),	B.S.	1	- - -	- - -	- - -	55 0 0	- - -	68 15 0	- - -	- - -	18 18 0	
Finsbury (Wilson Street)	Wes.	3	b20 0 0	1857	5 12 4¼	74 13 4	- - -	67 16 8	- - -	- - -	33 6 0	
Fisher Street (Red Lion Square)	B.S.		*334 0 0	1834								
Fitzroy Square	B.S.		- - -	- - -	- - -	c30 0 0						
Fulham, All Saints'	N.S.	5	- - -	- - -	6 7 9¼	324 0 0	- - -	873 5 10	17 3 6	- - -	81 12 0	
Fulham, St. Mary's, North End	N.S.		142 0 0	1848								
Fulham, St. Thomas'	R.C.	2	- - -	- - -	5 3 11½	166 2 6	- - -	519 15 0	- - -	- - -	44 3 0	
Friern-Barnet	N.S.	7	373 10 0	1854	5 4 2½	100 0 0	- - -	127 10 0	- - -	- - -	66 6 0	
Gate Street	R.C.	2	100 0 0	1851	7 10 0	39 3 4	- - -	744 11 8	- - -	3 15 0	34 8 0	
George's, St., in the East, Ch. Ch. (Walburgh Street), Lower	Ch.S.	11	175 0 0	1844	25 12 3¼	185 3 4	87 10 0	1,343 18 4	- - -	13 0 0	143 10 0	
" " "	"		1,044 18 5	1858								
" " "	"		20 0 0	1860								
George's, St., in the East, Middlesex Society's School		3	- - -	- - -	4 5 0½	43 6 8	- - -	120 18 4	- - -	- - -	62 0 0	

a Scientific apparatus. *b* School premises sold and building grant repaid. *c* Retiring pension.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
MIDDLESEX—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
George's, St., in the East, St. Mary's (Johnson Street), Upper - - N.S. 11	1,078 0 0	1849	22 17 1¼	280 9 2	- - -	1,790 18 4	- - -	- - -	53 8 0	
George's, St., in the East (Pell Street) - - R.C. 2	- - -	- - -	13 6 8	10 16 8	- - -	496 6 8	- - -	- - -	104 6 0	
George's, St., in the East, St. Matthew's - - N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	6 13 4	140 3 4	- - -	329 0 0	- - -	- - -	90 17 0	
Giles', St., in the Fields, Endell Street, Long Acre - N.S. 10	- - -	- - -	8 4 9½	172 18 4	- - -	186 10 0	- - -	- - -	62 10 0	
Giles', St., in the Fields, Trinity, (Parker Street, Drury Lane) - - N.S. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	96 15 0	- - -	120 0 0	- - -	- - -	3 12 0	
Giles', St., and Bloomsbury (Hart Street) - - Par. 10	- - -	- - -	2 14 2	71 5 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	10 0 0		
Gordon Square, All Saints' - N.S. 11	35 9 4	1848	21 2 11½	71 5 0	- - -	927 5 0	- - -	- - -	29 7 0	
,, ,, ,,	1,902 0 0	1858								
Hackney, Free and Parochial ,, - 7	56 14 6	1859	9 7 6¾	42 17 6	- - -	110 15 0	- - -	- - -	82 15 0	
Hackney (Pleasant Place), Infants' School - - - 7	59 16 10	1859	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 7 6	
Hackney, South (Charity) - N.S. 10	- - -	- - -	8 7 2½	161 9 2	- - -	287 10 0	- - -	2 10 0	26 18 0	
Hackney, Trewint Industrial Home - - - - 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	123 9 10R
Hackney, West - - N.S. 3	*200 0 0	1838	17 6 3½	209 1 8	- - -	461 3 4	- - -	- - -	89 5 0	
Hackney Road, Adelphi Chapel, Gloucester Street B.S. 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	72 10 0	- - -	352 0 0	- - -	- - -	86 3 0	
Hackney Road (Ann's Place) B.S.	200 0 0	1841								
,, ,, ,, - ,,	40 0 0	1845								
Hackney Road (Weymouth Terrace) - - - B.S. 6	600 0 0	1841	18 8 0½	278 0 0	- - -	2,249 4 7	- - -	10 0 0	154 7 0	
,, ,, ,, - ,,	9 7 2	1850								
,, ,, ,, - ,,	85 0 0	1850								
,, ,, ,, - ,,	45 0 0	1855								
,, ,, ,, - ,,	246 19 4	1858								
Haggerstone (Hertford Place) - - - B.S.	*50 0 0	1838								
Haggerstone, St. Mary's - N.S. 4	*240 0 0	1839	7 3 6¾	167 0 0	30 8 4	1,393 17 6	- - -	- - -	27 9 0	
,, ,, ,, - ,,	114 0 0	1843								

Haggerstone, Stonebridge, All Saints'	N.S.	9	407 0 0	1858	10 11 5	63 0 0	- - -	27 10 0	- - -	3 0 0	38 11 0	
Hammersmith	B.S.		*150 0 0	1838								
Hammersmith, Asylum of the Good Shepherd Reformatory	R.C.		- - -	- - -	4 14 2¾	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	508 13 9R
Hammersmith, Brook Green, Blyth House Reformatory			- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	441 3 5R
Hammersmith, St. Mary's, Practising School	R.C.	2	276 0 0	1852	5 10 0¾	113 5 0	- - -	335 0 10	- - -	- - -	38 8 0	
Hammersmith, St. Paul's	N.S.	6	*120 0 0	1837	- - -	29 13 4	- - -	82 8 4	- - -	- - -	33 9 0	
" "	"		23 6 8	1855								
Hammersmith, St. Peter's, Boys	N.S.	9	- - -	- - -	- - -	33 15 0	- - -	93 15 0	- - -	- - -	32 14 0	
Hammersmith, St. Peter's, Girls	N.S.	9	- - -	- - -	- - -	167 1 [illegible]	11 13 4	277 0 [illegible]	- - -	- - -	23 0 0	
Hammersmith, St. Peter's and St. Paul's, Ragged, Ch. of E.			200 0 0	1853								
Hampstead, Ch. Ch.	N.S.	5	631 16 0	1856	17 6 8	186 6 8	- - -	365 10 0	- - -	- - -	134 1 0	
Hampstead Family Home		2	- - -	- - -	0 18 4½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	410 4 3R
Hampstead, St. John's	Par.	3	1,386 0 0	1857	15 8 3¾	426 18 4	15 16 8	1,012 17 6	- - -	- - -	129 8 0	
Hampstead, St. John's Chapel (Downshire Hill)	N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	16 10 2¼	233 16 8	- - -	414 1 8	- - -	- - -	35 18 0	
Hampstead, St. Mary's	R.C.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0 0						
Hampstead (West End)	N.S.		110 0 0	1846								
Hampton, Girls	N.S.	9	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 6 8						
Hampton Wick	N.S.	3	30 0 0	1845	2 0 0	105 15 0	- - -	95 0 0	- - -	- - -	3 0 0	
Hampton Wick, Free School		3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3[illegible] 0 0				
Hanwell	N.S.	6	829 16 0	1855	10 2 10¾	158 15 0	18 15 0	660 14 2	5 0 0	- - -	133 17 0	44 11 6
Hanworth	N.S.		90 0 0	1848								
Harlington and Cranford	N.S.		166 0 0	1848								
Harmondsworth	N.S.	12	75 0 0	1847	- - -	13 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	34 1 0	
"	"		17 3 9	1860								
Harrow Greenhill	N.S.		96 0 0	1860	1 5 0							
Harrow Weald	N.S.	7	305 2 0	1860	- - -	38 15 0	- - -	15 0 0				
Harp Alley (Farringdon Street)	B.S.	6	- - -	- - -	5 17 1½	119 5 0	- - -	558 8 4	- - -	- - -	28 1 0	
Harrow-on-the-Hill	N.S.	5	*50 0 0	1838	21 9 8¼	305 13 4	117 1 8	655 15 10	- - -	11 6 8	153 7 0	
" "	"		240 0 0	1853	a13 0 0							
" "			264 0 0	1855								
Hart Street, Covent Garden	B.S.	5	*400 0 0	1839	6 8 6½	91 13 4	- - -	203 16 8	- - -	3 1 8	50 19 0	
" " "	"		41 6 8	1859	- - -	b127 1 8						
Hatton Garden, St. Andrew's	Par.	11	- - -	- - -	12 19 0¾	186 0 0	- - -	925 11 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	81 5 8
Hayes	N.S.		*60 0 0	1837								
Hendon, All Saints'	Ch. of E.	6	276 0 0	1857	2 1 10¼	34 0 0	- - -	35 16 8	- - -	- - -	18 0 0	
Hendon	N.S.	6	754 0 0	1858	8 15 0½	104 1 8	- - -	98 6 8	- - -	- - -	36 15 0	

a Scientific apparatus.

b Retiring pension.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
MIDDLESEX—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Highbury - - - Wes.	- - -	- - -	5 0 0							
Highbury, Metropolitan Practising School - - - 1	250 0 0	1850	40 10 9½	110 0 0	- - -	158 0 0				
" " - - "	200 0 0	1853								
Highbury Vale - - N.S.	*80 0 0	1836								
Highgate - - - B.S. 6	- - -	- - -	2 4 2	126 10 0	43 10 0	175 0 0	- - -	- - -	75 18 0	
Highgate, St. Michael's - N.S. 4	1,800 0 0	1852	16 4 10¾	425 15 10	- - -	1,594 11 8	23 12 7	- - -	243 14 0	90 15 0
" " - "	325 0 0	1855								
Hillingdon, Girls and Infants - - - N.S. 5	108 10 10	1858	- - -	43 6 8	- - -	178 3 4	- - -	- - -	41 17 0	
Hillingdon and Cowley, Boys - - - - N.S. 5	31 6 0	1857	- - -	141 16 8	- - -	106 1 8	- - -	- - -	67 10 0	
Holborn, Trinity District - N.S. 4	- - -	- - -	7 5 8½	148 5 0	- - -	180 0 0	- - -	- - -	44 3 0	
Home and Colonial Model School - - - - 8	- - -	- - -	9 13 0¼	608 0 0	496 5 0	2,886 15 10	- - -	9 11 8	267 16 0	
Home in the East, Reformatory - - - - 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	833 8 11R
Homerton - - - Par. 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	43 0 0	- - -	51 5 0	- - -	- - -	39 8 0	
Homerton, Ram's, Episcopal - 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	- - -	23 15 0				
Hornsey - - - N.S. 4	63 0 0	1848	2 13 4	303 17 6	- - -	945 5 0	- - -	4 0 0	82 13 0	
" - - - "	20 0 0	1848								
" - - - "	50 0 0	1849								
Hoxton, St. John's - - N.S. 4	550 0 0	1843	24 15 0	277 19 2	155 12 6	3,224 13 4	- - -	- - -	105 14 0	
" " - - "	315 18 4	1848								
" " - - "	20 0 0	1849								
" " - - "	13 6 8	1851								
Hounslow, Boys' Sub. - Ch. S. 12	- - -	- - -	3 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 10 0	
Isleworth Endowed Charity Ch. S. 6	- - -	- - -	14 19 2¾	181 13 4	92 10 0	235 3 4	- - -	- - -	113 5 0	
Isleworth, Woodlands, St. John's - - - N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	1 0 6	26 13 4	- - -	8 15 0	- - -	- - -	11 15 0	
Isleworth, St. Mary's - R.C. 2	- - -	- - -	4 3 4	127 1 8	14 11 8	16 5 0	- - -	- - -	30 12 0	
Islington, All Saints' - N.S. 11	436 15 0	1853	18 15 0	240 3 4	*a*6 5 0	902 10 0	- - -	- - -	182 6 0	
" " - - - "	85 0 0	1860	- - -	- - -	21 13 4					
Islington, All Saints' District, Sunday and Infant -	79 0 0	1843								
Islington, Chapel of Ease - Par. 3	30 0 0	1860	- - -	31 10 0	- - -	29 6 8	- - -	- - -	95 7 0	
Islington Reformatory - - 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	403 18 7R

slington, St. James (Holloway)	N.S.	8	*100 0 0	1838	26 4 10½	261 1 8	a11 13 4	883 13 4	- - -	- - -	153 7 0
” ”	”		1,000 0 0	1855	- - -	- - -	40 8 4				
slington St. John's (Upper Holloway)	N.S.	11	507 18 0	1859	10 4 4¾	218 15 0	- - -	795 8 4	- - -	7 3 4	97 9 0
slington, St. John's	R.C.	3.	- - -	- - -	5 1 8	10 0 0	- - -	63 10 0	- - -	- - -	50 4 0
slington, St. Jude's	Ch. of E.	3	1,100 0 0	1857	7 10 0	89 3 4	- - -	255 6 8	- - -	- - -	70 3 0
slington, St. Mary's	N.S.	4	300 0 0	1843	26 7 1¼	221 15 10	- - -	1,038 3 4	- - -	- - -	87 15 0
” ”	”		100 0 0	1850							
” ”	”		23 6 8	1852							
” ”	”		43 16 8	1857							
” ”	”		1,300 0 0	1860							
slington, St. Matthew's	N.S.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 6 8	- - -	61 0 0	- - -	- - -	20 12 0
slington, St. Michael's	N.S.	10	- - -	- - -	- - -	280 0 0	52 18 4	919 15 0	- - -	- - -	117 4 0
slington, St. Paul's	N.S.	4	*216 0 0	1834	1 17 6¾	47 10 0	- - -	36 5 0	- - -	- - -	7 10 0
” ”	”		*71 0 0	1838							
slington, St. Peter's	N.S.	9	100 0 0	1841	14 15 6	173 6 8	- - -	989 0 0	- - -	- - -	134 4 0
” ”	”		324 0 0	1852							
” ”	”		32 0 0	1852							
” ”	”		60 0 0	1860							
slington, St. Stephen's	N.S.	1	147 0 0	1843	6 7 7½	- - -	- - -	650 3 4	- - -	- - -	90 8 0
” ”	”		4 7 0	1847							
” ”	”		17 3 4	1860							
slington, St. Stephen's, Infant	N.S.		375 0 0	1860							
slington, St. Thomas'	N.S.	10	- - -	- - -	1 13 4	80 5 0	- - -	52 10 0	- - -	3 0 0	33 6 0
slington (South) and Pentonville	B.S.	6	500 0 0	1841	15 4 5¼	283 1 8	74 11 8	2,226 10 0	- - -	9 10 0	110 7 0
” ”	”		34 0 0	1847							
” ”	”		53 0 0	1859							
slington, Trinity, Boys, Girls, and Infants	N.S.	4	54 0 0	1859	8 6 8	71 15 0	- - -	94 2 6	- - -	- - -	44 18 0
slington, Union Chapel, (Church Street)	B.S.	5	*200 0 0	1839	9 12 6¼	122 8 4	- - -	274 8 4	- - -	4 1 8	70 10 0
ohn Street Chapel (Calthorpe Street)	B.S.		*500 0 0	1836							
ohn's Wood, St.	R.C.	2	- - -	- - -	14 5 8¾	240 1 8	- - -	807 5 0	- - -	- - -	66 15 0
ohn's, Wood, St., Family Home			- - -	- - -	0 13 4						
ohn's Wood, St., St. John's	N.S.		45 9 0	1848	27 0 1¾	475 15 0	- - -	1,491 9 2	- - -	7 0 0	135 10 0
” ”	”		20 0 0	1860							
ensall Green, St. John's	N.S.	12	344 0 0	1850	11 16 8¾	103 5 0	- - -	827 11 8	- - -	10 6 8	76 15 0
” ”	”		96 15 0	1852							
ensington (Horton Street)	B.S.		*200 0 0	1836							
ensington and Notting Hill	N.S.	9	22 2 6	1857	3 13 4½	59 10 0	- - -	152 0 0	- - -	- - -	41 14 0
ensington, St. Barnabas' (Earl Street)	Par.	10	160 0 0	1848	7 10 4¾	257 15 0	- - -	536 15 0	- - -	- - -	40 6 0
” ” ”	”		127 0 0	1859							

a Probationer.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
MIDDLESEX—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kensington, Ch. Ch. (Gore Lane) - - - N.S.	*a*120 0 0	1849	1 15 7½	26 15 0	- - -	30 0 0				
Kensington District School (Jennings' Buildings) - -	241 0 0	1857								
Kensington, Free School - - 2	- - -	- - -	8 7 6½	189 18 4	- - -	666 16 8	- - -	- - -	23 14 0	
Kensington Gore (Park Lane, Kensington) - B.S.	*30 0 0	1838								
Kensington Gravel Pits - N.S. 10	130 0 0	1846								
„ „ - „	7 16 9	1847								
Kensington, (Vicar Place) - R.C. 2	- - -	- - -	3 12 3¾	56 5 0	- - -	411 1 8	- - -	- - -	45 10 0	76 1 11
Kentish Town - - N.S. 4	826 0 0	1849	15 7 6½	282 5 0	- - -	688 0 0	- - -	- - -	74 7 0	
„ „ - - - „	20 0 0	1849								
Kenton - - - N.S.	33 0 0	1852	0 14 8¼							
Laleham - - Ch. of E. 6	- - -	- - -	1 8 3¼	14 3 4	- - -	21 5 0	- - -	- - -	19 4 0	
Latimer Chapel (Bridge Street, Mile End Road) - B.S. 2	120 0 0	1840	4 7 6	40 16 8	- - -	150 11 8	- - -	- - -	42 19 0	
Limehouse - - - Wes. 6	312 0 0	1848	22 18 10	255 0 0	- - -	1,267 0 10	- - -	- - -	90 7 0	
„ - - - „	15 0 0	1855								
„ - - - „	9 6 8	1857								
Limehouse, St. Anne's - N.S. 12	78 10 0	1857	27 8 3¼	139 15 0	- - -	1,183 18 4	- - -	- - -	108 5 0	
„ „ - „	- - -	- - -	*b*13 6 8							
Limehouse, St. Anne's, Sunday and Infants - - N.S.	464 0 0	1844								
„ „ „ - „	35 0 0	1849								
Limehouse, St. John's - N.S. 2	704 0 0	1854	16 5 7	192 1 8	55 0 0	848 5 10	- - -	- - -	102 6 0	
„ „ - „	8 8 6	1855								
Lisson Grove - - B.S. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	37 6 8				
Lisson Grove, St. Paul's (The Bentinck Schools) - - - 3	1,923 0 0	1858	8 6 8½	133 10 0	- - -	440 10 0	- - -	- - -	87 9 0	
Lisson Street (New Road), Destitute Girls' Industrial Refuge - - - 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	563 17 0R
London, Aldersgate Ward (Packlington Schools) - - 6	1,400 0 0	1860	- - -	157 18 4	89 11 8	178 16 8	- - -	- - -	20 7 0	
London Diocesan Board of Education - - -	- - -	- - -	38 19 0½							
London, King Square, St										

ondon, East (Johnson Street) Boys	R.C.	1	-	-	-	10 0 0	-	935 5 0	-	-	48 19 0	
London, East (14, Red Lion Street, Wapping) Girls	R.C.	2	-	-	17 16 9	69 15 0	-	303 6 8	-	-	61 0 0	
London, East (Shoe Black Society), Refuge and Reformatory		6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	789 4 4R
London, South East, City, Infant		12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 15 0	
London, Unitarian Domestic Mission School (Chapel Street, Cripplegate)		6	-	-	20 12 11½	234 5 10	-	642 8 8	-	1 5 0	68 7 0	
London (Fox and Knot Court)	B.S.	8	-	-	-	50 3 4	-	19 16 8	-	-	19 17 0	
London (Moor Lane), St. Bartholomew's	Ch. of E.	9	-	-	-	3 6 8						
London, North-west, Industrial		5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	182 2 4R
London, North-west Reformatory		5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,346 0 11R
London, City of, First School		3	-	-	-	32 10 0	-	72 3 4	-	-	2 10 0	
ondon, City of, Second School (Shoe Lane, Holborn)		3	71 10 0	1858	9 0 0	129 8 4	-	250 16 8	-	-	83 16 0	
London (City of) Fourth School (Fire Ball Court, Hounsditch)		3	55 6 8	1858	6 1 7¾	117 10 0	-	228 3 4	-	-	88 17 0	
ondon, Tower Ward Charity		9	-	-	-	60 12 6						
aida Hill Industrial Refuge		3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	660 11 4R
artin's, St., in the Fields (Adelaide Place)	N.S.	4	60 0 0	1855	-	245 15 0	6 5 0	1,640 16 8	-	-	-	92 12 0
artin's, St., in the Fields, Northern	N.S.	4	629 0 0	1855	7 1 4¾	224 12 6	-	950 16 8	-	-	83 0 0	
,, ,, ,,	,,		234 1 6	1855								
,, ,, ,,	,,		471 0 0	1859								
ary-le-bone (Bell Street), Ragged School		4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55 1 4R
ary-le-bone, Central	N.S.	5	2,500 0 0	1859	-	151 6 8	54 7 6	239 0 0	-	-	48 14 0	
ary-le-bone, Bryanstone Square	R.C.	1	-	-	-	10 0 0	-	31 10 0	-	-	23 0 0	
ary-le-bone, Christ's Chapel	N.S.	10	*165 0 0	1837	10 6 0	-	-	1,023 5 0	-	-	181 4 0	
,, ,,	,,		25 0 0	1848								
,, ,,	,,		42 0 0	1857								
ary-le-bone, Ch. Ch.	N.S.	10	-	-	29 14 1¼	277 8 4	116 13 4	1,160 3 4	-	-	131 15 0	
ary-le-bone, Eastern, Boys and Girls	N.S.	9	-	-	11 2 7	267 16 8	-	2,157 8 4	-	-	123 19 0	

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a School pulled down.

b Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
MIDDLESEX—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Mary-le-bone, Grotto Passage Ragged School - - 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	659 13 4R
Mary-le-bone, Hill Street, Dorset Square, Reformatory - - - - 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	828 10 6R
Mary-le-bone, Nutford Place Diocesan - - - - 4	- - -	- - -	10 18 6½	251 3 4	- - -	786 15 0	- - -	- - -	72 1 0	
Mary-le-bone, Presbyterian - 2	- - -	- - -	1 9 11¼	- - -	- - -	133 0 0				
Mary-le-bone, St. James' - R.C. 1	- - -	- - -	8 14 3½	55 16 8	- - -	795 5 0	- - -	- - -	51 5 0	30 5 0
Mary-le-bone, St. Mark's N.S. 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 15 0	- - -	2 10 0				
Mary-le-bone, St. Mary's, Western - - - N.S. 3	- - -	- - -	20 11 7	141 6 8	3 6 8	1,812 1 8	- - -	- - -	74 11 0	
Mary-le-bone, St. Matthew's N.S. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	36 0 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	51 0 9	
Mary-le-bone, Trinity - N.S. 10	- - -	- - -	54 1 10¼	214 10 0	- - -	1,103 9 2	- - -	- - -	181 12 0	
Mary-le-bone, Quebec Chapel, Girls' - - - N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	1 11 9½	3 6 8						
Metropolitan Church Schoolmasters' Association - -	- - -	- - -	*a*21 13 5							
Metropolitan, West, Jews School (Red Lion Square) - 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	55 0 0						
Mile End New Town (Church Street) - - B.S. 5	- - -	- - -	4 19 9	98 16 8	- - -	191 10 0	- - -	- - -	74 3 0	
Milwall - - - B.S.	252 0 0	1848								
Mimms, South - - N.S.	*75 0 0	1837								
Moor Street, Edgeware Road R.C. 1	- - -	- - -	3 6 8½	- - -	- - -	29 0 0				
Muswell Hill, St. James' - N.S. 7	112 10 0	1850	2 1 8¼	- - -	- - -	17 10 0	- - -	- - -	17 17 0	
" " - "	5 10 0	1858								
New North Road, Mintern Street, Hoxton - - Wes. 2	1,360 0 0	1856	27 7 4½	138 5 0	8 6 8	414 0 0	- - -	12 10 0	33 0 0	
" " - "	- - -	- - -	*a*13 0 0							
Northwood - - Ch. of E. 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	41 13 4	- - -	35 0 0	- - -	- - -	44 11 0	
Norland and Kensington Potteries - - - N.S. 1	150 0 0	1843	2 13 7	29 5 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	10 1 0	
Notting Hill, St. John's Ch. of E. 9	- - -	- - -	3 4 2½	47 15 0	- - -	72 1 8	- - -	- - -	21 10 0	
Notting Hill, Horbury - B.S. 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	72 15 0	- - -	144 18 4	- - -	- - -	22 5 0	
Notting Hill, St. Francis' - R.C. 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 15 0	- - -	24 3 4	- - -	- - -	10 4 0	

[illegible] Ford, St. Stephen's	N.S.	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9 13 4				
addington, All Saints'	N.S.	12	180 0 0	1852	15 11 7	187 13 4	- - -	683 1 8	- - -	- - -	62 2 0	
addington Green, St. Mary's	N.S.	11	*250 0 0	1834	- - -	227 1 8	- - -	1,459 5 0	- - -	- - -	83 0 0	
addington, Harrow Road, Woodfield District	N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	1 13 8½	31 13 4	- - -	51 6 8	- - -	- - -	20 14 0	
addington, Home Reformatory	-	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	498 14 2R
addington, St. John's	N.S.	12	- - -	- - -	14 3 9¼	300 17 6	- - -	1,143 11 8	- - -	- - -	59 5 0	35 3 9
addington, St. Stephen's	N.S.	2	628 0 0	1859	15 15 8	21 15 0	- - -	7 5 0				
ancras, St.	N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	13 11 3	373 16 8	118 10 0	2,087 2 6	- - -	- - -	90 2 0	
ancras, St., Brook Street, New Road, Reformatory	-	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	205 8 0R
ancras, St., Ch.Ch.	N.S.	4	*320 0 0	1838	32 1 3¼	293 10 0	20 16 8	1,798 2 6	- - -	- - -	86 13 0	142 5 2
” ”	”		33 6 8	1852	- - -	b133 6 8						
” ”	”		27 18 4	1853								
” ”	”		157 16 0	1857								
” ”	”		26 10 4	1858								
ancras, Euston Road, Industrial Boys' Home	-	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	340 6 9R
ancras, St., St. John the Evangelist's	N.S.	6	3,000 0 0	1860	20 9 6	94 0 0	- - -	535 11 8	- - -	- - -	98 13 0	
ancras, St., East, (Britannia Street, Gray's Inn Road)	N.S.		45 0 0	1849	11 16 7							
ancras, St., Holy Trinity	N.S.	4	819 0 0	1851	22 6 8¾	259 6 8	55 0 0	1,110 5 10	- - -	2 18 4	52 15 0	
” ”	”		182 10 0	1860								
ancras, St., Percy Chapel, The Russell School	-	9	*50 0 0	1835	6 0 11¾	177 10 0	- - -	390 0 0	- - -	- - -	21 5 0	
” ”	-		6 10 0	1850								
ancras, St., The Regent Square National and Infant Schools (Dutton Street)	-	10	550 0 0	1844	6 3 1	273 10 0	88 15 0	1,798 3 4	- - -	- - -	120 9 0	
” ” ”	-		45 0 0	1852								
ancras, St., Woburn Chapel	Epis.	9	- - -	- - -	5 14 11	54 0 0	- - -	308 10 0	- - -	- - -	49 7 0	
entonville, Infants	Ch. of E.	10	- - -	- - -	2 1 11	76 0 0	- - -	121 0 0	- - -	- - -	46 10 0	
imlico, St. Barnabas'	N.S.	1	400 0 0	1847	9 17 9	162 1 8	- - -	454 12 6	- - -	- - -	51 14 0	
” ”	”		10 0 0	1854								
imlico, Eaton Chapel	N.S.	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	69 18 4	- - -	16 5 0	- - -	- - -	18 12 0	
imlico, Ebury Street	Mixed	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 10 0	
imlico, St. Michael's	N.S.	2	355 0 0	1850	25 12 6½	313 1 8	- - -	1,256 11 8	- - -	14 0 0	146 7 0	
” ”	”		708 0 0	1857	a9 10 0							
imlico, St. Peter's	N.S.	12	- - -	- - -	12 11 3	88 10 0	- - -	632 0 0	42 6 0	3 13 4	117 3 0	
onder's End	N.S.		85 0 0	1841								
oplar and Blackwall	B.S.	4	- - -	- - -	31 4 2¼	94 12 6	c31 5 0	330 10 0	- - -	- - -	64 0 0	
” ”	”		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	62 1 8					
oplar (Regent Street)	B.S.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	66 0 0	- - -	573 0 0	- - -	- - -	120 16 0	
oplar, All Saints' (Wade Street)	R.C.	1	- - -	- - -	9 3 3	96 0 0	- - -	591 1 8	- - -	- - -	45 19 0	
ortland Town, Family Home		2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	279 18 3R

a Scientific apparatus. b Retiring pension. c Probationer.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
MIDDLESEX—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Portman Chapel, East Street, Marylebone - Ch. of E. 4	- - -	- - -	12 12 0	150 12 6	- - -	385 5 0	- - -	17 0 0	92 10 0	
Portman Square - - N.S. 4	- - -	- - -	6 2 3¾	62 10 0	- - -	1,237 1 8	- - -	- - -	15 10 0	
Portman Square, St. Thomas' N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	41 13 4	- - -	93 18 4	- - -	- - -	22 10 0	
Potter's Bar - - - N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 15 0	- - -	17 18 4	- - -	- - -	30 1 0	
Queen Street, Great, - Wes. 5	- - -	- - -	9 19 2½	288 15 0	- - -	815 5 10	- - -	2 0 0	58 8 0	
Radnor Street, St. Luke's (City Road) - - Wes. 6	*225 0 0	1839	11 14 8	210 5 0	10 8 4	1,936 15 10	- - -	17 0 0	110 3 0	
„ „ „ - „	222 0 0	1843	*a*15 0 0							
„ „ „ - „	40 18 8	1849								
„ „ „ - „	21 0 0	1856								
„ „ „ - „	670 0 0	1857								
Ratcliff Cross, St. James' - N.S.	150 0 0	1841								
„ „ „ - „	100 0 0	1853								
Saffron Hill, St. Peter's (Onslow Street) - - N.S. 4	187 0 0	1853	14 19 6	248 16 8	- - -	702 5 0	- - -	- - -	81 12 0	
Sepulchre's, St., (Greenhill Rents) - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	37 18 4	- - -	50 16 8	- - -	- - -	33 3 0	
Sepulchre's, St. (Within) Ball's Court, Boys - N.S. 12	22 10 0	1848	7 16 8½	124 11 8	- - -	185 13 4	- - -	- - -	44 8 0	
St. Sepulchre's, Girls - N.S. 12	- - -	- - -	- - -	43 18 4	- - -	74 11 8	- - -	- - -	29 15 0	
Shepherd's Bush, St. Stephen's - - - N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	11 2 1	57 5 0	- - -	278 3 4	- - -	- - -	99 17 0	
Shepperton - - - N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	66 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 2 0	
Shoreditch, St. Leonard's - N.S. 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	19 12 0	
Shoreditch, St. Leonard's - P.U. 12	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 15 0				
Somers Town - - B.S. 6	320 5 0	1854	24 7 10½	123 10 10	38 6 8	1,438 6 8	- - -	- - -	137 6 0	
Somers Town, Grenville Street - - - R.C. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 1 8	21 5 0	
Somers Town, Middlesex Street - - - Pres. 5	- - -	- - -	9 19 11½	72 0 0	- - -	137 13 4	- - -	- - -	40 13 0	
Soho, Greek Street - R.C. 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	260 10 0	- - -	- - -	28 10 0	
Soho, St. Patrick's (Tudor Place) - - - R.C. 2	- - -	- - -	4 7 10½	30 3 4	- - -	525 11 8	- - -	- - -	48 19 0	
Southall - - - N.S.	64 10 0	1852								
Southgate - - - N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	3 6 4¾	53 0 0	- - -	148 8 4	- - -	- - -	54 3 0	

		2		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	533 16 7R
italfields, St. Ann's (Os- orne Place)	R.C.	1	- - -	- - -	4 6 1½	2 10 0	- - -	23 5 0	- - -	- - -	30 15 0	
italfields, St. Ann's (Princes Street)	R.C.	2	- - -	- - -	3 7 2½	- - -	- - -	107 10 0	- - -	- - -	40 16 0	
italfields (Spicer Street), Boys Free	R.C.	1	- - -	- - -	2 11 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	257 3 4R
italfields (Spicer Street,) Uniarian Domestic Mission Sch.		7	- - -	- - -	6 3 10½	63 0 0	- - -	93 6 8	- - -	- - -	63 9 0	
italfields (Wood Street)	B.S.	6	400 0 0	1841	15 0 1	135 8 4	- - -	1,068 16 8	- - -	- - -	80 0 0	
" " "	"		115 13 4	1856								
italfields (Bell Lane) Jews' Sch.		6	- - -	- - -	55 9 11	149 10 0	240 0 0	1,034 3 4	- - -	- - -	205 10 0	
italfields, King Edward's School	-	3	- - -	- - -	5 6 2½	58 1 8	- - -	116 6 8				
ring Grove	N.S.	6	884 0 0	1860	- - -	4 3 4	- - -	6 5 0				
ines	N.S.	5	42 10 0	1859	10 14 7	211 1 8	- - -	624 0 10	- - -	- - -	118 5 0	
"	"		- - -	- - -	a13 6 8							
rch Green	B.S.	12	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 0						
pney	P.U.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	232 13 4				
pney, All Saints'	N.S.	9	400 0 0	1841	15 3 5	233 8 4	- - -	1,081 15 0	- - -	- - -	95 10 0	
pney, Holy Trinity	N.S.	9	350 0 0	1845	17 8 7	358 0 0	- - -	1,295 8 4	- - -	- - -	170 9 0	
" " "	"		7 15 5	1847								
" " "	"		6 10 0	1848								
" " "	"		150 0 0	1849								
" " "	"		20 0 0	1857								
" " "	"		11 10 0	1858								
pney, St. Paul's	N.S.	8	1,450 0 0	1860								
pney, St. Peter's	N.S.	10	50 0 0	1841	- - -	31 5 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	9 12 0	
pney, St. Philip's	N.S.		450 0 0	1845	17 15 0	312 2 6	- - -	928 5 0	- - -	- - -	92 10 0	
pney, Red Coat, Endowed Sch.		10	*200 0 0	1839	24 16 10½	329 15 0	- - -	946 10 0	- - -	- - -	147 5 0	
" "	-		32 13 0	1849								
" "	-		46 0 0	1855								
pney (Redman's Row), Infants	N.S.	10	- - -	- - -	- - -	56 15 0	11 13 4	278 6 8	- - -	- - -	29 0 0	
pney, St. Thomas'	N.S.	10	400 0 0	1844	23 1 1½	391 10 0	- - -	2,574 5 10	- - -	4 10 0	184 18 0	
" "	"		20 0 0	1846								
" "	"		100 0 0	1847								
" "	"		155 0 0	1848								
" "	"		6 13 4	1851								
" "	"		18 6 3	1851								
" "	"		3 15 0	1856								
" "	"		285 0 0	1856								
ke Newington	N.S.	11	- - -	- - -	5 0 1	204 9 2	- - -	409 11 8	- - -	- - -	49 14 0	
ke Newington	B.S.		*200 0 0	1838								
ke Newington	Wes.	12	- - -	- - -	4 18 9¼	69 0 0	58 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 14 0	
" "	"		- - -	- - -	a10 13 4							
bury-in-Harrow, Industrial School	Ch. of E.		75 0 0	1856								

a Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
MIDDLESEX—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sunbury - - - B.S.	*50 0 0	1836								
Sunbury - - - Par. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	71 10 0	- - -	183 15 0	- - -	- - -	53 3 0	
Teddington, Public - - N.S. 4	- - -	- - -	3 1 6¼	58 5 0	- - -	63 15 0	- - -	- - -	37 19 0	
Tollington Park, St. Mark's N.S. 4	- - -	- - -	2 19 2¾	2 10 0	- - -	70 5 0	- - -	- - -	33 4 0	
Tottenham - - - N.S. 7	72 0 0	1842	8 18 1	182 0 0	- - -	187 3 4	- - -	- - -	62 14 0	
" - - - "	3 12 4	1849								
" - - - "	79 0 0	1859								
Tottenham, Asylum, Girls - N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	2 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	652 7 8
Tottenham Green, Industrial School - - - - 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	27 8 4	- - -	77 18 4	- - -	- - -	2 5 0	
Tottenham Hanger Lane, (Hermitage) Infants - Ch. of E.	311 0 0	1859								
Tottenham, Holy Trinity - N.S. 6	93 0 0	1848	- - -	37 18 4	- - -	27 1 8	- - -	- - -	13 12 0	
Tottenham, Lancasterian School 5	- - -	- - -	8 8 9¼	- - -	- - -	501 10 0	- - -	- - -	44 16 0	
Tottenham, Girls - - B.S. 5	- - -	- - -	2 14 4	- - -	- - -	127 16 8	- - -	- - -	33 16 0	
Trent (Enfield) - Ch. of E. 6	285 16 0	1859	1 13 4	11 0 0						
Turnham Green, Boys - N.S. 12	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27 12 0	
Turnham Green, Infants - N.S. 12	100 0 0	1850	2 2 6	19 3 4	- - -	63 0 0	- - -	- - -	37 9 0	
Twickenham Common (Archdeacon Cambridge's) N.S. 5	90 0 0	1842	9 4 0¼	90 16 8	- - -	542 4 2	- - -	- - -	71 13 0	
" " - "	45 0 0	1849								
" " - "	143 0 0	1857								
Twickenham Montpelier, Ch. of E. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 3 4	- - -	6 5 0				
Twig Folly (Bethnal Green) - - - B.S.	*250 0 0	1836								
Uxbridge - - - B.S. 6	*100 0 0	1836	4 1 8¼	31 5 10	- - -	136 8 4	- - -	- - -	33 18 0	
Uxbridge Moor, St. John's - N.S.	94 0 0	1847								
" " - "	70 0 0	1853								
Walham Green, or Fulham, St. John's - - - N.S. 5	*175 0 0	1836	1 11 8	150 16 8	20 0 0	422 0 0	- - -	- - -	115 1 0	
" " " - "	100 0 0	1847								
" " " - "	261 0 0	1858								
Wapping (Gravel Lane) - Wes. 5	- - -	- - -	6 7 2¼	83 6 8	10 8 4	185 0 0	- - -	4 0 0	59 2 0	
Wapping, St. John's - - B.S.	*175 0 0	1835								
Wembley, Mixed - Ch. of E. 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 10 0	
Westbourne - - - N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	16 0 10½	260 10 0	- - -	684 14 2	- - -	- - -	67 17 0	
Westminster (Archbishop										

School - - -			- - -	- - -	- - -	40 0 0						
estminster, Ch. Ch. -	N.S.	2	500 0 0	1847	12 1 4	167 19 2	- - -	545 19 2	- - -	- - -	33 14 0	
" " -	"		35 7 0	1858								
estminster Chapel, Congregational - - - -		12	- - -	- - -	6 9 6½	22 15 0	- - -	70 0 0	- - -	- - -	28 8 0	
estminster, Church Schoolmasters' Association - -			- - -	- - -	2 15 0							
estminster, Coburg Row Ragged School - - -		2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	369 18 5R
estminster, Dacre Street Reformatory - - -		2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	186 10 0R
estminster, Soho, St. Anne's - - -	N.S.	2	43 3 4	1859	12 13 1¾	191 8 4	- - -	404 15 10	- - -	- - -	26 4 0	
estminster, St. Edward's - - -	R.C.	3	- - -	- - -	3 2 6	30 5 0	- - -	93 0 0	- - -	- - -	8 0 0	
estminster, St. James' (Marshall Street) - -	N.S.	1	- - -	- - -	35 1 9¾	316 18 4	20 0 0	2,376 5 10	- - -	- - -	114 4 0	
" " - -	"		- - -	- - -	- - -	*b*695 0 0						
estminster, St. James' Offertory School, Swallow Street, Piccadilly - - -		1	*50 0 0	1839	9 17 3¾	156 10 0	- - -	241 10 0				
" " " - -			- - -	- - -	- - -	*b*126 13 4						
estminster, Curzon Street Chapel - - -	N.S.	10	- - -	- - -	6 7 3¼	178 13 4	- - -	357 10 0	- - -	6 0 0	63 7 0	
estminster, Hanover Sq., St. George's District -	N.S.	9	- - -	- - -	- - -	171 15 0	- - -	774 1 8				
estminster, Hanover Sq., St. George's United Day Sch.		9	- - -	- - -	- - -	146 13 4	- - -	981 6 8				
estminster, Knightsbridge, All Saints' -	N.S.	1	- - -	- - -	- - -	138 0 0	- - -	178 0 0	- - -	- - -	47 16 0	
estminster, National Society's Central - -	N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	100 6 8	- - -	614 15 0	- - -	- - -	62 13 0	
" " -	"		- - -	- - -	- - -	*c*132 10 0						
estminster, Old Pye Street Sch.	-		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	585 17 4R
estminster, St. Clement Danes - - -	N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	84 0 0	- - -	15 8 4	- - -	- - -	21 0 0	
estminster, St. Luke's (Berwick Street) - -	N.S.	1	*250 0 0	1839	12 8 5½	10 0 0	- - -	70 5 0	- - -	- - -	11 6 0	
estminster, St. Margaret's and St. John's - -	N.S.	1	*600 0 0	1835	5 16 11	295 10 0	80 0 0	1,179 0 10				
estminster, St. Matthew's (Great Peter Street) -	N.S.	5	2,381 0 0	1859	6 5 2	60 10 0	- - -	79 16 8	- - -	5 0 0	30 10 0	
estminster, Tothill Fields, St. Mary's, Vincent Square	N.S.	1	736 0 0	1850	37 11 8¼	313 10 0	20 0 0	1,765 3 4	- - -	1 6 8	115 18 0	
" "	"		6 15 0	1857								
estminster, St. Mary's -	R.C.	2	1,000 0 0	1858	8 10 7½	135 7 6	- - -	324 11 8	- - -	- - -	59 18 3	10 10 0
estminster, St. Stephen's (Rochester Row) - -	N.S.	1	- - -	- - -	6 6 8	435 16 8	- - -	2,283 17 6	35 0 0	4 0 0	38 6 0	

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a Scientific apparatus.

b Retiring pension.

c For organizing Masters.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
MIDDLESEX—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Westminster, South Molton Lane - - - R.C. 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	36 5 0	- - -	- - -	21 9 0	
Westminster, Wesleyan Practising School - - - 1	2,500 0 0	1852	78 4 5¼	810 0 0	489 11 8	2,405 5 0	- - -	2 0 0	158 17 0	
" " - -	150 0 0	1855								
Whetstone, St. John's - N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 9 0	
Whitechapel - - - P.U. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	201 6 8				
Whitechapel, Probationary Refuge - - - - 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	285 1 0
Whitechapel, Refuge, Industrial School - - - 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,970 16 0
Whitechapel, St. Mark's - N.S. 11	200 0 0	1842	2 14 9½	213 16 8	- - -	625 6 8	- - -	- - -	31 13 0	
" " - "	204 0 0	1845	*a*10 0 0							
Whitechapel, St. Jude's - N.S.	302 0 0	1847								
Whitechapel, Society's - N.S. 3	- - -	- - -	3 0 9¼	144 0 0	- - -	384 6 8	- - -	- - -	66 14 0	
Whitecross Place (Wilson Street, Finsbury) - - B.S.	452 0 0	1843								
Whitelands, Female Practising School - - -	600 0 0	1856	10 3 4½							
Whitelands, Lower, Practising - - - - - 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	149 13 4	- - -	130 5 10	- - -	- - -	9 17 0	
Whitelands, Upper, Model - 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	200 3 4	- - -	404 18 4	- - -	3 0 0	37 14 0	
Whitton, Industrial School - 5	397 10 4	1853	2 0 0	23 6 8	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	16 3 0	
Willesden, - Ch. of E.	250 0 0	1858								
Winchmore Hill - - N.S.	790 0 0	1860								
Wycliffe Chapel, Philpot Street, Commercial Road - B.S.	*150 0 0	1835								
Yeading - - - N.S.	17 15 0	1860								
MONMOUTHSHIRE.										
Abergavenny - - - N.S. 1	350 0 0	1849	11 9 1¼	270 0 0	- - -	484 0 0	- - -	- - -	116 4 0	
Abergavenny, Our Lady and St. Michael's - - R.C. 6	- - -	- - -	1 2 3	13 6 8	- - -	41 1 8	- - -	- - -	21 10 0	
Abersychan Works - - N.S.	1,825 0 0	1860	18 12 10							

"	"		- - -	- - -	8 10 0							
bertillery	B.S.	10	- - -	- - -	8 10 9¾	49 10 0	- - -	106 3 4	- - -	- - -	55 5 4	
eaufort (The)	B.S.	10	- - -	- - -	1 10 11¾	41 5 0	- - -	94 3 4	- - -	- - -	51 3 0	
eaufort, Dr. Bevan's	B.S.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 6 8	- - -	- - -	8 11 0	
lackwood	B.S.	10	224 0 0	1846	- - -	- - -	*b*18 15 0					
"	"		53 6 8	1857								
laenafon	N.S.	11	115 0 0	1849	2 13 7¼	- - -	- - -	351 2 8	- - -	- - -	2 16 3	
laina, Infant	N.S.	10	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 6 3	
laina	B.S.	10	- - -	- - -	32 2 5½	233 8 4	*b*14 11	1,408 10 0	- - -	- - -	194 6 0	
hapel Hill and Tintern Parva	N.S.	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 10 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	
hepstow	N.S.	10	*64 0 0	1836	11 11 10¼	198 7 6	- - -	414 15 0	- - -	3 0 0	24 0 0	
"	"		40 0 0	1858								
hepstow, Infants	N.S.		150 0 0	1853								
ourt-y-bella	N.S.	10	700 0 0	1849	15 11 4	130 0 0	- - -	998 18 4	- - -	- - -	166 5 0	48 19 6
rumlin and Llanhileth	N.S.	11	120 0 0	1846	1 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 1 0	
" "	"		75 0 0	1848								
wmbran	N.S.	10	538 0 0	1860	- - -	16 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 0 0	
wmjoy	N.S.		140 0 0	1858								
bbw Vale Works	B.S.	10	- - -	- - -	10 10 10½	85 13 4	- - -	363 6 8	- - -	- - -	149 16 0	
bbw Vale, Victoria	B.S.	10	- - -	- - -	3 5 0½	10 0 0	- - -	61 10 0	- - -	- - -	57 16 0	
oytrey	N.S.		65 0 0	1852								
rosmont, Endowed			74 0 0	1854	- - -	- - -	*b*18 15 0					
lanarth	N.S.	10	*50 0 0	1837								
"	"		181 0 0	1859	2 10 8¾	87 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 7 0	
landevaud	Ch. of E.		59 0 0	1857								
langattock, Lingoed (Jas. Davies')	N.S.		45 0 0	1848								
lantrissent	N.S.		85 0 0	1849								
lanwenarth	N.S.	10	50 0 0	1844	1 0 0	7 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0 15 0	
"	"		6 3 6	1858								
agor	N.S.		203 0 0	1858	1 15 0							
lamhilad and Llanvihangel	N.S.		158 0 0	1858								
arshfield	N.S.		233 0 0	1860								
onmouth	N.S.		370 13 4	1856								
antyglo	N.S.	10	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 6 0	
ewport-on-Usk	N.S.	10	*275 0 0	1840	23 13 2¾	297 5 0	- - -	1,216 5 0	- - -	- - -	67 10 0	
" "	"		46 0 0	1855								
" "	"		87 5 0	1858								
ewport-on-Usk	B.S.		*75 0 0	1836								
ewport-on-Usk, Infants	R.C.		520 0 0	1857	8 9 6							
ewport-on-Usk, St. Mary's	R.C.	5	- - -	- - -	9 13 5½	143 0 0	- - -	1,230 18 4	- - -	- - -	125 10 0	
illgwenlly, Boys	N.S.	10	- - -	- - -	2 2 3	6 5 0						
illgwenlly, Trinity, Girls School		10	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 10 0	- - -	60 15 0				
ontnewynydd	N.S.	10	300 0 0	1846	8 19 7	151 0 0	- - -	497 10 0	- - -	- - -	34 9 0	
"	"		38 14 0	1854								
"	"		12 13 8	1855								
"	"		14 0 0	1857								

a Scientific apparatus.

b Probationer.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
MONMOUTHSHIRE—*cont.*	£ *s.* *d.*		£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Pontygof, Girls - - B.S. 10	- - -	- - -	9 3 3½	44 15 0	27 1 8	145 5 0	- - -	- - -	115 9 0	
Pontymoile - - - N.S. 10	843 0 0	1860	8 6 8¾	21 15 0						
Pontypool, Charity - - N.S. 10	114 0 0	1840	12 0 1¾	127 7 6	16 13 4	1,183 5 0	- - -	- - -	76 1 0	
” ” - - ”	121 15 10	1852								
” ” - - ”	120 0 0	1860								
Rhymney Iron Works School B.S. 8	- - -	- - -	20 7 9	82 10 0	- - -	356 10 0	- - -	- - -	102 10 0	
Rhymney Iron Works - N.S. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	118 13 4	- - -	96 5 0	- - -	- - -	62 7 0	
Risca - - - - B.S. 10	- - -	- - -	4 0 2¼	88 5 0	- - -	147 16 8	- - -	- - -	51 19 0	
Rockfield - - - N.S. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 10 0	
Sirhowy - - - B.S. 10	- - -	- - -	8 4 2¼	31 10 0	- - -	342 15 0	- - -	- - -	89 2 0	
Skenfreth - - - N.S.	24 0 0	1843								
” - - - ”	21 0 0	1851								
Tintern Abbey - - N.S.	*70 0 0	1840								
Tredegar, New - - B.S. 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	68 6 8					
Tydee Tin Works School - - 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	32 15 0	31 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 12 0	
Usk, Endowed School - -	- - -	- - -	7 15 2							
NORFOLK.										
Alburgh - - - N.S.	75 0 0	1848								
Aldeby - - - N.S.	36 0 0	1841								
Ashwicken and Leziate - N.S. 2	181 0 0	1856	- - -	42 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 15 0	
Aylsham - - - N.S. 11	175 0 0	1849	3 19 2½	31 0 0	- - -	115 8 4				
Bacton - - - N.S. 11	179 0 0	1860	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 17 0	
Banham - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 0 0½							
Barnham Broome - - N.S. 10	66 10 0	1842	- - -	71 15 0	- - -	28 6 8	- - -	- - -	23 0 0	
” ” - - ”	29 16 0	1860								
Barnham Rectory - - N.S. 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 18 0	
Beighton - - - N.S.	100 0 0	1857								
Bergh Apton - - - N.S. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	95 5 0	- - -	62 10 0	- - -	- - -	32 4 0	
Bilney, West - - - N.S.	*70 0 0	1834								
Binham, Mixed School - - 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 12 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 13 0	
Bradenham, West District N.S. 11	382 8 0	1854	6 8 6½	27 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	64 8 0	
” ” - ”	240 0 0	1856								
” ” - ”	17 10 0	1858								
Brisley - - - N.S. 10	50 0 0	1844	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 6 0	

Briston - -	- N.S.	63 0 0	1845								
Brockdish - -	- N.S.	34 0 0	1845								
Brooke - -	- N.S.	*80 0 0	1838								
Buckenham, New -	- N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 13 4							
Burnham, Westgate -	- N.S. 10	320 0 0	1851	5 6 5	96 15 0	- - -	409 1 8	24 2 3	- - -	76 7 0	37 17 0
Buxton, Mixed -	- B.S. 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 14 0	
Caistor - -	- Par. 11	100 0 0	1850	3 12 6	30 10 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	19 13 0	
" - - -	- "	41 0 0	1858								
Caistor, Infants' School	-	*29 0 0	1834								
Carbrooke - -	- N.S. 11	32 0 0	1860	- - -	17 13 4	- - -	20 16 8	- - -	- - -	8 18 0	
Castle Acre - -	- N.S.	72 7 0	1840								
Castle Rising - -	- N.S. 1	- - -	- - -	2 0 2	113 0 0	- - -	119 0 0	- - -	- - -	56 17 0	
Caston - -	- N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	1 12 11¾	19 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 10 0	
Catfield - -	- N.S.	63 0 0	1854	1 0 0							
Catton, (New) -	Ch. of Eng.	216 0 0	1860								
Chedgrave - -	- N.S. 11	50 0 0	1844	3 1 1	30 0 0	- - -	83 0 0	- - -	- - -	36 0 0	
" - -	- "	236 0 0	1858								
Claxton and Hellington	- N.S.	45 0 0	1848								
Clenchwarton -	- N.S.	73 0 0	1846								
Cley (next the Sea) -	- B.S.	288 0 0	1860	1 12 5¾							
Coltishall - -	- N.S.	100 0 0	1847								
Colton - -	- N.S.	105 0 0	1855								
Costessy - -	- B.S. 4	*65 0 0	1837	- - -	13 15 0	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	7 7 0	
Costessy - -	- N.S.	*50 0 0	1836								
Creake, North -	- N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	3 13 11	45 10 0	- - -	26 5 0	- - -	- - -	20 4 0	
Creake, South, Charity	- N.S.	121 0 0	1860	1 14 11							
Croxton - -	- N.S.	50 0 0	1847								
Denton - -	- N.S. 10	64 10 0	1841	- - -	7 10 0	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	12 15 0	
" - -	-	25 0 0	1856								
Deopham - -	- N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 4 6							
Dereham, East -	- B.S. 4	160 0 0	1841	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	24 11 0	
" " -	- "	30 0 0	1843								
Dereham, East -	- N.S. 11	140 0 0	1841	3 7 9	39 17 6	- - -	70 0 0	- - -	- - -	28 18 0	
" " -	- "	27 6 0	1859								
Dereham, West -	- N.S. 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 10 0	
Diss - - -	- N.S. 11	107 17 5	1848	2 10 11½	31 6 8	- - -	42 1 8	- - -	- - -	22 12 0	
Ditchingham - -	- N.S. 10	*30 0 0	1840	2 6 7¾	47 10 0	- - -	29 0 0	- - -	- - -	46 6 0	
" - -	- "	50 0 0	1846								
" - -	- "	31 0 0	1852								
" - -	- "	4 15 0	1860								
Docking - -	- Par. 5	- - -	- - -	6 7 11	53 0 0	- - -	17 10 0	- - -	- - -	27 3 8	
Downham Market -	- N.S. 12	162 10 0	1842	8 2 8½	156 5 0	- - -	391 0 0	- - -	- - -	26 8 0	
" " -	- "	17 17 0	1852								
" " -	- "	24 0 0	1857								
Elmham, North -	- N.S.	*30 0 0	1838								
Emneth - -	- N.S.	259 0 0	1860								
Fakenham - -	- N.S. 11	200 0 0	1849	6 1 1	327 13 4	105 0 0	497 13 4	- - -	- - -	168 18 0	
" - -	- "	135 0 4	1854	- - -	a53 15 0						

a Retiring Pension. *b* Probationer.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
NORFOLK—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Fakenham - - - B.S.	183 0 0	1845								
" - - - "	120 0 0	1848								
Fincham - - - N.S. 2	120 0 0	1849	3 5 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 10 0	
Forncett, St. Mary's - N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	1 9 7½	- - -	*a*16 13 4	14 3 4	- - -	- - -	2 5 0	
Forncett, St. Peter's - - N.S. 10	99 0 0	1848	- - -	*b*60 0 0	*a*8 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 6 0	
" " - - "	3 10 10	1857								
Foulsham - - - N.S.	*90 0 0	1838	1 0 8							
Framingham, Earl - - N.S.	60 0 0	1841								
" " - - "	32 0 0	1855								
Freethorpe and Wickhampton - - - N.S.	75 0 0	1848	1 9 6							
Fritton and Morningthorpe N.S. 12	45 0 0	1842	- - -	16 13 4	- - -	98 19 2				
Gayton - - - N.S.	73 13 4	1852								
Gaywood - - - N.S. 2	154 0 0	1856	5 19 2	55 0 0	- - -	82 15 0	- - -	- - -	52 4 0	
" - - - "	77 0 0	1859								
Geldestone - - - B.S. 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	144 7 6	- - -	102 10 0	- - -	- - -	14 19 0	
Geldestone - - - N.S.	*26 0 0	1835								
Gooderstone - - - N.S.	60 0 0	1846								
Halvergate - - - N.S. 10	202 8 9	1855	2 0 0¼	31 11 8	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	27 2 0	
Harpley - - - N.S.	62 0 0	1846								
Heigham, (Potter) - - N.S.	70 0 0	1846								
Heigham - - - N.S.	280 0 0	1849	1 10 8							
Hempnall - - - N.S.	150 0 0	1848								
Hethersett - - - N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	33 0 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	3 16 0	
Hilgay - - - N.S.	*75 0 0	1838								
Hindolveston - - N.S.	75 0 0	1847								
Hindringham - - N.S.	55 0 0	1845								
Hingham - - - N.S. 11	51 10 0	1842	- - -	62 1 8	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	19 12 0	
" - - - "	16 5 0	1860								
Holme Hale - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 15 5½							
Hockwold-cum-Wilton - N.S. 3	62 10 0	1841	3 10 11¾	70 16 8	- - -	486 5 0	- - -	- - -	44 6 0	
" " - - "	4 14 0	1847								
" " - - "	41 16 8	1855								
Holt - - - N.S. 10	100 0 0	1843	2 3 6	67 10 0	- - -	47 10 0	- - -	- - -	60 17 0	
" - - - "	38 16 8	1859								
Holkham - - - N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	3 5 0½	107 5 0	- - -	115 13 4	- - -	- - -	26 18 0	
Horningham and East										

	N.S.	11	-	-	2 5 10¾	53 10 0	-	37 10 0	-	-	19 13 0	
Lakenham, St. Mark's	N.S.	11	150 0 0	1843	8 18 5¼	179 19 2	15 0 0	658 15 0	-	-	127 9 0	
" "	"		110 1 4	1853								
" "	"		19 6 4	1855								
" "	"		160 0 0	1858								
Litcham	N.S.	2	-	-	2 12 10¾	16 5 0	-	12 8 4	-	-	26 7 0	
Loddon	N.S.	11	-	-	1 13 4	17 18 4	-	-	-	-	11 1 0	
Lynn and West Norfolk Church Schoolmasters' Association			-	-	4 19 6							
Lynn, St. John's	N.S.	2	47 10 0	1849	8 3 5¾	243 2 6	-	592 6 8	-	-	157 14 8	
" "	"		598 13 4	1854								
Lynn, King's	B.S.	4	461 10 0	1847	16 16 6¾	-	-	861 10 0	-	3 0 0	132 9 0	
" "	"		38 0 0	1855								
Lynn, North End, Infants	"	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 15 0	
Lynn, St. Margaret's	N.S.	2	441 15 0	1850	24 15 9	281 10 0	95 0 0	1,118 18 4	-	-	110 4 3	
" "	"		88 10 0	1853								
" "	"		102 0 0	1857								
Lynn, South, All Saints'	N.S.	2	95 0 0	1843	4 18 0	209 6 8	-	997 10 10	-	2 10 0	168 17 6	
" "	"		72 3 4	1852								
" "	"		35 0 0	1854								
" "	"		292 10 0	1858								
Marham	N.S.		53 0 0	1843								
Marsham Reformatory		7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101 1 9R
Marshland Smeeth	N.S.		200 0 0	1858								
Martham	N.S.		-	-	2 6 8							
Massingham	N.S.		*50 0 0	1837								
Middleton (near King's Lynn)	N.S.	2	-	-	2 12 0	-	-	1 5 0				
Mileham	N.S.		*50 0 0	1835								
Mitford and Launditch	P.U.	1	-	-	-	-	-	70 10 0				
Norwich (Miss Martineau's Female Industrial)		4	-	-	1 6 8¼	22 10 0	-	56 5 0	-	-	8 5 0	14 10 0
Norwich, Model, Boys, (c)	N.S.	11	185 0 0	1851	22 3 3½	173 3 4	84 3 4	1,653 0 0	-	-	100 0 0	
Norwich, Model, Girls, (c)	N.S.	11	-	-	6 5 0½	142 0 0	-	1,369 15 0	-	-	45 10 0	
Norwich, New City, (Union Place, Higham)	B.S.	4	*100 0 0	1840	1 10 10	23 6 8	-	52 10 0	-	-	38 14 0	
" " "	"		50 0 0	1848								
" " "	"		11 4 3	1859								
Norwich, Octagon Chapel	B.S.	4	-	-	3 19 10¾	73 10 0	-	363 15 0	-	-	49 15 0	
Norwich, St. Augustine's	N.S.		-	-	1 0 0							
Norwich, St. James'	N.S.	2	-	-	-	-	-	1 5 0				
Norwich, St. John de Sepulchre's, Infants	N.S.		192 0 0	1860								
Norwich, St. Martin's-at-Oak	N.S.		340 0 0	1846								
" " "	"		24 0 0	1856								
Norwich, St. Martin's-at-Palace	N.S.		-	-	2 10 2	-	-	-	-	-	10 1 0	
Norwich, St. Michael's (Princes Street)	B.S.		60 0 0	1840								

a Probationer.

b Retiring pension.

c In separate buildings of different tenure.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
NORFOLK—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Norwich, St. Saviour's - N.S. 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 8 4	- - -	- - -	6 10 0	
Norwich, St. Stephen's - N.S. 10	- - -	- - -	18 11 11¾	115 0 0	- - -	199 17 6	- - -	- - -	56 6 0	
Norwich, St. Swithin's - N.S.	45 0 0	1842								
Norwich, Willow Lane - R.C.	283 0 0	1860	3 10 0¼							
Ormesby - - - N.S.	83 0 0	1851								
Outwell - - - N.S.	225 0 0	1848	3 4 7½							
" - - - "	71 5 0	1855								
Pockthorpe, St. James' - N.S.	82 0 0	1845	1 4 0							
" - "	262 0 0	1858								
Pulham, St. Mary Magdalen's N.S.	132 0 0	1852	6 1 4½							
Redenhall - - - N.S. 10	112 10 0	1849	1 6 8½	99 11 8	- - -	72 1 8	- - -	- - -	39 5 4	1 4 0
Reedham - - - N.S. 10	50 0 0	1845	- - -	17 10 0	- - -	100 5 0	- - -	- - -	8 10 0	
" - - - "	11 4 0	1855								
Reepham, St. Mary's - N.S. 12	- - -	- - -	5 6 8	70 16 8	- - -	211 10 0	- - -	- - -	1 10 0	
Rockland, All Saints' - N.S. 11	35 0 0	1853	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 19 0	
Rockland, St. Mary's - N.S.	36 0 0	1841	0 13 4							
Rudham (East and West) Ch. of E.	384 0 0	1860								
Runcton and Holme - N.S.	40 0 0	1840								
Runcton, North - - N.S. 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	47 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 0 0	
Runham and Thrigby - N.S. 11	216 0 0	1856	2 12 10¾	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	4 10 0	
Runton - - - N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	4 0 0½	23 7 6	27 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	32 14 0	
Rushall - - - N.S.	174 0 0	1860	1 12 10¾							
Ruston, East - - N.S.	37 0 0	1846								
Ryburgh, Great - - N.S 11	- - -	- - -	3 0 5	89 3 4	- - -	209 5 0	- - -	- - -	23 0 0	
Saham Toney - - N.S.	*35 0 0	1837								
Salhouse - - - N.S.	60 0 0	1845								
" - - - "	3 0 0	1847								
Saxlingham Thorpe and Saxlingham Nethergate Ch. of E. 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 3 4	
Scottow - - Ch. of E.	119 0 0	1860								
Sculthorpe - - - N.S. 11	62 0 0	1841	2 7 8½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 19 0	
" - - - "	29 0 0	1859								
Sedgeford - - Ch. of E. 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	43 15 0	- - -	30 0 0	- - -	- - -	28 12 0	
Sheringham - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 16 0¾							
Southery - - - N.S.	60 0 0	1844								

Starston - -	N.S. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 10 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	13 10 0	
Stibbard - -	N.S.	143 10 0	1858								
Stiffkey - -	N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 6 8							
Surlingham - -	N.S.	*20 0 0	1838								
Swafield - -	N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 1 2							
Swaffham - -	N.S.	*160 0 0	1839								
Swanton Morley -	N.S. 10	120 0 0	1852	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 0				
Syderstone - -	N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	1 6 6½	71 13 4	- - -	99 3 4	- - -	- - -	26 5 0	
Tatterset with Tatterford	N.S.	237 0 0	1858								
Taverham - -	N.S. 12	70 0 0	1852	1 6 8½	9 3 4						
Terrington, St. Clement's	N.S. 3	70 0 0	1844	5 9 2½	17 10 0	- - -	157 6 8	- - -	- - -	44 14 8	
" "	"	14 0 0	1857								
Thetford - -	B.S.	*75 0 0	1836								
Thetford - -	N.S. 3	40 4 0	1859	4 14 8	48 0 0	- - -	71 3 4	- - -	- - -	29 2 0	
Thornham - -	N.S. 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	62 8 4	- - -	63 15 0	- - -	- - -	42 12 0	
Thorpe - - -	N.S.	41 0 0	1841								
Thorpe-Hamlet -	N.S. 12	209 0 10	1854	3 6 8	13 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	42 9 0	
" - -	"	46 0 0	1858								
Thurlton - -	N.S.	37 0 0	1849								
Tilney, All Saints' -	N.S. 12	130 0 0	1845	4 14 1	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	10 6 0	
" " -	"	16 9 0	1859								
Tittleshall - -	Ch. of E. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 10 0	- - -	25 0 0	- - -	- - -	14 0 0	
Topcroft - -	N.S.	54 0 0	1848								
Trowse Newton -	N.S. 11	70 0 0	1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 10 0	
Trunch - -	N.S.	52 0 0	1853								
Walpole, St. Andrew's	N.S.	93 0 0	1849								
Walsham, North -	N.S. 11	187 0 0	1846	2 19 7½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 16 0	
Walsingham -	N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	284 6 8	- - -	464 8 4	- - -	- - -	110 1 0	
Walsingham, Little -	N.S.	3 18 0	1851	9 7 3½							
" " -	"	7 0 0	1854								
" " -	"	21 0 0	1854								
" " -	"	5 5 0	1855								
Walsoken - -	N.S. 2	280 0 0	1858	- - -	22 10 0	- - -	1 5 0	- - -	- - -	12 13 9	
Walton, West -	N.S. 2	76 0 0	1844	3 5 9¾	31 5 0	- - -	16 5 0	- - -	- - -	2 12 0	
Watton - -	N.S.	83 0 0	1842	2 18 2							
" - -	"	5 6 8	1848								
" - -	"	45 17 0	1860								
Weasenham - -	N.S.	349 0 0	1860								
Wells - - -	B.S.	- - -	- - -	2 14 10							
Wicklewood -	N.S. 12	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 13 0	
Wiggenhall - -	N.S.	65 0 0	1842	1 15 0							
Winch, East - -	N.S.	50 0 0	1843								
Winch, West - -	N.S.	*32 0 0	1838	1 9 0							
Winfarthing -	Ch. of E.	124 10 0	1855								
Winterton - -	N.S. 11	169 0 0	1849	3 15 10½	179 13 4	- - -	472 11 8	- - -	- - -	61 11 0	9 4 6
" - -	"	102 14 6	1856								
Worstead - -	N.S. 11	80 0 0	1845	4 2 3¼	29 0 0	- - -	179 12 6	- - -	- - -	51 11 0	
" - -	"	141 15 0	1854								

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
NORFOLK—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wortwell - - - N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	48 6 8	- - -	75 0 0	- - -	- - -	16 9 0	
Wymondham - - N.S. 12	15 12 0	1858	1 10 7¾	46 15 0	- - -	66 10 0	- - -	- - -	24 2 0	
Yarmouth, Great - - B.S. 4	35 10 0	1856	19 10 0	86 5 0	- - -	726 10 0	- - -	8 0 0	99 5 0	
,, ,, - - ,,	61 18 0	1860								
Yarmouth, Great, Blue Coat Sch. -	- - -	- - -	1 11 0							
Yarmouth, Gt., Charity Ch. of E. 12	- - -	- - -	1 14 11¾	46 15 0	- - -	272 6 8	- - -	6 0 0		
Yarmouth, Great, St. John's N.S.	300 0 0	1860								
Yarmouth, Great, St. Nicholas' - N.S. 12	720 10 0	1853	27 9 7¾	230 1 8	97 18 4	1,128 1 8	- - -	- - -	155 1 0	
,, ,, ,, - ,,	120 0 0	1859								
Yarmouth, Great, St. Peter's N.S. 12	526 0 0	1851	25 13 5¾	347 11 8	25 0 0	1,650 5 0	- - -	2 5 0	216 2 0	
Yarmouth, Great, Schoolmasters' Association - - -	- - -	- - -	4 0 0½							
Yaxham - - - N.S.	60 0 0	1844								
,, - - - ,,	32 0 0	1850								
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.										
Althorpe - - - Ch. of E. 11	- - -	- - -	1 0 0¼	13 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 9 0	
Barnack - - - N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	45 0 0	- - -	30 0 0	- - -	- - -	23 12 0	
Braunston - - - N.S. 11	90 0 0	1847	- - -	12 10 0						
Braybrooke - - - N.S.	*25 0 0	1837								
Brayfield-on-the-Green - N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	70 6 8	- - -	100 0 0	- - -	- - -	26 0 0	
Brington, Great - - N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	2 0 0	79 15 0	- - -	152 10 0	- - -	- - -	50 9 0	
Broughton - - - N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	1 1 10¾	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 14 0	
Bugbrooke - - - N.S. 12	125 0 0	1845	8 0 0¼	40 0 0	- - -	70 0 0	- - -	- - -	76 12 0	
,, - - - ,,	27 0 0	1846								
,, - - - ,,	31 0 0	1858								
Byfield - - Ch. of E. 11	- - -	- - -	3 6 8	8 6 8						
Burton Latimer, Endowed and Infant Free School - - 11	80 0 0	1852	1 14 3	45 3 4	- - -	16 13 4	- - -	- - -	19 15 0	
,, ,, - -	100 0 0	1860								
Chipping Warden - - N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 3 0	
Cogenhoe - - - N.S.	45 0 0	1843								
Corby - - - B.S. 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 5 0	- - -	215 10 0	- - -	- - -	20 1 0	
Cosgrove - - - N.S.	90 0 0	1845								

” ”			5 19 0	1847							
Cranford	N.S.	11	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 10 0	- - -	35 0 0	- - -	0 16 8	9 5 0
Crick, Boys	N.S.		60 0 0	1848							
” ”	”		20 0 0	1860							
Crick, Girls and Infants	N.S.		60 0 0	1847							
Croughton	Ch. of E.		- - -	- - -	1 10 3¼	31 0 0	- - -	48 6 8	- - -	- - -	34 15 0
Culworth	N.S.		- - -	- - -	4 3 4½						
Dallington	N.S.		52 0 0	1842	1 13 4						
Daventry	B.S.	11	- - -	- - -	3 8 6	51 6 8	- - -	93 0 0	- - -	- - -	29 16 0
Desborough	N.S.	11	47 0 0	1844	- - -	42 10 0					
Earls Barton—Wickliffe	B.S.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 11 0
Evenly		12	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 7 0
Eydon	N.S.	12	25 0 0	1859	4 0 10	71 0 10	- - -	118 0 0	- - -	- - -	59 15 0
Eye	N.S.		324 7 6	1857							
Finedon, Endowed Free School		12	70 0 0	1854	5 4 11½	61 6 8	- - -	101 5 0	- - -	- - -	25 4 0
Finedon, Endowed Girls' and Infants		12	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 5 0
Gayton	N.S.		56 0 0	1846							
Glinton with Peakirk	N.S.		110 0 0	1846							
Hargrave	Ch. of E.		123 12 0	1858.							
Harleston	N.S.	12	- - -	- - -	3 15 6¾	114 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	32 0 0
Harpole	N.S.	12	- - -	- - -	1 6 9	20 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	56 13 0
Harrowden, Little, Endowed Free School			70 0 0	1851	1 4 2						
” ”			179 0 0	1858							
Helmdon	N.S.		176 0 0	1856							
Helpstone	Par.	12	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 8 0
Irchester	N.S.		120 0 0	1849							
Kettering	B.S.		*250 0 0	1835							
Kettering	N.S.	12	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	119 9 2	- - -	206 15 0	- - -	- - -	71 9 0
Kettering (North End)	Ch. of E.		318 0 0	1860							
Kilsby	N.S.	11	*30 0 0	1839	2 7 5¾	41 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 4 0
Kingsthorpe	N.S.	11	85 0 0	1841	1 19 2	12 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 10 0
Kislingbury	N.S.	12	- - -	- - -	1 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 6 0
Lowick Charity School		12	- - -	- - -	- - -	33 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 10 0
Middleton Cheney	N.S.	11	679 10 0	1859	1 6 8½	94 11 8	- - -	70 0 0	- - -	- - -	26 10 0
Milton	N.S.	12	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 15 0	- - -	29 11 8	- - -	- - -	25 15 0
Moulton and Overstone	N.S.	12	110 0 0	1843	1 13 6	56 15 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	24 6 0
” ”	”		16 12 0	1859							
Naseby	N.S.	11	92 0 0	1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	24 15 10			
Northampton	B.S.	3	640 0 0	1846	6 12 7¾	23 6 8	- - -	71 8 4	- - -	2 0 0	29 15 0
Northampton, All Saints'	N.S.	11	*316 0 0	1840	25 8 7½	429 16 8	- - -	2,325 15 0	- - -	- - -	159 1 0
” ”	”		11 0 0	1848							
” ”	”		117 15 0	1849							
” ”	”		825 0 0	1855							
Northampton, All Saints' (South Quarter), Infants	N.S.	11	- - -	- - -	3 0 1¾	120 13 4	- - -	186 0 0	- - -	- - -	22 6 0

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued*.

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Northampton, Blue Coat School 11	- - -	- - -	0 16 8½	11 10 0						
Northampton, Church Schoolmasters' Association - - -	- - -	- - -	9 4 0¼							
Northampton, St. Andrew's N.S. 12	474 0 0	1859	6 14 7½	4 3 4						
Northampton, St. Edmund's N.S. 12	436 0 0	1858	2 13 11¾	5 16 8	- - -	6 13 4	- - -	- - -	6 0 0	
Northampton, St. Giles' - Par. 11	48 0 8	1857	23 14 6½	231 5 0	- - -	1,084 18 4	- - -	- - -	87 17 0	8 11 0
Northampton, St. Katherine's N.S. 11	230 0 0	1845	5 13 5	123 3 4	59 3 4	570 0 0	3 11 6	- - -	56 1 0	
" " - "	7 0 0	1849								
Northampton, St. Peter's - N.S. 11	276 0 0	1856	3 19 1¾	26 13 4	- - -	121 10 0	- - -	- - -	35 5 0	
Northampton, St. Sepulchre's N.S. 11	420 0 0	1846	13 0 11¾	192 10 0	- - -	620 3 4	- - -	- - -	46 5 0	
" " - "	40 0 0	1850								
Northampton, Society's Reformatory - - - 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	259 17 6R
Orlingbury - - - N.S.	103 0 0	1847								
Oundle - - - N.S. 12	133 0 0	1842	5 5 1¾	88 15 0	- - -	251 12 6	- - -	- - -	60 9 0	
" - - - "	58 0 0	1844								
" - - - "	4 10 6	1848								
" - - - "	58 0 0	1855								
Oundle - - - B.S. 7	- - -	- - -	8 17 2¾	9 0 0	- - -	456 13 4	- - -	2 0 0	77 7 0	
Paston - - - N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 8 4	- - -	14 3 4	- - -	- - -	21 7 0	
Peterborough - - B.S. 7	610 0 0	1859	6 7 7	52 10 0	- - -	83 0 0	- - -	- - -	56 2 0	
Peterborough British Sunday School - - -	*150 0 0	1837								
Peterborough, Albert Place N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	5 10 0	
Peterborough, Boys - N.S. 12	- - -	- - -	2 2 9¾	20 12 6	- - -	42 0 0	- - -	- - -	13 16 0	
Peterborough, Girls - N.S. 12	31 0 0	1855	2 5 6½	89 13 4	- - -	254 18 4	- - -	- - -	61 15 0	
Peterborough, Infants - N.S. 11	219 15 0	1851	- - -	42 10 0	- - -	197 10 0	- - -	- - -	45 6 4	
" " - "	45 0 0	1859								
Peterborough, New England, St. Mark's - N.S. 12	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	56 0 0	- - -	55 10 0	- - -	- - -	40 5 0	
Peterborough Practising School 12	366 0 0	1859	8 6 8	32 1 8	- - -	109 10 0	- - -	5 16 8	25 4 0	
Peterborough, St. John the Baptist - - Ch. of E.	539 2 0	1860								
Piddington - - - N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	1 15 4¼	6 13 4						
Pitsford - - - N.S.	52 10 0	1844								

					11 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 17 0	
Rockingham	N.S. 12	- - -	- - -	6 13 8¼	115 5 0	- - -	364 6 8	- - -	- - -	30 18 0	
Rothwell	B.S. 3	*100 0 0	1835	1 19 5½	- - -	- - -	4 16 8	- - -	- - -	10 15 0	
Sibbertoft	N.S.	60 0 0	1848	0 11 11							
Silverstone	N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 2 3							
Silverstone	Wes. 4	- - -	- - -	2 0 0¾	4 2 6	*a*31 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	35 11 0	
Spratton	N.S. 10	- - -	- - -	2 10 6¾	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 13 0	
Stanwick	N.S.	*54 0 0	1840								
Sutton, King's	N.S. 1	180 0 0	1847	2 2 10¾	15 0 0	- - -	29 0 0	- - -	5 0 0	16 18 0	
„	„	13 14 8	1859								
Thornhaugh	N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	140 0 0	- - -	51 13 4	- - -	- - -	33 7 0	
Thrapstone	N.S. 11	112 10 0	1851	5 5 5¼	51 15 0	- - -	46 10 0	- - -	- - -	29 6 0	
Thrapstone	B.S. 11	- - -	- - -	1 0 4	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	29 16 0	
Titchmarsh	N.S. 12	120 0 0	1843	2 5 10⅓	18 15 0	- - -	19 6 8	- - -	- - -	7 3 0	
„	„	6 0 0	1851								
Towcester	N.S. 11	213 15 0	1851	- - -	11 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 16 0	
Weedon (Lois)	N.S.	96 0 0	1848								
Welford and Sulby, Endowed School	-	79 10 0	1852	2 0 3							
Wellingborough, Freeman's Endowed	11	493 0 0	1860	5 0 0¼	59 16 8	- - -	31 10 0	- - -	- - -	18 16 0	
Whitfield	N.S.	*25 0 0	1838								
Wilbarston	N.S.	33 0 0	1846								
Woodford	Ch. of E. 12	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 1 0	
Woodford (near Daventry)	N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 1 8½							
Woodford-cum-Membris	Ch. of E. 12	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 18 0	
Wootton	N.S.	*46 0 0	1839								
NORTHUMBERLAND.											
Acklington	N.S. 2	- - -	- - -	4 9 3	153 6 8	- - -	97 18 4	- - -	- - -	42 5 0	
Acomb, Township	Ch. of E. 10	- - -	- - -	1 6 8	27 10 0						
Allenheads	N.S. 9	*b*50 0 0	1840	- - -	- - -	- - -	78 8 4				
Allenheads, St. Peter's	N.S. 9	30 0 0	1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	222 0 0	- - -	- - -	35 4 0	
Alnwick	B.S. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 3 4						
Alnwick	N.S. 12	315 0 0	1850	10 16 2½	46 0 10	- - -	995 0 10	- - -	- - -	76 13 0	
„	„	100 0 0	1855								
Alnwick (Duke of Northumberland's)	N.S. 12	- - -	- - -	- - -	209 3 4	- - -	267 10 0	- - -	10 11 8	- - -	17 10 0
Alnwick, Endowed Corporation Upper School	1	- - -	- - -	6 13 4½	67 15 0	- - -	42 0 0				
Alnwick Ragged School	-	127 0 0	1840								
Alnwick, St John's	R.C. 7	- - -	- - -	1 8 4¾	59 3 4	- - -	149 16 8	- - -	- - -	5 6 0	
Ancroft	N.S. 4	311 0 0	1859	- - -	18 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 6 0	
Anick	Ch. of E. 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	89 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 6 0	
Bavington, Great	Pres. 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	38 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 3 0	

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a Probationer.

b This school is pulled down.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
NORTHUMBERLAND—*cont.*										
Bedlington - - Ch. of E. 2	332 0 0	1859	4 0 9½	36 5 0	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	15 15 0	
Belford - - - N.S. 7	*58 0 0	1857	2 6 0	35 5 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	23 11 0	
Belford - - - Pres.	- - -	-	2 7 9							
Bellingham, Endowed Free S. 11	98 5 0	1852	4 17 7¾	42 15 0	a20 16 8	31 13 4	- - -	- - -	29 3 4	
"	15 0 0	1857								
Benwell, Village - " - Ch. of E. 6	- - -	-	- - -	31 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 12 0	
Berwick-upon-Tweed - B.S. 8	694 0 0	1860	- - -	33 15 0	- - -	68 0 0	- - -	- - -	41 19 3	
Berwick-upon-Tweed - P.U. 9	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	66 13 4				
Berwick-upon-Tweed, Boys,										
Charity School - - - 4	100 0 0	1859	25 5 4½	232 15 0	a25 0 0	736 5 0	6 3 0	- - -	86 15 0	
Berwick-upon-Tweed, Inf. B.S. 8	70 0 0	1841	7 7 8	99 15 0	- - -	458 3 4	- - -	- - -	53 18 8	
" " "	34 3 6	1858								
Berwick-upon-Tweed, Girls,										
Charity - - Ch. of E. 4	618 0 0	1857	- - -	44 10 0	- - -	273 10 0	- - -	- - -	35 10 0	
Berwick-upon-Tweed, St.										
Cuthbert's - - - R.C. 5	- - -	-	2 19 11¾	8 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 17 0	
Berwick-upon-Tweed, Eng-										
lish Presbyterian School - 7	- - -	-	- - -	18 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 1 0	
Broomhaugh, Village - N.S. 3	35 0 0	1857	1 5 6¾	60 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 5 0	
Cambo - - - N.S. 2	- - -	-	- - -	96 5 0	- - -	83 15 0	- - -	- - -	16 19 0	
Chatton - - - N.S.	- - -	-	2 1 0½							
Chillingham - - N.S.	*45 0 0	1835								
Colwell - - - R.C.	- - -	-	2 1 8¾							
Corbridge - - - N.S. 2	*45 0 0	1835	5 0 0½	97 0 0	- - -	162 10 0	- - -	- - -	64 8 0	
" - - -	412 0 0	1856								
Cornhill - - - N.S. 3	*40 0 0	1838	- - -	6 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 3 0	
Crookham - - - N.S. 2	104 10 0	1842	2 2 8½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 15 0	
Crookham, Presbyterian School - 7	- - -	-	3 15 0	48 15 0	- - -	83 6 8	- - -	- - -	33 19 0	
Dalton, Village School - - 11	- - -	-	- - -	27 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	
Earsdon - - - N.S. 5	- - -	-	4 3 4½	32 10 0	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	12 17 0	
Elsdon - - - N.S. 3	- - -	-	2 12 2	16 10 0	- - -	202 7 6				
Falstone - - - B.S. 6	- - -	-	1 17 6½	27 18 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 7 0	
Featherstone - Ch. of E. 12	- - -	-	2 6 8½	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 7 0	
Ford - Ch. of E. and Presb. 5	- - -	-	- - -	46 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 1 0	
Glanton - - Presb. 8	- - -	-	2 15 0	45 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	29 18 0	
Gosforth (North) - Ch. of E. 5	- - -	-	3 13 2	- - -	a33 6 8	38 13 4	- - -	- - -	11 11 0	
N.S.	*36 0 0	1836								

								540 17 5	- - -	- - -	98 4 9	
Hexham, St. Mary's	R.C.	5	- - -	- - -	4 11 4	75 0 0	- - -	224 13 4	- - -	- - -	86 10 0	
Hexham, Subscription School		12	550 0 0	1856	24 6 4¾	195 11 8	- - -	585 0 0	- - -	- - -	69 0 2	
Holywell Colliery	B.S.		*25 0 0	1838	1 7 7							
Horncliffe	B.S.	8	- - -	- - -	4 3 3	98 5 0	- - -	76 13 4	- - -	- - -	30 4 0	
Horsley, Long	Par.	3	- - -	- - -	3 19 1	17 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 7 0	
Horton	Ch. of E.		561 12 0	1860								
Houghton, Long	N.S.	2	- - -	- - -	4 7 7	55 0 0	- - -	104 8 4	- - -	- - -	21 4 0	
Howden Pans	B.S.		50 0 0	1840	3 2 1							
Kenton	N.S.	5	121 0 0	1847	1 17 8½	5 0 0	a33 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 19 0	
Kieldar	B.S.	6	- - -	- - -	0 11 3	- - -	- - -	58 15 0	- - -	- - -	17 19 0	
Killingworth, Colliery		6	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 10 0	- - -	75 1 8	- - -	- - -	56 0 0	
Knaresdale	N.S.	11	- - -	- - -	2 9 2	40 10 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	25 6 0	
Kirk Whelpington	Par.	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 0 0				
Lesbury	Ch. of E.	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 12 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 12 0	
Lillswood Subscription School			- - -	- - -	2 2 8							
Longhurst	N.S.		56 0 0	1847	3 15 6¾							
Lowick	B.S.		*b*30 0 0	1840	- - -	73 15 0	- - -	50 0 0	- - -	- - -	28 19 0	
Lowick	N.S.	5	75 0 0	1842	2 19 10¾							
Lowick	Pres.	8	- - -	- - -	2 17 4	15 0 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	4 0 0	8 18 0	
Lowick	R.C.		- - -	- - -	2 0 0¼							
Lucker	Par.		- - -	- - -	1 13 4							
Matfen	Ch. of E.	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 5 0	
Melkridge	N.S.		*30 0 0	1837								
Mickley Colliery Boys'	Ch. of E.	12	- - -	- - -	4 14 4	52 10 0	- - -	146 6 8	- - -	- - -	58 7 4	
Morpeth	Pres.	7	- - -	- - -	2 13 0	96 0 0	- - -	109 5 0	- - -	- - -	35 5 0	
Morpeth, Borough (or Corporation) School		8	*200 0 0	1839	3 19 5¼	34 3 4	- - -	148 10 0	- - -	- - -	24 10 0	
Morpeth, St. James'	N.S.	1	200 0 0	1848	7 13 4½	274 8 4	- - -	831 12 6	- - -	10 0 0	71 7 4	
„ „	„		67 0 0	1853								
„ „	„		9 6 8	1856								
Newbrough, Boys	N.S.	11	99 1 8	1854	1 18 11¼	78 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 14 0	
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Arthur's Hill School		8	335 0 0	1857	4 6 8	35 0 0	- - -	88 0 0	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	
Newcastle, Castle Garth (or St. Nicholas')	N.S.	5	*150 0 0	1840	5 0 0½	99 0 0	- - -	248 10 0	10 0 0	- - -	72 3 4	
„ „	„		28 0 0	1841								
Newcastle, Church School-masters' Association			- - -	- - -	0 8 4¼							
Newcastle, Clergy Jubilee Trade, (Upper School)		5	- - -	- - -	- - -	38 6 8						
Newcastle, Clergy Jubilee Trade, (Lower School)		5	- - -	- - -	- - -	86 3 4	- - -	105 6 8	- - -	- - -	33 6 0	
Newcastle, Jubilee	B.S.	7	- - -	- - -	6 16 2¾	105 10 0	30 0 0	563 0 0	- - -	- - -	136 12 0	
Newcastle, Orphan House	Wes.	6	1,172 0 0	1858	8 6 8	81 16 8	- - -	241 16 8	- - -	1 0 0	64 9 0	
Newcastle, Ragged School		11	852 0 0	1855	6 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,631 13 10R
„ „			730 0 0	1860								
Newcastle, Reformatory		7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	373 3 6R

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a Probationer.

b School broken up and building converted into a dwelling house.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.			Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
NORTHUMBERLAND—*cont.*			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Newcastle, Sallyport	B.S.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 13 4						
Newcastle, St. Andrew's	R.C.	5	243 0 0	1856	17 9 2½	335 16 8	- - -	2,107 5 0	90 0 0	4 0 0	187 2 0	44 15 0
Newcastle, St. Andrew's	N.S.	5	*166 0 0	1839	29 12 1	218 6 8	34 11 0	1,489 10 10	20 0 0	- - -	159 9 8	
” ”	”		1,130 0 0	1857								
Newcastle, St. John's	N.S.	5	*335 0 0	1838	36 16 0	275 10 0	- - -	1,485 18 4	- - -	- - -	113 4 7	
” ”	”		40 9 4	1858								
Newcastle, St. Mary's	R.C.	5	- - -	- - -	6 8 3	76 1 8	- - -	217 15 0	- - -	4 0 0	55 16 1	
Newcastle, St. Thomas'	N.S.	4	130 0 0	1852	- - -	163 10 10	73 15 0	1,014 14 2	- - -	- - -	101 10 10	
Newham	B.S.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 6 8						
Ninebanks	N.S.		12 0 0	1844								
”	”		35 0 0	1848								
Norham	N.S.	8	121 0 0	1846	8 4 1¼	47 3 4	- - -	539 11 8	- - -	- - -	24 18 0	
Ord, East	B.S.		35 0 0	1840								
Ovington	N.S.	3	60 0 0	1845	4 3 4	13 15 0	- - -	93 0 0				
”	”		23 0 0	1851								
”	”		10 5 8	1851								
Radcliffe Colliery	N.S.		- - -	- - -	1 0 6							
Rochester, Lord Redesdale's	N.S.		- - -	- - -	4 2 8	17 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 17 0	
Scremerston	N.S.	3	63 0 0	1842	6 4 10¾	114 1 8	- - -	655 14 2	- - -	- - -	61 10 0	
”	”		103 0 0	1858								
Seaton Burn	B.S.		*a**20 0 0	1836								
Shieldfield, All Saints'	N.S.	5	862 0 0	1858	8 5 11¾	63 16 8	- - -	120 13 4	- - -	- - -	45 2 0	
Shields, North	N.S.		*300 0 0	1840								
Shields, North	Pres.	5	250 0 0	1844	13 6 1	135 3 4	77 15 0	584 16 8	- - -	- - -	91 16	
”	”		17 1 0	1859								
Shields, North	R.C.	5	- - -	- - -	13 8 1	156 9 2	- - -	660 4 2	- - -	- - -	100 2 0	
Shields, North, Union	B.S.	6	*225 0 0	1839	10 13 9½	66 0 0	- - -	313 0 0	- - -	- - -	22 5 0	
Shoreswood	N.S.	4	124 0 0	1846	3 10 7¾	32 10 0	*b*25 0 0	157 16 8	- - -	- - -	24 6 0	
”	”		11 9 0	1853								
Sighill	N.S.		- - -	- - -	2 14 2¼							
Simonburn	N.S.		276 0 0	1858								
Spittle	B.S.		*75 0 0	1839								
Stamfordham	R.C.	10	130 0 0	1857	2 1 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 15 0	
Sugleyfield	N.S.		*100 0 0	1838								
Tynemouth, Ragged School	-		- - -	- - -	3 7 3							
Walbottle Colliery School	-	7	- - -	- - -	2 18 4	28 17 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 10 0	

Whitley Chapel	N.S.		70 0 0	1849	3 10 2	[illegible] 10 0	[illegible]12 10 0	55 14 2	-	-	41 19 0
Whittingham	N.S.	12	-	-	-	3 15 0					
Whittonstall	N.S.	4	50 0 0	1847	12 8 4¾	63 6 8	-	154 3 4	-	-	68 1 8
"	"		60 0 0	1857							
Willington Quay, Stephenson	S.		737 0 0	1859							
Wingates	N.S.		26 10 0	1842							
Witton (Nether)	N.S.		-	-	1 17 0						
Wooler	N.S.	4	*70 0 0	1838	2 18 7¾	40 0 0	-	18 15 0	-	-	10 2 0
Wooler	Pres.	8	-	-	c13 10 0	129 0 0	-	137 5 0	-	-	85 8 8
"	"		-	-	2 17 10						
Wylam, Village	B.S.	7	526 0 0	1857	5 6 8	38 13 4	-	45 5 0	-	-	7 1 0
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.											
Arnold, Infants	N.S.		172 0 0	1845							
"	"		70 0 0	1858							
Arnold, Boys and Girls	N.S.		480 0 0	1860							
Averham	N.S.	3	-	-	1 13 4	37 10 0	-	-	-	-	5 10 0
Balderton	N.S.	4	238 0 0	1847	3 1 4¼	33 15 0	-	22 5 0	-	-	28 18 0
"	"		51 0 0	1858							
Barnby-in-the-Willows	N.S.	4	57 0 0	1851	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 12 0
Basford	N.S.	4	390 0 0	1846	2 19 3	16 5 0	-	32 10 0	-	-	28 3 0
Beckingham	N.S.	3	222 0 0	1855	1 4 0	41 5 0	-	-	-	-	18 4 0
Beeston	N.S.	4	*144 0 0	1835	3 4 0	83 5 0	-	166 5 0	-	-	74 5 0
Besthorpe	N.S.		40 10 0	1845							
Bingham	N.S.	4	-	-	4 10 7¼	76 0 0	-	126 1 8	-	-	74 19 0
Bingham	Wes.	1	372 0 0	1860	5 17 6½	46 10 0	-	15 0 0	-	3 0 0	29 2 0
Bole	N.S.	4	-	-	-	2 10 0	-	-	-	-	3 0 0
Blidworth	N.S.		425 0 0	1848	2 6 8						
Bramcote	N.S.	4	*50 0 0	1837	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 9 0
"	"		0 10 8	1847							
Calverton	N.S.	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 10 0
Carrington	N.S.	3	*75 0 0	1836	3 7 5½	102 10 0	-	85 1 8	-	-	37 16 0
"	"		35 0 0	1857							
Chilwell	N.S.	3	246 0 0	1856	1 9 0	8 15 0					
Coddington	N.S.		71 9 0	1847	3 12 2½						
Coddington	Wes.	11	-	-	2 10 0	11 0 0	-	30 0 0	-	-	8 10 0
Collingham, North and South	N.S.	4	*60 0 0	1840	9 17 4¾	88 2 6	-	384 0 0	-	-	57 1 0
" "	"		13 0 0	1845							
" "	"		52 11 6	1855							
Collingham	Wes.	10	330 0 0	1856	6 0 10½	67 10 0	-	71 5 0	-	-	35 15 3
Costock	N.S.	5	*50 0 0	1841							
Cotes, Old	N.S.		*50 0 0	1837							
Dunham	N.S.	3	215 0 0	1845	1 6 3	-	-	49 3 4	-	-	1 15 0
Eastwood, Boys	Ch. of E.	4	*60 0 0	1837	3 2 6½	63 15 0	-	270 10 0	-	-	82 6 0
"	"		50 0 0	1857							
Eastwood, Girls	Ch. of E.	4	45 0 0	1856	-	64 10 0	-	75 0 0	-	-	23 0 0

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a School sold.

b Probationer.

c Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Elston, All Saints' - N.S.	126 0 0	1856	1 13 4							
Epperstone - N.S. 3	303 0 0	1856	2 15 5¾	11 9 2	-	-	-	-	8 9 0	
Farndon - N.S.	233 0 0	1858								
Farnsfield - Wes. 12	-	-	4 0 0	-	-	131 10 0	-	-	60 9 0	
Gringley-on-the-Hill - N.S. 4	244 16 0	1856	-	48 2 6	-	36 5 0	-	-	16 11 0	
” ” - ”	39 7 0	1859								
Hawksworth - Ch. of E. 4	-	-	-	-	-	3 15 0	-	-	7 3 0	
Hucknall Torkard - N.S. 4	404 0 0	1855	8 6 9½	122 1 8	-	197 15 0	-	-	57 6 0	
Hyson Green, St. Paul's - N.S. 3	149 0 0	1848	5 5 11½	124 11 8	22 10 0	259 13 4	-	2 0 0	113 11 0	
” ” - ”	16 16 0	1857								
Kingston-upon-Soar - N.S. 3	-	-	1 0 8	25 13 4	-	24 11 8	-	-	4 15 0	
Lambley - N.S.	90 0 0	1851								
Langar Ch. of E. 4	-	-	-	2 10 0						
Lenton - N.S. 3	150 0 0	1842	23 12 6¼	391 16 8	55 0 0	1,560 0 0	-	4 0 0	199 19 0	
” - ”	10 2 6	1848	*a*16 12 10							
” - ”	19 6 8	1850								
” - ”	80 0 0	1850								
” - ”	135 0 0	1852								
” - ”	55 0 0	1853								
” - ”	230 0 0	1856								
” - ”	14 0 0	1856								
Lowdham - N.S. 4	100 0 0	1844	5 3 0	87 10 0	-	157 5 0	-	-	48 8 0	
” - ”	179 5 0	1853								
” - ”	14 10 0	1855								
Mansfield - Wes. 12	-	-	11 0 9¾	82 1 8	-	113 6 8	-	-	33 19 0	
Mansfield Woodhouse - N.S. 4	200 0 0	1846	6 13 4¾	62 0 0	-	45 0 0	-	-	4 4 0	
Mansfield Woodhouse - Wes. 1	-	-	3 10 5	24 0 0	-	211 15 0	-	-	10 4 0	
Markham Clinton - N.S. 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 15 0	
Mattersey - N.S.	274 12 0	1860	2 10 0							
Muskham North, Mary Woolhouse's Charity - 13	-	-	-	9 12 6						
Newark-upon-Trent - N.S. 4	*125 0 0	1838	-	15 0 0	-	42 0 0	-	-	10 10 0	
” ” - ”	140 15 0	1860								
Newark-upon-Trent, Ch. Ch. N.S. 3	65 0 0	1849	31 4 2	126 16 8	43 15 0	758 12 6	-	-	111 8 0	
” ” ” - ”	360 0 0	1850					-	-		
	30 0 0	1856								

		0 0		18 10 1	227 0 0	- - -	978 3 4	- - -	2 0 0	78 19 10
" " -	"	- - -	- - -	*a*6 13 4						
Newark-upon-Trent (King Street), Infant -	N.S. 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 13 4	- - -	43 6 8	- - -	- - -	11 8 0
Newthorne, Infants -	N.S.	50 0 0	1841							
Nottingham (Bath Street), Boys - - -	B.S. 11	- - -	- - -	3 0 5	18 15 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	12 18 0
Nottingham, Canal Street -	B.S.	*b**550 0 0	1835							
Nottingham (Derby Road) -	B.S. 12	174 0 0	1858	6 11 7½	43 15 0	- - -	161 1 8	- - -	2 5 0	30 0 0
Nottingham (High Pavement) - -	B.S. 12	- - -	- - -	7 4 1½	56 3 4	- - -	470 5 0	- - -	- - -	25 10 0
Nottingham, Holy Trinity -	N.S. 3	603 0 0	1847	31 9 7	366 18 4	4 3 4	1,646 13 4	26 15 0	8 0 0	109 15 0
" - " - "	"	5 3 4	1848	*a*11 16 8						
" " - "	"	150 0 0	1855							
" "	"	100 0 0	1855							
Nottingham, Trinity - Mixed S.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 0 0			
Nottingham (Rutland Street), St. James', Infants -	N.S. 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	37 13 4	- - -	159 18 4	- - -	- - -	38 6 0
Nottingham, St. Barnabas' -	R.C. 9	- - -	- - -	12 15 1½	197 1 8	- - -	323 10 0	- - -	- - -	74 9 0
Nottingham, St. John's -	N.S. 3	517 0 0	1847	9 10 6¾	135 11 8	- - -	796 10 0	- - -	- - -	78 19 0
Nottingham, St. Mary's (Barker Gate) - - -	N.S. 8	*300 0 0	1834	- - -	117 16 8	115 0 0	298 6 8	- - -	- - -	115 4 0
" " " -	"	92 17 0	1848							
" " " -	"	135 10 0	1856							
Nottingham, St. Mary's (Plumptre Street) -	N.S.	444 0 0	1856							
Nottingham, St. Mary's -	R.C. 9	- - -	- - -	17 19 4½	282 6 8	- - -	1,423 3 4	- - -	- - -	96 2 0
Nottingham, St. Matthew's	N.S. 3	649 0 0	1858	11 3 4	45 13 4	- - -	81 0 0	- - -	- - -	17 10 0
Nottingham, St. Nicholas' -	N.S. 4	800 0 0	1860	13 6 7¼	7 5 0	- - -	11 0 0			
Nottingham, St. Paul's -	N.S. 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 5 0	- - -	17 10 0			
Nottingham, St. Peter's -	N.S. 4	- - -	- - -	7 1 2¾	18 15 0	- - -	51 15 0	- - -	2 0 0	10 10 0
Nottingham, School of Industry - - -	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 13 4	- - -	92 16 8	- - -	- - -	30 10 0
Ollerton - - -	N.S. 4	150 0 0	1842	22 2 9¾	216 15 0	- - -	1,538 15 10	- - -	- - -	190 7 0
" - - -	"	86 17 8	1856							
Radford, Old - - -	N.S. 3	150 0 0	1841	3 15 6½	37 10 0	- - -	92 1 8	- - -	- - -	21 6 0
Radford, New - -	N.S. 3	454 0 0	1852	8 11 1	101 11 8	- - -	173 8 4	- - -	- - -	40 16 0
Retford, East - -	N.S. 5	743 0 0	1858	10 7 8¾	71 0 0	- - -	308 6 8	- - -	- - -	41 5 0
Sneinton - - -	N.S. 3	*150 0 0	1837	3 4 2	189 18 4	- - -	228 5 10	- - -	- - -	77 8 0
Southwell - - -	N.S. 3	- - -	- - -	2 15 1½	157 3 4	- - -	433 0 0	- - -	- - -	102 13 0
Southwell, Holy Trinity -	N.S.	165 0 0	1848							
Stapleford - - -	N.S. 4	- - -	- - -	2 16 6¾	55 15 0	- - -	115 0 0	- - -	- - -	39 8 0
Sturton - - -	N.S. 3	51 8 0	1858	2 5 0	60 10 0	- - -	58 6 8	- - -	- - -	10 15 0
Sutton-in-Ashfield - -	N.S. 4	300 0 0	1847	11 13 5½	66 5 0	23 15 0	305 2 6	- - -	- - -	103 4 0
" " - -	"	16 13 4	1849							
" " - -	"	20 5 0	1858							
Sutton-in-Ashfield (East-field Side) - -	B.S.	*125 0 0	1836							

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a Scientific apparatus.

b This school has been pulled down.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—*cont.*										
Sutton Bonnington, Boys - N.S. 4	160 0 0	1845	4 9 7½	66 15 0	- - -	36 5 0	- - -	- - -	21 6 0	
Sutton Bonnington, Girls - N.S. 4	40 0 0	1845	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	7 10 0	- - -	- - -	11 5 0	
,, ,, - - ,,	193 0 0	1858								
,, ,, - - ,,	43 16 2	1858								
Sutton-on-Trent - - N.S.	*50 0 0	1838								
Trowell - - Ch. of E. 4	- - -	- - -	1 17 6¾	12 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 11 0	
Walkeringham - Ch. of E. 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 0 0	
Weston, Endowed - Ch. of E.	- - -	- - -	1 10 1½							
Wheatley, North - - Ch. S. 4	- - -	- - -	2 1 7¼	8 6 8						
Worksop Abbey - - N.S. 3	100 0 0	1841	27 16 5½	- - -	- - -	418 7 6	- - -	- - -	8 8 0	
,, ,, - - ,,	6 1 0	1848								
Worksop, Castle Hill - N.S. 3	432 0 0	1860	3 16 11½	53 13 4	- - -	109 14 2	- - -	- - -	22 15 0	
Worksop Rectory - - N.S. 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 10 0				
Worksop, St. Mary's - R.C. 9	- - -	- - -	1 11 8	46 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 8 0	
OXFORDSHIRE.										
Adderbury - - - N.S.	179 4 0	1855								
,, - - - ,,	100 0 0	1857								
Ascott - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 8 7½							
Assendon - - - R.C. 3	- - -	- - -	2 4 3¾	26 5 0	- - -	91 13 4	- - -	- - -	10 15 0	
Aston Rowant - - N.S.	70 0 0	1844								
Aston-in-Bampton - - N.S.	286 4 0	1857								
Baldon - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 16 0¾							
Balscott - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 12 0¾							
Banbury - - - N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	18 6 8½	213 1 8	62 10 0	870 10 0	- - -	5 6 8	145 3 0	
Banbury - - - B.S. 10	[illegible]0 0 0	1853	9 9 10¾	156 13 4	*a*40 0 0	1,165 1 8	- - -	5 15 0	138 19 0	
,, - - - ,,	76 0 0	1858								
Banbury, Central, Infants - B.S. 10	- - -	- - -	2 8 8	49 8 4	- - -	480 3 4	- - -	- - -	73 16 0	
Banbury, St. John's - R.C. 3	- - -	- - -	5 3 4	70 0 0	- - -	284 18 4	- - -	- - -	49 10 0	
Beckley - - - N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	5 18 5½	51 5 0	- - -	170 10 10	- - -	- - -	52 18 0	164 13 3
,, - - - ,,	- - -	- - -	*b*11 15 0							
Benson - - - B.S. 4	- - -	- - -	4 3 4¾	78 15 0	- - -	242 10 0	- - -	- - -	62 3 0	
Benson - - - N.S. 6	127 10 0	1852	2 6 8¼	70 0 0	35 8 4	365 18 4	- - -	- - -	64 15 0	20 12 6
Bicester, Boys and Girls - N.S. 5	818 0 0	1859	15 0 0½	17 1 8	- - -	51 5 0	- - -	- - -	18 4 2	

						- - -	- - -	27 10 0				
Broughton-Pogis-cum-Falkins	Ch. of E.	5	86 3 0	1857	1 5 0¼	71 11 8	- - -	85 8 4	- - -	- - -	22 10 0	
Burford-cum-Fulbrooke	N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	1 10 1	36 5 0	- - -	22 10 0	- - -	- - -	19 14 0	
Cadmore-End	N.S.	5	129 0 0	1854	- - -	28 8 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 5 0	
Casington	Ch. of E.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 4 0	
Chadlington	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	40 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 5 0	
Chadlington, Infants	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	41 13 4	- - -	81 5 0	- - -	- - -	32 14 0	
Charlbury	B.S.		60 9 0	1860	4 17 6¾	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 19 0	
Cherwell, Infants	B.S.	10	- - -	- - -	1 11 3	42 1 8	- - -	338 16 8	- - -	- - -	54 8 0	
Chinnor	B.S.		54 0 0	1843								
Chinnor	N.S.	6	346 0 0	1860	1 5 0¾	42 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 13 0	
Churchill and Sarsden	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	3 14 9¼	144 12 6	144 11 8	214 0 0	- - -	0 16 8	28 10 0	
Cowley	N.S.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	116 15 0	25 0 0	107 18 4	- - -	- - -	55 4 0	
Cropredy	N.S.	5	270 0 0	1855	5 9 9½	6 0 0	- - -	24 13 4	- - -	- - -	51 15 0	
Cuddesdon	N.S.	5	68 0 0	1848	8 13 8¾	98 6 8	- - -	168 6 8	- - -	- - -	74 4 0	
Culham	N.S.		67 10 0	1850	1 13 4							
Culham, Practising School	-	6	116 5 0	1853	- - -	28 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27 4 0	
Deddington	N.S.	6	400 0 0	1854	5 3 9½	73 6 8	- - -	168 10 0	- - -	- - -	80 0 0	
Dorchester	N.S.	6	*20 0 0	1837	4 10 0¼	39 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	33 2 0	
Dorchester, Trinity	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	24 3 4	- - -	52 15 0	- - -	- - -	26 10 0	
Drayton	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 3 4	5 0 0	47 1 8	- - -	- - -	33 15 0	
Ducklington, St. Bartholomew's	N.S.	5	243 0 0	1859	2 1 8	26 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 5 0	
Eusham	N.S.		228 3 6	1847								
Enstone	N.S.		*56 0 0	1837								
Ewelme	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	3 4 5¼	39 15 0	- - -	58 15 0	- - -	- - -	46 15 0	
Goring	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	1 19 11¾	34 3 4	- - -	54 11 8	- - -	- - -	2 0 0	
Hailey	N.S.		60 0 0	1848	1 9 0¼							
Harpsden	Par.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 10 0	
Headington	N.S.		170 0 0	1848	2 0 7							
"	"		40 0 0	1849								
Henley-on-Thames	N.S.	5	599 0 0	1850	13 4 4¾	177 18 4	- - -	679 18 4	- - -	- - -	128 12 0	39 6 2
"	"		48 0 0	1860								
Ibstone	Ch. of E.	5	- - -	- - -	3 13 10¾	79 0 0	- - -	95 0 0	- - -	- - -	31 7 0	
Iffley	Ch. of E.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	121 3 4	- - -	168 6 8	- - -	- - -	62 4 0	19 14 3
Kiddington	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	1 16 8	21 5 0	- - -	6 5 0	- - -	- - -	15 17 0	
Kidlington	N.S.		- - -	- - -	3 19 10							
Kidmore End, St. John-the-Baptist's	Ch. of E.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 18 4	
Kingham	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	34 5 0	- - -	37 1 8	- - -	- - -	27 0 0	
Kirtlington	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	73 15 0	- - -	58 15 0	- - -	- - -	33 11 0	
Launton	N.S.	6	100 0 0	1846	1 9 0¾	106 3 4	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	39 18 0	
"	"		12 17 2	1851								
Leafield	N.S.		*65 0 0	1840	- - -	12 10 0	- - -	23 6 8	- - -	- - -	8 5 0	
Leigh, North	N.S.		*48 0 0	1838								
Lewknor	N.S.	5	*83 0 0	1837	1 19 6¼	10 0 0	25 0 0	218 10 0	- - -	- - -	32 17 0	
"	"		3 15 0	1851								
"	"		27 13 3	1860								

a Retiring pension.

b Scientific apparatus.

c Probationer.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
OXFORDSHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Maple-Durham - - Par. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 3 4	- - -	55 16 8	- - -	- - -	11 16 0	
Milton, Great - - N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	1 17 8¾	59 8 4	- - -	46 5 0	- - -	- - -	28 16 0	
Milton, Little - - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 14 0	
Moreton - - Ch. of E.	174 0 0	1860								
Newington, North - - N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	1 19 11½	65 0 0	- - -	57 10 0	- - -	- - -	48 7 0	
Newington, South - - N.S.	*67 0 0	1838	1 12 3¼							
„ „ - - „	40 0 0	1858								
Norton, Chipping - - B.S. 4	300 0 0	1854	2 16 1½	65 2 6	- - -	284 10 0	- - -	- - -	66 0 0	
Norton, Chipping - - N.S. 5	*100 0 0	1838	6 11 8½	119 19 2	- - -	105 0 0	- - -	- - -	20 2 0	
„ „ - - „	42 13 4	1855								
„ „ - - „	452 17 0	1860								
Norton, Hook - - B.S. 4	7 0 0	1845								
Norton, Hook - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 0 0	
Nuneham - - - N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	11 8 3	203 6 8	- - -	477 13 0	- - -	- - -	131 7 0	
Nutfield - - Ch. of E. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 5 0	
Oxford - - - Wes. 4	- - -	- - -	5 10 10	23 15 0	- - -	22 5 0	- - -	- - -	54 5 0	
Oxford, Blue Coat School - - 6	- - -	- - -	5 14 7¾	100 0 0						
Oxford, City - - - P.U. 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	78 16 8				
Oxford, Diocesan Board - -	- - -	- - -	39 5 9							
Oxford, St. Aldate's - - N.S. 6	*72 0 0	1837	- - -	31 13 4	- - -	84 3 4	- - -	- - -	8 10 0	
Oxford, St. Clement's - N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	2 11 0½	53 1 8	- - -	49 13 4	- - -	- - -	63 16 0	
Oxford, St. Giles' - - N.S. 6	*110 0 0	1838	5 4 7	11 0 0	- - -	6 5 0	- - -	- - -	12 15 0	
Oxford, St. Mary's - - N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	88 16 8	- - -	179 3 4	- - -	- - -	30 12 0	
Oxford, St. Paul's - - N.S. 5	180 0 0	1848	17 15 11¼	237 0 0	60 8 4	834 2 6	- - -	- - -	137 11 0	8 15 0
„ „ - - „	33 0 8	1858								
Oxford, St. Peter's-in-the-East - - Ch. of E. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 6 0	
Piddington - - - N.S. 6	203 0 0	1859	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 12 0	
Ramsden - - - N.S. 5	68 0 0	1848	1 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 8 0	
Rollright, Great - - N.S. 6	55 15 0	1853	- - -	6 5 0	- - -	6 5 0	- - -	- - -	16 17 0	
Rotherfield (Grey's), Trinity, Infants - - - N.S.	60 0 0	1851								
Sandford - - - N.S. 5	45 0 0	1843	- - -	3 6 8						
Shiplake - - - N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	3 16 8½	28 0 0	- - -	21 5 0	- - -	- - -	6 5 0	
Shipton-under-Wychwood - N.S. 6	255 0 0	1854	2 0 0	66 5 0	- - -	27 10 0	- - -	- - -	21 15 0	
Southstoke - - - N.S.	30 0 0	1842								

			[illegible]	[illegible]		4 3 4	a4 3 4	6 5 0	- - -	- - -	5 5 0
"			24 0 0	1860							
Tetsworth	N.S.	5	100 0 0	1849	1 1 9¼	23 6 8	- - -	20 0 0	- - -	- - -	22 18 0
Tew, Great, Endowed School		6	- - -	- - -	- - -	131 5 0	a10 8 4	142 18 4	- - -	- - -	31 0 0
Tew, Little	N.S.		*30 0 0	1836							
"	"		10 0 0	1846							
Thame	B.S.		*150 0 0	1837							
Thame	N.S.		*120 0 0	1838							
"	"		60 0 0	1843							
Warborough	N.S.		45 0 0	1846							
Watlington	N.S.	5	50 0 0	1844	1 4 6½	13 6 8	- - -	82 11 8	- - -	- - -	24 10 0
Westwell	N.S.		40 0 0	1855							
Wheatley	N.S.	6	357 0 0	1858	1 18 8½	24 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 4 0
Wigginton	N.S.		164 0 0	1860	2 1 8						
Witney	N.S.	5	*47 0 0	1837	9 8 3½	70 10 0	- - -	404 8 4	- - -	- - -	30 11 0
"	"		630 0 0	1857							
"	"		69 0 0	1858							
Witney	Wes.	10	- - -	- - -	9 11 6	88 12 6	- - -	277 10 0	- - -	- - -	90 1 0
"	"		- - -	- - -	b10 17 4						
Woodcote	N.S.		*35 0 0	1837							
Woodstock	N.S.	6	691 0 0	1855	8 6 8½	172 3 4	- - -	238 0 0	- - -	4 5 0	60 0 0
Woolvercote	Par.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 14 0
Wroxton	N.S.		- - -	- - -	2 0 0½						
RUTLANDSHIRE.											
Ashwell	Ch. of E.		- - -	- - -	- - -	33 11 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 0 0
Bisbrooke	Ch. of E.	11	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 5 0
Braunston	N.S.		40 0 0	1847							
Clipsham	N.S.		77 0 0	1849							
Cottesmore	N.S.	11	- - -	- - -	- - -	42 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 9 0
Empingham, Foster Charity	N.S.		- - -	- - -	1 4 3½	- - -	- - -	85 0 0	- - -	- - -	3 1 0
Exton	N.S.	12	- - -	- - -	1 10 2¾	49 11 8	- - -	135 10 0	- - -	- - -	42 4 0
Hambleton	N.S.	11	*30 0 0	1838	- - -	50 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 10 0
"	"		25 0 0	1848							
Ketton	N.S.		263 0 0	1858							
Langham	Ch. of E.	11	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 15 0					
Luffenham, South	N.S.	11	76 0 0	1847	1 0 6¾	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 14 0
Oakham, Model School		12	589 15 0	1852	6 5 0	226 6 8	- - -	460 0 0	- - -	- - -	110 1 0
Ryhall	N.S.		*50 0 0	1839							
Seaton	N.S.		222 10 0	1859							
Uppingham	N.S.	11	- - -	- - -	5 8 2	191 0 0	- - -	107 14 2	- - -	- - -	44 9 0
Wing	N.S.		84 0 0	1855							

* Probationer. b Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
SHROPSHIRE.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Acton Burnell - - N.S. 6	32 0 0	1848	1 8 3½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 8 0	
Alberbury - - Ch. of E. 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 3 0	
Ash - - - - N.S.	88 0 0	1849	1 5 8							
Aston-in-Woore - - N.S.	45 0 0	1843								
Aston (Church) - - N.S.	60 0 0	1841								
Beckbury - - - N.S. 5	96 7 6	1854	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 8 0	
Berrington - - - N.S.	32 0 0	1844								
" - - - "	1 4 6	1846								
Bishop's Castle - - N.S. 6	50 0 0	1843	4 19 11½	106 13 4	- - -	385 14 2	- - -	- - -	50 15 6	
" " - - "	3 17 0	1848								
" " - - "	6 13 4	1848								
" " - - "	20 0 0	1856								
Bomere Heath - - N.S.	123 0 0	1860								
Bridgnorth, Blue Coat - N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	3 10 1½	68 6 8	- - -	58 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	39 15 0
Bridgnorth, St. Leonard's, Upper Town - - N.S. 5	14 17 6	1851	10 4 8¾	271 6 8	30 0 0	690 3 4	- - -	- - -	69 15 0	
" " " - "	493 13 4	1855								
Bridgnorth, St. Mary's, Low Town - - - N.S. 5	156 19 0	1848	7 10 3	98 15 0	115 0 0	250 10 0	3 0 0	- - -	53 2 0	
" " - - "	9 19 8	1852								
" " - - "	168 0 0	1857								
Bridgnorth, Schoolmasters' Association - -	- - -	- - -	0 16 8¾	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 0 0	
Brockton - - - N.S. 5	105 0 0	1846	1 19 5¼	150 15 10	- - -	687 1 8	15 3 0	3 0 0	150 0 0	
Broseley - - - N.S. 5	16 4 9	1850	10 6 10½							
" - - - "	790 1 6	1855								
Cainham - - - N.S.	*47 0 0	1835								
Chelmarsh - - - N.S.	80 0 0	1851	2 0 0							
Chetwynd - - - N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	3 5 11½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 11 0	
Clun - - - - N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	70 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 10 0	
Clunbury - - -Ch.S. 6	- - -	- - -	1 8 10	- - -	*a*25 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 0 0	
Clungunford - - - N.S.	287 0 0	1858								
Coalbrookdale Company's Boys - - - N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	97 15 0	- - -	92 13 4	- - -	3 16 8	62 3 0	
Coalbrookdale, Girls and Infants - - Ch. of E. 5	- - -	- - -	7 13 4¼	55 16 8	- - -	214 8 4	- - -	- - -	41 10 0	

								30 0 0	-	-	30 16 0	
Dawley, Poole Hill (Coalbrookdale Company's)	Ch. of E.		-	-	11 14 2¼	237 10 0	-	531 13 4				
Diddlebury	N.S.	5	-	-	1 15 0	33 15 0	-	30 0 0	-	-	18 5 0	
Donnington Wood	N.S.	6	-	-	9 6 2¾	292 16 8	-	624 1 4	-	-	151 17 0	22 13 7
Drayton, Little	N.S.	6	50 0 0	1851	2 3 9¾	40 8 4	-	101 1 8	-	-	86 1 0	
" "	"		30 0 0	1857								
Drayton, Market	N.S.	7	*170 0 0	1836	5 16 2½	114 10 0	-	313 13 4	-	-	101 12 0	
" "	"		79 11 8	1856								
" "	"		133 19 2	1858								
Duddlestone Heath	N.S.	6	-	-	-	51 5 0	-	-	-	-	19 14 0	
Duddlestone, Subscription School		6	-	-	1 16 3½	-	-	-	-	-	8 1 0	
Eardington	N.S.	5	25 0 0	1847	2 18 7½	-	-	-	-	-	27 5 0	
"	"		160 0 0	1855								
Eaton Constantine	N.S.	5	42 0 0	1850	3 7 4¼	47 10 0	-	31 13 4	-	-	23 5 0	
Ellesmere	N.S.	6	-	-	1 12 10½	127 15 0	-	32 10 0	-	-	23 15 0	
Hampton (Welsh)	N.S.	5	53 10 0	1851	1 16 6	-	-	-	-	-	4 12 0	
" "	"		120 0 0	1856								
" "	"		34 0 0	1859								
Harley	Ch. of E.		170 14 0	1859								
Hinstock	N.S.	5	*60 0 0	1839	1 8 8½	35 0 0	-	10 0 0	-	-	38 16 0	
"	"		30 0 0	1855								
"	"		146 0 0	1858								
Hodnet	N.S.	6	*80 0 0	1838	2 4 9	-	-	-	-	-	9 11 0	
Hope (in Worthen)	N.S.	7	70 0 0	1845	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 17 0	
Hope Bowdler	N.S.	5	122 8 0	1856	1 5 0	16 6 8	-	-	-	-	2 6 8	
Hopesay	Par.	6	-	-	1 16 8	18 6 8	-	-	-	-	2 10 0	
Hordley	N.S.	6	35 0 0	1845	1 0 10½	51 5 0	-	-	-	-	11 3 0	
"	"		20 0 0	1846								
Ironbridge	Ch. of E.	5	-	-	-	21 13 4	-	82 16 8	-	-	10 19 0	
Ironbridge	Par.		759 0 0	1860								
Ironbridge, Severnside School		5	-	-	10 7 5¾	31 10 0	-	34 3 4	-	-	7 12 0	
Jackfield	N.S.	5	160 0 0	1845	3 2 8½	20 0 0	-	366 19 2	-	-	67 14 0	
Kemberton	N.S.		100 0 0	1857	2 14 2¼							
Ketley	N.S.	5	-	-	3 18 10	109 3 4	-	208 3 4	-	-	79 19 0	
Kinlet	N.S.	6	58 0 0	1844	1 13 4¼	-	-	-	-	-	8 10 0	
"	"		29 14 8	1855								
Kinnerley	N.S.	7	345 0 0	1857	1 14 6	37 10 0	-	-	-	-	28 16 0	
Lilleshall	N.S.	6	-	-	10 3 3¼	168 15 0	-	4[illegible] 3 4	-	-	129 3 0	22 0 0
Llanvair Waterdine	N.S.		127 0 0	1855								
Loppington	N.S.	5	75 10 0	1853	1 6 9	-	-	-	-	-	19 5 2	
Ludlow	N.S.	7	900 0 0	1856	-	143 3 4	-	1[illegible]2 10 0	-	-	55 16 0	
Madeley	N.S.	6	230 0 0	1846	14 11 9	208 8 4	29 11 8	1,025 3 2	-	-	150 2 0	
"	"		25 13 4	1850	56 13 4							
Madeley Wood	Wes.	5	357 0 0	1859	12 10 11	108 0 0	8 6 8	274 13 4	-	12 13 4	128 7 2	
Maesbury	N.S.		42 0 0	1841	1 1 6½							
Malin's Lee	N.S.	5	-	-	4 16 5	45 15 0	-	106 15 0	-	-	44 19 0	

a Probationer.

b Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.			Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
			Amount.	Date of Payment.								
SHROPSHIRE—*cont.*			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Martin's, St. (The Lodge)	N.S.	6	127 5 0	1853	5 5 4¼	141 13 4	- - -	81 5 0	- - -	- - -	39 15 0	
Meole Brace - -	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	2 14 0	6 17 6	- - -	6 5 0	- - -	- - -	11 12 0	
Middle - -	Ch. of E.	7	- - -	- - -	2 8 0	141 11 8	- - -	161 2 11	- - -	- - -	49 5 0	3 15 0
Middleton - -	R.C.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	70 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 14 0	
Middleton-in-Chirbury -	N.S.	8	60 0 0	1849	3 5 10	63 15 0	- - -	216 6 8	- - -	- - -	15 9 0	
" " -	"		12 5 0	1849								
" " -	"		15 0 0	1855								
" " -	"		93 0 0	1858								
Minsterley - - -	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	2 18 4¾	22 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0 18 0	
Morville - - -	N.S.		179 0 0	1857	2 1 8							
Nash - - - -	N.S.		75 0 0	1847								
Neen and Milson - -	N.S.		63 0 0	1848								
Newtown - - -	N.S.		93 0 0	1858	1 2 5½							
Onibury - - -	N.S.		*30 0 0	1837								
Oswestry - - -	N.S.	8	338 0 0	1842	14 10 9½	382 0 10	- - -	776 6 8	- - -	5 0 0	83 1 0	7 5 6
" - - -	"		22 0 0	1854								
Oswestry - - -	B.S.	5	*150 0 0	1841	1 19 11¼	35 5 0	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	4 4 0	
Pontesbury - -	Ch. of E.	6	288 0 0	1856	3 1 6¾	93 6 [illegible]	- - -	230 10 0	- - -	- - -	50 11 0	
Porthywaen - - -	N.S.		*60 0 0	1839								
Prees - - - -	N.S.	6	160 0 0	1848	3 10 6¼	103 3 4	- - -	94 11 8	- - -	1 0 0	40 0 0	
Preston-on-the-Wildmoors -	N.S.		25 0 0	1846								
" " " -	"		11 13 0	1847								
Rhydycroesau - -	N.S.		85 0 0	1851								
Rodington - - -	N.S.	6	102 0 0	1849	3 13 11¾	26 5 0	- - -	104 15 10	- - -	- - -	48 4 6	
" - - -	"		30 0 0	1854								
Ryton - - -	N.S.	5	64 10 0	1850	1 0 0½	35 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 17 0	
Salop, South-east District -	P.U.	11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0				
Sambrook - - -	N.S.		211 0 0	1857								
Sheinton - - -	N.S.		60 0 0	1846								
" - - -	"		10 0 0	1847								
Shelve - - - -	N.S.		45 0 0	1843								
Shiffnal - - -	N.S.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	108 11 8	- - -	132 10 0	- - -	- - -	47 10 0	
Shrewsbury - - -	N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 10 0						
Shrewsbury - - -	B.S.	5	154 18 0	1860	12 15 11¾	117 12 6	- - -	617 8 4	- - -	- - -	63 13 [illegible]	
Shrewsbury and Shropshire Schoolmasters' Association -			- - -	- - -	2 10 10½							
						50 5 0	- - -	259 3 4	- - -	- - -	59 3 0	

	Ch. of E.	7	180 0 0	1856	5 6 8	52 10 0	- - -	61 13 4	- - -	- - -	38 14 0
Shrewsbury, St. Chad's -	N.S.	7	*290 0 0	1838	- - -	53 10 0	- - -	54 0 0	- - -	- -	49 9 2
" -	"		1,063 0 0	1860							
Shrewsbury, St. Mary's and St. Michael's - -	N.S.	7	38 6 0	1857	11 13 7¾	125 0 0	- - -	650 10 0	24 8 2	- - -	114 12 2
Stoke, St. Milborough's -	N.S.		116 0 0	1857	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 15 0
Stokesay - - -	Par.	7	289 4 0	1857	4 10 1	35 0 0	a37 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 12 0
Stottesden - - -	N.S.		*125 0 0	1838							
Tilstock - - -	N.S.		*60 0 0	1838	0 13 9						
Upton Magna - -	N.S.	7	277 0 0	1859	- - -	40 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 10 0
Wellington - - -	N.S.	7	31 15 0	1848	16 14 3½	111 0 0	- - -	470 5 0	- - -	- - -	119 7 8
" - - -	"		725 6 8	1855							
Wellington - - -	Wes.	5	403 0 0	1858	- - -	43 15 0	- - -	42 3 4	- - -	8 0 0	20 17 0
Wellington, St. Patrick's -	R.C.	6	- - -	- - -	5 3 4½	26 3 4	- - -	75 1 8	- - -	- - -	35 9 0
Wem - - - -	B.S.		*200 0 0	1840							
Wem - - - -	N.S.	6	150 0 0	1840	7 2 9¾	94 5 10	- - -	161 16 8	7 4 9	- - -	82 0 0
Wenlock, Much - -	N.S.	5	207 0 0	1849	9 2 9½	122 13 4	- - -	329 10 0	- - -	8 13 4	120 6 0
" " - -	"		10 14 6	1860							
Westbury - - -	N.S.	5	173 0 0	1850	4 13 4	129 0 0	- - -	269 16 8	- - -	- - -	40 14 0
" - - -	"		31 13 4	1855							
Whitchurch, Boys - -	N.S.	5	32 0 0	1854	12 1 4½	108 0 0	8 6 8	574 16 8	- - -	- - -	50 16 0
" " - -	"		17 0 0	1855							
Whitchurch Endowed, Girls	N.S.	5	- - -	- - -	2 13 4	- - -	- - -	215 16 8	- - -	- - -	22 0 0
Whittington - - -	N.S.	6	214 10 0	1854	6 7 9¼	55 0 0	- - -	73 15 0	- - -	9 0 0	54 1 0
Whixall - - -	N.S.		100 0 0	1850							
" - - -	"		50 0 0	1850							
Wistanstow - - -	N.S.	7	427 0 0	1859	1 16 2	27 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 12 0
Wombridge, Oakengates -	N.S.	5	204 0 0	1846	4 2 1	30 0 0	- - -	184 18 4	- - -	- - -	63 18 0
" " -	"		4 16 8	1849							
" " -	"		162 0 0	1859							
Woore, St. Leonard's -	N.S.		42 0 0	1842	1 10 7						
" " -	"		12 0 0	1844							
" " -	"		5 0 0	1847							
" " -	"		52 0 0	1854							
Worfield, Endowed - -	-	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	- - -	32 10 0			
Worthen - - -	N.S.	7	93 0 0	1852	3 2 0½	- - -	- - -	256 0 0	- - -	- - -	37 4 8
Wrockwardine - -	N.S.	7	80 0 0	1854	6 2 6	189 6 8	- - -	247 5 10	- - -	- - -	48 13 0
" - -	"		41 0 0	1857							
Wrockwardine Wood -	N.S.		- - -	- - -	3 19 7						
SOMERSETSHIRE.											
Aller - - -	N.S.		*35 0 0	1835	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 18 0
Ash - - -	N.S.		50 0 0	1847							
Backwell - - -	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	76 12 6	- - -	103 6 8	- - -	- - -	30 5 6

a Probationer.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
SOMERSETSHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bagborough, West - Par.	*40 0 0	1838								
Baltonsborough - N.S. 1	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 15 0	
Banwell - N.S.	50 0 0	1840								
Batcombe - N.S. 6	- - -	- -	1 13 8¼	15 0 0	- - -	6 5 0	- - -	- - -	9 2 0	
Bath - P.U. 8	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	340 5 0				
Bath - R.C. 6	- - -	- -	6 14 11	177 3 4	- - -	555 16 8	- - -	- - -	102 1 0	
Bath Abbey and St. James' N.S. 12	7 12 6	1850	6 13 5¼	90 3 4	122 18 4	588 10 0	- - -	- - -	48 2 0	
" " - "	12 6 8	1853								
Bath and Bath Forum - B.S. 3	460 0 0	1854	4 0 9	- - -	- - -	241 0 10	- - -	- - -	61 15 0	
Bath and Wells, Diocesan Board of Education	- - -	- -	40 0 0							
Bath, Beacon Hill - N.S. 11	- - -	- -	3 0 0	10 15 0	- - -	289 3 4	- - -	- - -	11 8 0	
Bath, Deanery, Church Schoolmasters' Association	- - -	- -	5 0 0¾							
Bath-Easton - N.S. 11	984 0 0	1859	1 10 6½	64 16 8	- - -	88 5 0	- - -	- - -	41 17 6	
Bath, Harley Street Girls - 4	- - -	- -	- - -	26 11 8	- - -	2 18 4	- - -	- - -	17 9 2	
Bath, Octagon Chapel - N.S. 12	- - -	- -	3 7 4	40 0 0	- - -	47 1 8	- - -	- - -	43 0 0	
Bath, St. Saviour's - N.S. 11	150 0 0	1846	14 16 8¾	217 10 0	- - -	634 9 2	- - -	- - -	86 5 0	
" " - "	9 6 0	1851								
" " - "	5 0 0	1856								
" " - "	9 6 8	1859								
Bath, Sutcliffe's Industrial School	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	855 11 8R
Bath Trim Street Chapel - 3	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 10 0	
Bath Walcot Chapel - Wes. 3	- - -	- -	3 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 7 0	
Bath, Walcot, St. Swithin's N.S. 11	450 0 0	1842	22 9 0½	84 10 0	- - -	1,771 8 4	- - -	- - -	129 4 0	
" " " - "	13 15 6	1849								
" " " - "	16 9 4	1850								
" " " - "	15 15 0	1851								
" " " - "	16 10 0	1854								
" " " - "	33 6 8	1855								
" " " - "	22 17 6	1859								
Bath, East Walcot Infants - " - 11	- - -	- -	- - -	8 6 8	- - -	8 15 0				
Bath, Walcot, Trinity - N.S. 11	*115 0 0	1838	10 10 6½	91 10 0	- - -	444 10 0	- - -	- - -	90 6 0	
" " " - "	409 0 0	1856								

Central - - -	N.S. 12	25 10 1	1850	25 19 [illegible]	251 5 0	- - -	1,399 1 8	- - -	- - -	49 18 0	
" " " -	"	38 6 8	1851								
" " " -	"	23 15 2	1852								
" " " -	"	140 0 0	1854								
Bathwick - -	Ch. of E. 11	- - -	- - -	1 11 2¼	31 5 0	- - -	30 0 0	- - -	- - -	13 19 9	
Bathwick, Victoria Infants - -		- - -	- - -	2 0 11¼							
Beckington - - -	N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 6 8	- - -	72 1 8	- - -	- - -	23 4 0	
Bedminster and St. Paul's District - - -	N.S. 11	*252 0 0	1838	38 14 6¾	191 10 0	- - -	2,052 17 6	- - -	- - -	156 4 0	
" " " -	"	4 1 0	1848								
" " " -	"	65 0 0	1849								
" " " -	"	28 6 8	1852								
" " " -	"	12 2 8	1855								
Bedminster, Deanery Schoolmasters' Association - - -		- - -	- - -	3 15 0							
Bedminster - - -	B.S. 3	288 0 0	1847	15 12 4	182 8 4	- - -	1,219 16 8	- - -	- - -	63 5 0	
" - - -	"	335 0 0	1855								
Berrow - - -	N.S.	70 0 0	1843	0 19 11¾							
Biddisham - - -	N.S.	120 0 0	1860	1 13 4¾							
Binegar - - -	N.S.	100 0 0	1858								
Bishport - - -	N.S.	100 0 0	1842	3 4 4¾							
" - - -	"	5 16 6	1850								
" - - -	"	9 16 8	1852								
" - - -	"	232 13 7	1856								
Bleadon - - -	N.S. 11	146 1 0	1854	1 1 0½	6 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 13 0	
Bradford - - -	N.S. 2	50 0 0	1845	6 2 4¼	15 0 0	10 0 0	18 15 0	- - -	- - -	9 12 0	
" - - -	"	18 6 0	1860								
Brent, East - - -	N.S.	70 0 0	1841								
" " - - -	"	8 3 6	1846								
Brent, South - - -	N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	2 10 10½	8 6 8	- - -	8 15 0	- - -	- - -	3 10 0	
Bridgewater (Dr. Morgan's)	N.S. 2	28 2 0	1858	10 0 2¾	99 5 0	- - -	637 6 8	- - -	- - -	54 19 0	
Bridgewater, General -	- 10	- - -	- - -	1 3 4½	33 10 0	- - -	88 0 0	- - -	- - -	18 0 0	
Bridgewater, Girls -	N.S. 2	27 10 0	1853	3 6 8	21 16 8	- - -	130 8 4	- - -	- - -	5 15 0	
" " - -	"	16 0 0	1858								
Bridgewater, Ragged and Ch. of Eng., Day School - -		405 0 0	1860								
Bridgewater, St. Mary's Mount Street, Infants -	N.S.	111 0 0	1846								
Bridgewater (Provident Place), Infants - - -	10	- - -	- - -	- - -	68 16 8	- - -	261 7 6	- - -	- - -	57 12 0	
Bridgewater - - -	Wes.	- - -	- - -	2 13 4¼							
Brislington - - -	N.S. 6	853 0 0	1859	- - -	4 3 4	- - -	12 1 8	- - -	- - -	49 16 0	233 3 2
Brislington, Arno's Court Reformatory - -	R.C.	- - -	- - -	5 1 8¼							
Bristol, Temple Church, Infants,	Ch. of E. 12	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 0 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	15 12 0	
Brompton-Ralph - -	N.S. 3	- - -	- - -	0 18 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0 12 0	
Brushford - - -	N.S.	*22 0 0	1840								

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
SOMERSETSHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bruton - - - N.S. 6	171 15 0	1853	2 1 10¼	41 0 0	- - -	256 15 0	- - -	- - -	44 14 6	
Buckland Dinham - - N.S. 10	102 0 0	1849	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 18 0	
Burlescombe - - Ch. of E.	304 0 0	1860								
Burnham - - - N.S. 6	200 0 0	1857	- - -	21 5 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	12 2 0	
Burrington School - - - 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 3 4	- - -	19 3 4	- - -	- - -	45 19 0	
Burrowbridge - Ch. of E.	- - -	- - -	1 0 5							
Butleigh - - - N.S. 1	151 0 0	1846	2 7 8¼	108 3 4	- - -	289 0 0	- - -	- - -	68 12 0	
” - - - ”	40 0 0	1854								
Cameley - - - Par. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 5 0	- - -	6 5 0				
Cannington - - - N.S. 2	*140 0 0	1836	12 0 11¾	132 17 6	16 13 4	479 10 0	- - -	- - -	65 3 0	
Castle Cary - - - N.S. 6	110 0 0	1845	4 6 1½	57 10 0	12 10 0	33 15 0	- - -	- - -	21 18 0	
” - - - ”	20 0 0	1847								
” - - - ”	63 0 0	1856								
” - - - ”	4 15 0	1858								
” - - - ”	16 10 0	1860								
Catcott - - - N.S.	37 10 0	1843								
Chantry, Industrial School - - 6	782 2 0	1857	14 6 9½	88 13 4	47 18 4	8 6 8	- - -	- - -	23 5 0	82 10 0
Chard - - - - N.S. 2	24 0 0	1860	- - -	16 5 0	- - -	22 18 4	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	
Charlton, (Queen) - - N.S.	178 0 0	1858								
Charlton, West - - N.S. 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	58 5 0	- - -	53 15 0	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	
Cheddar - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 8 4¼							
Cheddon Fitzpaine - - N.S.	80 0 0	1847	1 3 4¾							
Chew-Magna - - - Par. 6	30 14 8	1858	3 9 2	- - -	- - -	95 0 0	- - -	- - -	51 6 0	
Chewstoke - - - N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	3 8 2½	27 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 10 0	
Chewton Mendip - - N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	48 0 0	- - -	39 13 4	- - -	- - -	28 16 0	
Churchill - - - Par. 6	25 16 8	1859	- - -	14 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 2 0	
Chilton-upon-Polden, Sunday School - - - -	*30 0 0	1840								
Cleeve (Old) - - - N.S. 1	35 0 0	1854	3 2 3½	3 15 0	- - -	122 18 4	- - -	- - -	20 19 0	
Clevedon - - - N.S. 6	*25 0 0	1835	8 7 7½	128 5 0	- - -	254 3 4	5 12 6	- - -	27 17 0	
” - - - ”	657 0 0	1859								
Clutton - - - N.S. 6	*44 0 0	1839	- - -	11 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 0 0	
Coker, East, Juvenile and Infants - - - B.S. 10	- - -	- - -	9 16 7½	122 13 4	25 0 0	590 7 6	- - -	- - -	87 2 0	16 3 6
Coleford - - - N.S.	*60 0 0	1835	2 14 11¼							
” - - - ”	102 0 0	1849								
	6 13 4	1853								

”	”		5 10 0	1852							26 17 0
Combe Florey	N.S.		30 0 0	1846							
Combe, St. Nicholas'	N.S.	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	79 15 0	- - -	90 16 8	- - -	- - -	51 18 0
Combwich	N.S.	2	120 0 0	1857	1 13 4½	- - -	- - -	14 3 4	- - -	- - -	15 18 0
Compton Bishop	N.S.		50 0 0	1844							
Compton Dando	N.S.		226 0 0	1858							
Compton Martin	N.S.	5	55 0 0	1843	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 5 0
Congresbury	N.S.		- - -	- - -	2 14 0						
Corfe	Par.	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 5 0	- - -	- - -	4 5 0
Corston	N.S.		60 0 0	1844							
”	”		14 0 0	1845							
Coxley	N.S.		60 0 0	1843							
Cranmore, West	N.S.	6	13 9 0	1859	- - -	26 3 4	- - -	43 15 0	- - -	- - -	25 0 0
Crewkerne	N.S.	2	250 0 0	1848	3 19 10½	208 6 8	- - -	333 10 0	- - -	- - -	85 5 0
Curry, North	N.S.	2	238 0 0	1848	4 15 8	110 5 0	- - -	350 15 0	- - -	- - -	57 17 0
” ”	”		2 8 4	1858							
Cutcombe, Endowed	N.S.	2	- - -	- - -	6 3 3½	- - -	- - -	1 5 0	- - -	- - -	16 16 0
Dundry	N.S.		296 0 0	1858							
Downside, Ch. Ch.	N.S.	12	40 0 0	1841	1 15 4½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 4 0
” ”	”		20 0 0	1843							
” ”	”		3 16 0	1845							
” ”	”		25 0 0	1846							
Dunkerton	N.S.		80 0 0	1848							
Dunster	Wes.	10	50 0 0	1849	6 5 4½	150 5 0	- - -	319 10 0	- - -	- - -	60 18 0
”	”		95 0 0	1853							
”	”		14 12 0	1860							
Eastover, St. John's	N.S.		117 0 0	1847							
” ”	”		58 10 0	1850							
Elworthy	N.S.		*50 0 0	1838	1 0 10						
Evercreech	N.S.	6	75 0 0	1842	9 2 1	280 13 4	94 3 4	556 15 0	- - -	- - -	133 18 7
”	”		1 4 8	1847	a14 14 0						
”	”		443 9 0	1855							
”	”		157 0 0	1857							
Exmoor	N.S.	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 0 0
Failand	N.S.	12	*40 0 0	1839	- - -	- - -	- - -	89 7 6	- - -	- - -	13 9 0
”	”		20 0 0	1848							
”	”		3 15 6	1848							
Farmborough	N.S.	11	315 12 0	1858	2 1 0	8 6 8	- - -	14 3 4	- - -	- - -	6 0 0
Flax Bourton	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	0 16 0¾	14 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 0 0
Freshford	Ch. of E.	11	100 0 0	1848	2 18 2	52 16 8	- - -	110 0 0	- - -	- - -	25 7 0
”	”		4 15 0	1853							
Frome, Milk Street	B.S.	3	37 10 0	1858	2 8 0	72 3 4	- - -	187 13 4	- - -	- - -	69 4 0
Frome	Wes.	4	- - -	- - -	3 2 6	17 10 0	- - -	3 15 0	- - -	- - -	7 3 0
Frome, Ch. Ch.	N.S.		181 0 0	1843	1 3 0½						
Frome-Selwood	N.S.	6	28 6 6	1853	4 0 9¾	139 18 4	- - -	140 8 4	- - -	8 1 8	27 0 0
” ”	”		34 2 10	1857							

a Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.			Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
SOMERSETSHIRE—*cont.*			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Frome, Trinity	N.S.	6	125 0 0	1841	1 7 9	28 0 0	- - -	96 3 4	- - -	- - -	33 18 0	
„ „	„		25 0 0	1846								
„ „	„		16 19 8	1858								
Glastonbury, Boys	N.S.	2	29 16 8	1860	7 5 11¼	89 0 0	- - -	161 1 8	- - -	- - -	52 3 0	
Glastonbury, Girls	N.S.	2	- - -	-	- - -	35 16 8	- - -	67 17 6	- - -	- - -	28 15 0	
Greinton	Par.	2	- - -	-	- - -	20 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 15 0	
Hambridge	N.S.		100 0 0	1847								
Hatch-Beauchamp	N.S.	2	- - -	-	1 9 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 5 0	
Hinton, St. George's	N.S.		287 0 0	1850	1 10 3½							
Horsington	N.S.	2	378 0 0	1857	1 11 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 16 9	
Huish-Champflower	N.S.		- - -	-	2 0 0¼							
Hull, Bishop's	N.S.	2	129 0 0	1848	2 2 2	67 18 4	- - -	143 15 0	- - -	- - -	30 16 0	
Ilchester	N.S.		*79 0 0	1837	5 5 3¼							
Ilminster	N.S.	2	500 0 0	1855	4 6 8¼	54 0 0	- - -	30 6 8	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	
Keinton Mandeville	N.S.		42 0 0	1846								
Kenn	N.S.	6	37 10 0	1842	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 5 0	
Keynsham	Par.	11	568 0 0	1857	4 16 8¼	45 3 4	- - -	55 16 8	- - -	- - -	35 9 0	
Kilmersdon	Ch. of E.	6	309 0 0	1857	1 15 0½	4 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 9 2	
Kilmington	N.S.		- - -	-	1 0 6							
Kingsdon	N.S.		*52 0 0	1838	3 9 1½							
Kingston Seymour	Par.		223 0 0	1858								
Langford Budville	N.S.	2	- - -	-	- - -	15 6 8	- - -	1 5 0	- - -	- - -	21 9 0	
Leigh-upon-Mendip	N.S.	6	- - -	-	- - -	6 5 0	- - -	6 5 0	- - -	- - -	11 9 0	
Limington	N.S.		*35 0 0	1834								
Littleton, High	N.S.	12	140 0 0	1844	2 0 5	13 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 1 0	
„ „	„		4 11 4	1852								
Locking	N.S.		116 0 0	1860								
Longford	N.S.		310 0 0	1858								
Lovington	Ch. of E.	11	- - -	-	1 17 0	- - -	- - -	31 5 0				
Lullington	B.S.	3	- - -	-	1 18 4	25 10 0	- - -	2 10 0	- - -	- - -	5 10 0	
Luxborough	N.S.		- - -	-	1 1 9¾							
Lyncombe, St. Mark's	N.S.	11	260 0 0	1845	11 6 5½	85 10 0	- - -	1,464 5 0	- - -	- - -	165 5 0	
„ „	„		25 0 0	1853								
Marston Bigott	Ch. of E.	6	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	32 13 3	
Mark	N.S.	6	100 0 0	1815	1 0 0	36 5 0	- - -	81 5 0	- - -	- - -	30 1 0	
„	„		23 6 8	1856								
Martock	N.S.	2	152 10 0	1848	6 9 10	120 0 0	- - -	286 1 8	- - -	- - -	51 19 0	

Meare - -	N.S.	6	- - -	-	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	45 16 8	- - -	- - -	11 4 0	
Mells - -	Ch. of E.	6	- - -	-	4 6 8¼	87 18 4	- - -	129 3 4	- - -	- - -	43 1 0	
Merriott - -	N.S.	2	*66 0 0	1835	5 7 8½	45 15 0	- - -	107 1 8	- - -	- - -	31 6 0	
Middlezoy - -	N.S.	6	100 0 0	1844	3 13 8¾	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	
,, - -	,,		2 18 6	1848								
,, - -	,,		33 0 0	1849								
Milborne Port -	B.S.	10	- - -	-	3 17 4½	26 5 0	- - -	75 0 0	- - -	- - -	52 6 0	
Milborne Port -	N.S.	2	- - -	-	2 1 2	87 10 0	- - -	49 3 4	- - -	- - -	36 12 0	
Milverton - -	N.S.	2	- - -	-	12 1 4¼	224 16 8	- - -	1,050 14 2	- - -	3 0 0	80 10 0	
Monksilver - -	N.S.		66 0 0	1847								
,, - -	,,		10 0 0	1857								
Montacute - -	N.S.	1	126 0 0	1848	12 2 4	72 0 0	- - -	461 10 0	- - -	- - -	117 9 0	
,, - -	,,		9 6 4	1852								
,, - -	,,		40 0 0	1857								
Monteclefe - -	N.S.		- - -	-	1 0 5⅓							
Mudford - -	N.S.		81 0 0	1848								
Nailsea - -	Par.	6	- - -	-	1 19 5	37 10 0	- - -	170 4 2	- - -	- - -	19 4 0	
Nailsea, Ch. Ch. -	N.S.	6	150 0 0	1844	1 0 2½	5 0 0	- - -	73 15 0	- - -	- - -	32 4 0	
,, ,, -	,,		4 14 0	1845								
Nettlecombe, Yard	N.S.	2	- - -	-	- - -	88 15 0	- - -	96 15 0	- - -	- - -	37 1 0	
Norton, Midsomer -	N.S.	11	101 10 0	1841	7 5 5¾	32 10 0	18 15 0	172 1 8	- - -	- - -	25 1 0	
,, ,, -	,,		50 0 0	1846								
,, ,, -	,,		15 2 10	1849								
,, ,, -	,,		14 5 5	1852								
Norton, St. Philip, Infants	N.S.	6	40 0 0	1841	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 5 0	
Oakhill - -	B.S.	3	- - -	-	- - -	31 10 0	- - -	35 0 0	- - -	- - -	14 2 0	
Paulton - -	N.S.	11	50 0 0	1845	7 10 5½	221 12 6	47 10 0	503 10 0	- - -	- - -	110 18 0	
,, - -	,,		67 0 0	1846								
,, - -	,,		1 11 6	1847								
,, - -	,,		5 10 0	1847								
,, - -	,,		5 6 8	1853								
,, - -	,,		54 0 0	1856								
,, - -	,,		3 16 0	1856								
Paulton - -	Wes.	3	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	*a*27 1 8	2 10 0	- - -	- - -	18 12 0	
Pennard, East -	N.S.		35 0 0	1843								
Pennard, West -	Ch. of E.	1	81 0 0	1852	1 4 8	142 11 8	- - -	385 18 4	- - -	- - -	105 11 1	
,, ,, -	,,		6 17 0	1854								
,, ,, -	,,		178 0 0	1854								
,, ,, -	,,		10 0 0	1856								
,, ,, -	,,		14 0 0	1857								
Penselwood - -	N.S.		69 0 0	1847								
Petherton, North -	N.S.	2	*150 0 0	1839	6 17 5¾	126 15 0	41 13 4	279 5 0	- - -	- - -	93 14 0	
,, ,, -	,,		28 13 0	1854								
,, ,, -	,,		12 6 8	1857								
Petherton, North, Congrega.	B.S.	10	- - -	-	2 3 4	32 10 0	- - -	49 0 0	- - -	- - -	29 9 0	
Petherton, South -	N.S.	2	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 5 0	- - -	- - -	3 5 0	
Pill - - -	B.S.	4	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	123 0 0				
Pill (Benevolent) School -		4	5 0 0	1851	17 8 5½	139 18 4	- - -	693 3 4	- - -	- - -	133 11 0	
,, ,, ,, -		-	650 0 0	1855								

a Probationer.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
SOMERSETSHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Pilton - - - N.S.	40 0 0	1847								
Pitminster - - - N.S. 2	75 0 0	1843	4 5 4½	16 5 0	- - -	175 0 0	- - -	- - -	14 17 0	
" - - "	45 0 0	1845								
" - - "	25 0 0	1856								
Portishead - - - N.S. 6	2 15 0	1845	3 2 10¾	71 1 8	- - -	455 13 4	- - -	- - -	23 12 0	
" - - - "	113 0 0	1847								
" - - - "	16 10 0	1855								
Publow, Pyne's - - N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 5 0	- - -	- - -	16 5 0	
Radstock - - - N.S. 11	639 18 0	1858	9 2 11¾	132 2 6	- - -	563 1 8	- - -	- - -	80 5 0	
Redcliff, St. Mary's - - N.S. 12	1,326 0 0	1856	25 0 8½	48 3 4	- - -	462 10 0	- - -	- - -	133 8 0	
Redcliff (Pile Street), St. Mary's, Infant School - 12	- - -	- - -	6 7 3½	31 13 4	- - -	117 10 0	- - -	- - -	63 14 0	
Rimpton - - - N.S.	32 0 0	1845	1 3 4½							
Road - - - - Wes.	- - -	- - -	2 10 0							
Rockwell Green - - N.S. 2	12 0 0	1857	8 18 3	82 15 0	- - -	489 0 0	- - -	- - -	53 15 0	
Seavington, St. Michael's - N.S.	45 0 0	1844								
Shepton Beauchamp - N.S.	*60 0 0	1838								
" " - - "	202 4 0	1859								
Shepton Mallet - - N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	2 5 11¼	42 3 4	- - -	78 0 0	- - -	- - -	30 9 0	
Shipham - - - N.S. 6	*40 0 0	1840	1 13 4	- - -	a8 6 8	14 11 8				
" - - - "	17 10 0	1860								
Somerton - - Ch. of E. 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	3 0 0	
Stoke, St. Gregory - Ch. of E.	351 0 0	1858								
Stoke Lane, St. Michael's - N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	2 0 0¼	15 0 0	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	3 2 0	
Stoke, South - Ch. of E. 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 5 0	
Stoke Trister - - - N.S.	22 0 0	1842								
Stowey Nether - Ch. of E. 3	114 0 0	1856	7 3 3¾	67 10 0	- - -	197 11 3	- - -	- - -	46 10 0	
Stratton - - - N.S.	282 0 0	1860								
Street and Walton - - B.S. 10	*100 0 0	1837	6 7 6¼	69 6 8	- - -	161 5 0	- - -	1 0 0	57 19 0	
" " - - "	4 3 8	1847								
" " - - "	684 18 4	1860								
Sutton, Bishop, - - N.S.	70 0 0	1844								
Sutton, Long, - Ch. of E. 2	21 0 0	1860	- - -	20 0 0	- - -	1 5 0	- - -	- - -	8 0 0	
Tangier (Taunton) - - 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 3 4	- - -	13 15 0	- - -	- - -	1 7 6	
Taunton, Central - - N.S. 2	*185 0 0	1838	22 4 5	138 1 8	- - -	861 6 8	- - -	1 13 4	101 17 0	
" " - - "	2 7 6	1848								
" " - - "	20 0 0	1851								

„ „	„	[illegible]	[illegible]							
„ „	„	48 0 0	1856							
Taunton, Trinity	N.S. 1	- - -	- - -	12 1 10¾	203 6 8	- - -	855 3 4	- - -	- - -	89 13 0
Taunton	B.S. 10	*200 0 0	1840	11 3 9	204 19 2	- - -	927 12 6	- - -	0 10 0	144 5 0
„	„	29 15 8	1853							
„	„	4 12 8	1854							
„	„	44 0 0	1856							
Taunton	P.U. 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 8 4			
Taunton, Original Infant School	10	27 0 0	1855	- - -	60 13 4	- - -	217 0 0	- - -	- - -	39 17 0
Taunton, St. George's	R.C.	- - -	- - -	1 9 11½						
Temple Combe	N.S. 2	60 0 0	1845	- - -	30 16 8	- - -	33 15 0	- - -	- - -	24 10 0
Thorn Falcon	N.S. 1	- - -	- - -	1 0 0	12 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 0
Tickenham	N.S.	98 0 0	1852	- - -	4 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 10 0
Timberscombe, Endowed	N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 1 4¾						
Treborough	N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 6 8						
Twerton	Ch. of E.	636 6 0	1855	9 19 3¾	93 10 0	- - -	240 7 6	- - -	- - -	85 4 0
„		- - -	- - -	*b*12 2 8						
Wanstrow	N.S.	72 0 0	1856							
Wellington	N.S. 2	- - -	- - -	2 4 9	118 5 0	- - -	620 15 0	- - -	- - -	77 5 0
Wellington (Fox Brothers)	B.S. 10	- - -	- - -	7 7 3	105 10 0	- - -	171 0 0	- - -	- - -	71 8 0
Wellow	N.S. 7	128 0 0	1852	1 12 7¾	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	5 0 0	- - -	26 16 0
Wells, Blue School	5	- - -	- - -	1 16 8¼	- - -	- - -	68 15 0			
Wells, Central School	5	1,400 0 0	1859	7 16 2	78 13 4	16 13 4	107 15 0	- - -	- - -	31 2 0
Wells, East, St. Thomas'	N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 6 8					
Weston (near Bath)	N.S. 11	266 0 0	1847	9 7 5¼	166 3 4	- - -	601 11 8	- - -	- - -	175 0 0
Weston-super-Mare	N.S. 11	270 0 0	1845	11 3 3	105 8 4	- - -	1,116 12 6	- - -	- - -	106 12 0
„ „	„	50 0 0	1852							
Weston-super-Mare	B.S. 10	123 13 4	1855	2 15 10	40 2 6	- - -	44 11 8	- - -	- - -	31 17 0
„ „	„	46 0 0	1857							
Weston-super-Mare, Emmanuel, Infants	N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 6 8					
Weston Zoyland	N.S.	60 0 0	1842	1 10 0						
„ „	„	6 4 0	1847							
Widcombe (Bath)	N.S. 11	31 5 4	1853	13 16 9½	125 1 8	- - -	889 12 8	- - -	- - -	77 13 0
„ „	„	140 0 0	1858							
Widcombe, Infant	Par. 11	- - -	- - -	3 0 3½	47 6 8	- - -	109 11 8	- - -	- - -	35 17 0
Wincanton	N.S. 1	*130 0 0	1838	1 1 11	7 5 0	- - -	106 5 0	- - -	- - -	14 0 0
„	„	6 15 0	1856							
Winford	N.S. 6	96 0 0	1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 17 0
Winscombe	B.S.	*50 0 0	1835							
Winsham	N.S. 3	- - -	- - -	2 0 0¼	18 13 4	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	8 6 8
Wiveliscombe	N.S.	176 0 0	1842							
Wookey	N.S. 5	100 0 0	1845	6 14 3½	98 6 8	- - -	117 10 0	- - -	- - -	69 1 0
„	„	69 0 0	1855							
„	„	46 18 0	1858							
Wootton, North	N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 11 0
Worle	N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	2 1 8	- - -	*a*16 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 0 0
Wraxall	N.S. 12	4 8 0	1848	3 4 10	127 1 8	- - -	356 14 2	- - -	- - -	57 16 0
Wrington	N.S. 6	*35 0 0	1842	6 5 0	104 6 8	- - -	135 16 8	- - -	4 0 0	53 10 0
„	„	706 0 0	1857							

a Probationer.

b Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grant.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
SOMERSETSHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Writhlington - - - N.S.	30 0 0	1847								
Yatton - - - N.S.	*72 0 0	1835	2 6 1½							
„ - - - „	105 0 0	1844								
„ - - - „	4 15 0	1853								
Yeovil - - - N.S. 1	250 0 0	1846	13 3 3	143 15 0	- - -	470 10 0	- - -	- -	41 8 0	
„ - - - „	18 8 8	1852								
STAFFORDSHIRE.										
Acton, Trussell & Bednall - N.S. 11	353 0 0	1857	2 7 6	27 10 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	20 7 0	
Adbaston - - - N.S.	45 0 0	1844								
„ - - - „	16 0 0	1848								
Aldridge, Girls' and Infants School - - - 12	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 3 4	- - -	46 1 8	- - -	- - -	12 9 0	
Aldridge - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 3 4							
Alrewas - - - N.S. 12	460 0 0	1856	7 5 9¾	101 15 0	- - -	179 11 8	- - -	- - -	69 11 0	
Alton - - - N.S. 11	108 0 0	1845	1 15 6	48 0 0	- - -	52 10 0	- - -	- - -	32 8 0	
„ - - - „	8 10 0	1858								
Alton, St. John's - - R.C. 7	- - -	- - -	2 10 0½	225 10 0	- - -	223 3 4	- - -	- - -	40 1 9	
Amblecote - - - N.S. 1	656 0 0	1857	- - -	138 13 4	- - -	203 10 0	- - -	- - -	136 18 0	
Amblecote (Dennis' Park) - N.S.	206 0 0	1847	13 14 8¼							
Areley, Upper - - N.S. 5	- - -	- -	1 0 0¾	86 1 8	- - -	117 18 4	- - -	- - -	38 3 0	
Ashley - - - N.S. 6	400 0 0	1860	3 10 0½	21 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 2 0	
Aston, St. Saviour's - N.S.	80 0 0	1848								
Aston-in-Stone, St. Michael's R.C.	- - -	- - -	1 5 4¼	21 1 8						
Audley - - - Wes. 11	- - -	- - -	7 17 7½	115 6 0	- - -	519 12 6	- - -	- - -	126 9 0	
Audley - - - N.S. 10	313 10 0	1855	2 15 10½	75 10 0	- - -	177 0 0	- - -	- - -	100 13 0	
Audley, Village - - N.S.	*a130 0 0	1834	7 8 7							
„ „ - - „	6 10 0	1845								
„ „ - - „	40 0 0	1848								
„ „ - - „	40 0 0	1850								
„ „ - - „	36 0 0	1856								
„ „ - - „	19 7 6	1859								
Barr, Great - - - N.S. 2	570 0 0	1857	4 3 4¼	33 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 9 0	
Betley - - - N.S. 9	256 0 0	1855	6 9 2½	116 13 4	- - -	376 13 4	- - -	- - -	52 0 0	

Bilston, St. Joseph's	R.C.	7	- - -	- - -	14 8 2½	143 11 8	- - -	801 16 8	12 6 8	- - -	75 15 0	
Bilston, St. Leonard's	N.S.	3	265 0 0	1849	11 6 1¼	132 13 4	- - -	364 5 10	- - -	- - -	70 0 0	
" "	"		1,215 10 0	1859								
Bilston, St. Luke's, Infants	N.S.		175 10 0	1852								
Bilston, St. Mary's	N.S.	3	350 0 0	1840	12 13 7½	183 6 8	- - -	584 3 4	- - -	- - -	87 5 0	
" "	"		108 0 0	1843								
" "	"		120 0 0	1845								
" "	"		21 0 0	1848								
" "	"		40 0 0	1851								
" "	"		16 4 0	1858								
Bilston	Wes.	5	- - -	- - -	5 0 7	74 6 8	- - -	122 0 10	- - -	- - -	29 7 0	
Bishop's Wood	N.S.	8	273 0 0	1856	1 10 0	3 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 17 0	
Birchills	N.S.	1	344 0 0	1855	3 6 5½	14 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 5 0	
Blakenall Heath, Infants	N.S.		75 0 0	1843								
" "	"		40 0 0	1846								
Bloxwich	N.S.	2	81 0 0	1845	9 10 7½	85 1 8	- - -	131 3 4	- - -	- - -	45 8 0	
"	"		22 0 0	1849								
"	"		16 13 4	1853								
"	"		12 0 0	1856								
Blymhill	Par.	5	416 0 0	1857	3 9 2¼	81 6 8	- - -	95 0 0	- - -	- - -	55 4 0	8 0 1
Bramshall	Ch.S.		- - -	- - -	2 0 0							
Brereton	N.S.	11	75 0 0	1846	1 10 0¾	93 10 0	- - -	35 0 0	- - -	- - -	42 4 0	
"	"		20 0 0	1850								
"	"		30 0 0	1855								
Brewood	N.S.	8	652 0 0	1860	3 6 8	67 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 2 0	
Brewood, St. Mary's	R.C.	7	- - -	- - -	1 10 2	30 0 0	- - -	247 0 10	- - -	- - -	45 14 2	
Brierley Hill	N.S.	1	*270 0 0	1835	4 14 0¾	85 0 0	28 2 6	297 8 4	- - -	- - -	88 6 0	
" "	"		150 0 0	1843								
" "	"		15 0 0	1845								
Brierley Hill	Wes.	5	- - -	- - -	13 19 2¼	138 10 0	- - -	386 0 10	- - -	- - -	129 7 8	
" "	"		- - -	- - -	[b]66 13 4							
Brockmoor	N.S.		300 0 0	1846								
Bromley, Abbot's	N.S.		90 0 0	1844								
Bromley, King's	N.S.	11	30 0 0	1853	1 5 0	11 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 0 0	
Bromwich, West, All Saints'	N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	12 13 7¾	190 13 4	- - -	380 11 8	- - -	- - -	124 3 0	
Bromwich, West, Christ's Church	N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	5 4 1	88 8 4	- - -	343 6 8	- - -	- - -	106 0 0	
Bromwich, West, Ebenezer Independent School		5	100 0 0	1840	- - -	16 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 12 0	
Bromwich, West, Gold's Hill, Ironworks	Ch. of E.	2	- - -	- - -	7 8 4	199 15 10	[c]22 18 4	281 1 8	- - -	- - -	109 6 0	
" " "	"		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	72 18 4					
Bromwich West, Hill Top	Wes.	5	- - -	- - -	19 9 6¼	123 1 8	16 8 0	596 6 8	- - -	- - -	133 9 9	
Bromwich, West, Holy Trinity	N.S.	3	155 0 0	1843	8 14 0¼	229 1 8	- - -	792 15 0	- - -	- - -	135 17 0	
" " "	"		22 0 0	1846								
" " "	"		120 10 0	1855								

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[a] Being one-third of a grant towards erecting this school, with two others in the same parish, viz., "Talk-o'-the-Hill" and "Alsager's" (now called "Chesterton.")

[b] Scientific apparatus.

[c] Probationer.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
STAFFORDSHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bromwich, West, St. James', Hill Top - - - N.S. 4	400 0 0	1845	13 5 9	299 0 0	- - -	1,237 16 8	- - -	- - -	175 13 0	
Bromwich, West, St. Peter's N.S. 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 15 0	- - -	2 10 0				
Bromwich, West - - R.C.	- - -	- - -	1 17 1							
Bromwich, West, Summit - B.S. 5	- - -	- - -	3 5 5¾	156 13 4	- - -	676 3 4	- - -	- - -	99 17 9	
Bromwich, West - - Wes. 5	1,800 0 0	1858	18 17 10½	235 6 8	- - -	1,255 5 0	- - -	- - -	217 0 9	
Brown Edge - - - N.S. 11	131 11 0	1846	5 0 8½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 12 0	
Burslem, Dale Hall - - N.S.	*150 0 0	1836	3 4 11½							
" " - - "	a100 0 0	1843								
Burslem, St. John's - - N.S. 9	27 16 8	1853	20 1 9	245 15 0	- - -	750 5 10	- - -	- - -	77 8 2	
" " - - "	15 0 0	1855								
Burslem, St. Paul's (Sytch) N.S.	111 10 0	1841								
" " - - "	23 0 0	1847								
Burslem " - - Wes. 12	441 0 0	1851	20 17 5½	126 18 4	- - -	874 4 2	- - -	- - -	112 16 4	
Burton-on-Trent - - B.S. 12	237 10 0	1845	5 0 7¾	- - -	- - -	402 6 8				
" - - "	10 9 6	1847								
" - - "	26 13 4	1854								
Burton-on-Trent (Anderstaff Lane), Trinity - - N.S.	100 0 0	1846								
Burton-on-Trent, Christ's Church N.S. 12	310 0 0	1844	24 5 7½	299 3 4	67 10 0	1,586 1 8	- - -	- - -	158 7 0	
" " " - "	118 0 0	1855								
" " " - "	543 0 0	1858								
Bushbury - - - N.S. 4	- - -	- - -	3 6 5¼	122 10 0	- - -	263 12 6	- - -	- - -	52 12 0	6 17 6
Cannock, Endowed - - N.S. 8	- - -	- - -	5 12 10½	103 7 6	22 18 4	235 6 8	- - -	- - -	17 18 2	6 1 2
Cappontield Ironworks Ch. of E. 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	50 0 0	- - -	106 8 4	- - -	1 0 0	65 0 0	
Cauldon, Low - - N.S. 12	100 0 0	1848	1 17 11½	13 15 0	- - -	6 5 0	- - -	- - -	7 15 0	
Caverswall - - - N.S. 9	- - -	- - -	4 7 10½	48 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 13 4	39 5 0	
Cheadle - - - N.S. 11	150 0 0	1840	17 12 1¼	172 6 8	25 0 0	848 8 4	- - -	- - -	135 6 0	
" - - - "	412 8 0	1845								
" - - - "	53 6 8	1855								
Cheadle, St. Giles' - - R.C. 7	- - -	- - -	2 14 10¾	188 10 0	37 10 0	400 0 0	- - -	- - -	33 19 0	
Cheadle, St. Wilfred's - R.C. 9	- - -	- - -	1 0 0	38 6 8						
Cheddleton - - - N.S. 10	221 4 6	1855	10 6 1	75 15 0	- - -	88 0 0	- - -	- - -	40 15 0	
Cheslyn Hay - - - B.S.	*100 0 0	1840								

Chorlton	N.S.		68 0 0	1849								
Cobridge	N.S.	10	- - -	- - -	1 19 5½	29 17 6	- - -	54 11 8	- - -	- - -	51 5 0	
Cobridge, St. Peter's	R.C.	7	- - -	- - -	6 0 7¼	146 6 8	- - -	418 8 4	- - -	- - -	95 17 4	
Corngreave's New British Iron Company's School		2	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 17 6						
Coseley, Ch. Ch.	N.S.	4	193 0 0	1845	12 7 8½	111 15 0	- - -	749 10 0	- - -	5 0 0	93 11 0	
" "	"		9 14 6	1848								
Coseley (Darkhouse Lane)	B.S.		*150 0 0	1837								
Coseley (Prince's End)	N.S.	4	318 0 0	1845	9 16 6¾	32 0 0	- - -	78 15 0	- - -	- - -	13 15 0	
Coseley, West	N.S.	3	252 0 0	1845	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 0 0	
Coven	Ch. of E.	8	274 0 0	1859	- - -	40 17 6	25 0 0	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	34 1 10	
Cranberry Alley	N.S.	9	*25 0 0	1840	- - -	6 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 0 0	
Creswell, St. Mary's	R.C.	7	- - -	- - -	4 3 5¾	86 13 4	- - -	161 0 10	- - -	- - -	55 1 8	
Croxton	N.S.		163 0 0	1855								
Darlaston	Wes.		- - -	- - -	3 15 0							
Darlaston	B.S.		*300 0 0	1837								
Darlaston Green, St. George's	N.S.	3	364 0 0	1844	7 13 5¼	153 0 0	- - -	324 0 0	- - -	0 3 4	127 1 0	
" "	"		4 10 0	1853								
" "	"		5 0 0	1846								
Darlaston, Old Church, Girls	N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 13 4	- - -	2 10 0	- - -	- - -	16 16 0	
Denstone	Ch. of E.	9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	c13 6 8					
Dilhorne, Endowed Free	N.S.		- - -	- - -	2 9 5¼							
Draycot	N.S.	10	70 0 0	1846	2 16 10	83 10 0	- - -	119 3 4	- - -	- - -	16 17 0	
			25 0 0	1860								
Draycot-le-Moors	N.S.	10	- - -	- - -	3 10 3½	18 10 0	- - -	27 10 0	- - -	- - -	16 10 0	
Ellastone	N.S.	9	422 0 0	1859	6 3 3½	124 11 8	- - -	318 19 2	- - -	- - -	71 1 3	
Enville	Par. S.	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 12 0	
Essington	N.S.	4	110 0 0	1847	6 16 1¾	48 15 0	- - -	246 13 4	- - -	- - -	54 8 0	13 4 4
"	"		5 3 6	1853								
Etruria	B.S.	12	- - -	- - -	10 6 11½	118 6 8	- - -	94 3 4	- - -	- - -	52 2 8	
Etruria	N.S.	9	245 0 0	1846	2 10 0½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 1 0	
Ettingshall	N.S.	3	223 2 11	1858	4 17 4½	135 18 4	- - -	175 8 4	- - -	- - -	77 4 0	
Ettingshall, Infant	Wes.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 6 8	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	17 10 0	
Ettingshall	Wes.	5	200 0 0	1860	7 4 8	135 10 0	8 6 8	342 15 0	- - -	- - -	91 7 0	
Eaton (Church)	Ch. of E.		181 0 0	1858								
Fenton	N.S.	9	- - -	- - -	2 10 10	21 0 0						
Forebridge	N.S.	8	100 0 0	1845	5 0 0¾	54 6 8	- - -	141 6 8	- - -	- - -	77 17 4	
"	"		70 0 0	1857								
Forsbrook	N.S.	9	185 0 0	1857	2 1 8¾	13 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 5 5	
Freehay, St. Chad's	N.S.	10	160 0 0	1847	6 19 0½	233 17 6	63 6 8	473 1 8	- - -	- - -	73 0 2	
" "	"		195 1 2	1857								
Glascote	N.S.	11	291 12 0	1855	- - -	25 0 0	10 0 0	27 18 4	- - -	- - -	28 4 8	
Goldenhill	N.S.	9	150 0 0	1840	4 15 10¾	107 19 2	- - -	429 11 8	- - -	- - -	64 8 4	
"	"		4 13 4	1853								
"	"		50 0 0	1855								
Gornal	B.S.		*150 0 0	1835								
Gornal, Lower	N.S.	3	300 0 0	1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	

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a Towards liquidating debt in this and St. Paul's school (Sytch).

b Being one-third of a grant towards erecting this school, in conjunction with two others in the same parish, viz., "Talk-o'-the-Hill," and "Audley Village" girls' school.

c Probationer

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
STAFFORDSHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gornal, Upper - - N.S. 2	100 0 0	1846	4 1 10½	16 5 0	-	-	-	-	43 11 0	
" " - - "	36 0 0	1846								
" " - - "	82 0 0	1856								
Halmer End - - - N.S. 10	54 0 0	1850	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 7 0	
" - - - "	29 6 8	1857								
" - - - "	42 10 0	1859								
Hampstall-Ridware - N.S. 11	-	-	1 8 1¼	30 3 4	-	70 0 0	-	-	45 15 0	
Hanbury, Endowed - N.S. 10	150 0 0	1849	4 13 6	-	-	-	-	-	4 11 0	
Handsworth - - N.S. 2	-	-	4 18 1¾	46 15 10	-	2 8 4	-	-	4 16 0	
Handsworth Island Cottage Industrial Home - - 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28 15 0
Handsworth, St. James' - N.S. 2	65 0 0	1843	6 8 1¼	27 5 0	-	1 5 0	-	-	40 13 0	
Hanford - - - N.S. 10	-	-	1 4 0¾	-	-	-	-	-	37 16 0	
Harborne, Endowed - N.S. 4	*140 0 0	1838	-	135 15 0	-	164 11 8	-	-	57 19 0	
" " - "	22 12 0	1848								
" " - "	48 0 0	1848								
" " - "	38 10 0	1852								
Harborne Public School - " 2	-	-	3 17 7¼							
Hartshill - - - N.S. 9	-	-	1 19 9	143 8 4	-	118 8 4	-	-	48 3 8	
Haywood, St. John the Baptist's - - - R.C. 7	270 0 0	1856	2 19 6½	16 0 0	-	94 8 4	-	-	25 15 6	
Hilderstone - - - N.S. 10	-	-	-	7 10 0	-	23 6 8				
Hixon, St. Peter's - - N.S. 11	194 8 0	1858	-	23 6 8	-	15 0 0	-	-	11 10 0	
Hollington - - - N.S. 9	-	-	1 0 0	6 13 4						
Hope - - - - N.S. 9	-	-	2 3 9¾	18 6 8	-	15 0 0	-	-	7 10 0	
Horninglow - - - N.S.	40 0 0	1846								
Horton Lee - - - N.S.	100 0 0	1848								
Hyde Lea - - - N.S.	-	-	1 1 10							
Ipstones, Agricultural Ch. of E. 10	302 2 0	1854	11 12 1	240 [illegible] 0	61 5 0	252 0 0	-	-	91 8 0	19 4 9
" " - "	-	-	a10 0 0							
Keele - - - Ch. of E.	-	-	2 9 5½	28 6 8	-	-	-	-	12 10 0	
Kidsgrove - - - N.S. 9	-	-	20 2 2¼	290 8 4	65 16 8	790 16 8	-	-	189 16 0	
Kingsley, Infants' - Ch. of E. 9	-	-	-	22 0 0	-	-	-	-	26 5 0	
Kingswinford (Oak Farm Ironworks) - - N.S.	800 0 0	1845								

Knypersley -	Ch. of E.	10	- - -	- - -	1 17 6	61 1 8	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	39 10 0	
Lapley and Wheaton Aston	N.S.	8	324 0 0	1854	1 8 8½	120 5 0	- - -	96 13 4	- - -	- - -	42 6 4	
Leasowe (Shaw's) -	N.S.	1	- - -	- - -	2 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 5 0	
Leek - - -	Wes.	11	- - -	- - -	7 0 11¼	67 11 8	19 15 10	31 5 0	- - -	- - -	30 10 0	
Leek, Brunswick, Infants	Wes.	12	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 15 0	
Leek, Old Church -	N.S.	10	*350 0 0	1835	2 9 2	9 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 10 0	
" " - -	"		85 0 0	1847								
Leek, St. Luke's -	N.S.	10	178 0 0	1847	1 11 4¾	135 13 4	- - -	48 15 0	- - -	- - -	52 13 0	
" " - -	"		65 0 0	1855								
Leigh, Endowed Free S. -	"	10	311 0 0	1858	1 6 8	37 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 13 0	
Lichfield, St. Mary's -	N.S.	1	114 0 0	1842	1 7 8½	179 6 8	- - -	382 1 10	- - -	- - -	17 16 2	
" " - -	"		99 15 0	1849								
Lichfield, St. Michael's -	Ch. of E.		192 12 0	1860								
Longdon - -	N.S.		116 14 0	1854								
Longton - -	N.S.		*125 0 0	1838								
Longton - -	Wes.	11	- - -	- - -	4 3 4	32 10 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	11 9 0	
Longton, St. Gregory	R.C.	7	- - -	- - -	14 18 5½	95 15 0	- - -	230 15 0	- - -	- - -	57 4 0	
Madeley, Endowed	N.S.	8	- - -	- - -	7 0 10½	275 1 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	358 10 10	
Maryvale, Indust. -	R.C.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	88 16 8B
Mayfield - -	N.S.	9	90 0 0	1849	8 11 1½	151 13 4	- - -	426 10 2	- - -	- - -	94 0 6	
" - -	"		265 4 0	1854								
Milford-in-Baswick	N.S.		*50 0 0	1839								
Milwich - -	N.S.	10	- - -	- - -	1 5 3	82 7 6	29 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 4 0	
Moddershall -	N.S.		60 0 0	1844								
" - -	"		45 0 0	1850								
Moreton - -	N.S.	4	84 0 0	1847	- - -	17 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 8 0	
Mowcop - -	N.S.	9	135 0 0	1843	3 2 1¾	28 13 4	- - -	9 3 4	- - -	- - -	34 2 0	
" - -	"		20 0 0	1847								
Moxley - -	N.S.	2	*200 0 0	1838	1 10 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 17 0	
" - -	"		15 0 0	1844								
" - -	"		13 14 6	1846								
" - -	"		30 0 0	1846								
" - -	"		15 0 0	1856								
Newcastle-under-Lyne	B.S.		*350 0 0	1835								
Newcastle-under-Lyne	N.S.	9	*75 0 0	1835	9 5 3¾	147 13 4	- - -	620 18 4	- - -	5 0 0	101 11 0	
" " -	"		63 6 8	1856								
" " -	"		27 10 0	1856								
Newcastle-under-Lyne, St. George's - -	N.S.	9	693 0 0	1857	4 3 10½	36 13 4	55 0 0	577 2 6	- - -	- - -	76 11 9	
Newchapel - -	N.S.		152 0 0	1848								
Norbury - -	N.S.	2	47 0 0	1846	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 18 0	
" - -	"		5 6 8	1847								
Northwood - -	N.S.	9	598 0 0	1859	4 17 0	46 10 10	- - -	41 6 8	- - -	7 0 0	24 18 9	
Norton Canes -	N.S.	9	- - -	- - -	- - -	34 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 14 4	
Norton-in-the-Moors	N.S.	9	13 17 0	1859	8 4 7	170 10 0	- - -	434 18 4	- - -	- - -	78 3 3	16 15 1
" " -	"		96 0 0	1860								
Oakamoor " - -	N.S.	10	196 0 0	1858	1 10 2¾	53 13 4	b 18 15 0	96 13 4	- - -	- - -	28 1 0	

a Scientific apparatus. *b* Probationer.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
STAFFORDSHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ocker Hill - - - N.S. 3	550 0 0	1858	8 9 6¼	69 3 4	- - -	93 10 0	- - -	- - -	59 13 0	
Ogley Hay, St. James' - N.S.	598 18 0	1859								
Oulton - - - N.S.	142 0 0	1860								
Pelsall - - - B.S.	*100 0 0	1837								
Pelsall - - - N.S.	152 0 0	1848	2 7 11							
Pelsall - - - Wes. 5	- - -	-	4 3 4½	26 13 4	- - -	20 0 0	- - -	- - -	8 14 4	
Penkhull, St. Thomas' - N.S. 10	350 0 0	1845	4 7 0½	70 0 0	- - -	79 0 0	- - -	- - -	46 10 0	
„ „ - - „	35 10 10	1856								
Penkridge - - - N.S. 8	- - -	-	16 2 11¼	180 3 4	- - -	488 6 8	- - -	11 6 8	112 3 10	
Pensnett - - - N.S. 1	70 1 6	1846	- - -	19 15 0	- - -	10 12 6	- - -	3 0 0	9 12 0	
Pleck and Bescott - - N.S. 2	396 4 4	1856	2 8 6	73 0 0	- - -	93 5 10	- - -	- - -	37 3 0	
Quarry Bank - - - N.S.	300 0 0	1845								
„ „ - - - „	2 0 0	1848								
Ranton - - - N.S.	32 0 0	1846								
„ - - - - „	5 6 8	1847								
Rocester - - - N.S. 11	122 0 0	1853	4 6 9¾	112 7 6	- - -	218 0 0	- - -	- - -	56 8 0	
Rollestone - - Ch. of E. 10	- - -	-	- - -	73 10 0	- - -	117 10 0	- - -	- - -	45 15 0	
Rowley Regis - - - N.S. 1	213 0 0	1849	6 12 11	15 0 0	- - -	31 15 0	- - -	- - -	72 13 3	
„ - - - - „	5 0 0	1856								
Rugeley (Prince of Wales') - N.S. 11	220 0 0	1845	3 1 3¾	45 0 0	- - -	166 13 4				
„ „ - - „	54 15 0	1855								
Rugeley - „ „ - Wes.	- - -	-	2 1 8		- - -					
Rugeley, St. Etheldreda's - R.C. 10	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	80 0 0	- - -	- - -	2 5 0	
Rushall - - - N.S.	160 0 0	1848	6 0 8½							
Sandon - - - N.S. 10	- - -	-	- - -	11 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0 18 0	
Sedgley (Catchem's Corner) N.S.	*175 0 0	1835								
Sedgley (Straits and Can Lane) - - N.S.	*130 0 0	1835								
Shelton, St. Mark's - - N.S. 9	*195 0 0	1838	12 15 1¼	201 5 0	- - -	1,224 3 4	- - -	- - -	63 18 2	
„ „ - - „	75 0 0	1844								
„ „ - - „	3 13 0	1848								
„ „ - - „	30 0 0	1853								
Shelton, Granville - - „ 10	- - -	-	4 7 4¼	348 8 4	- - -	358 15 0	30 0 0	- - -	118 19 0	
Shenstone - - - N.S. 11	*97 0 0	1838	1 8 3¼	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	31 3 0	
„ - - - - „	445 0 0	1856								
Sheriff Hales, Duke of Suther-										

"	"		21 0 0	1856								
"	"		103 7 0	1859								
Smethwick	N.S.	3	200 0 0	1840	9 11 5	31 13 4	- - -	422 15 0	- - -	- - -	45 1 0	
"	"		82 0 0	1856								
Smethwick (Chance's)	N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	28 1 5¾	267 0 0	a29 3 4	1,260 10 0	- - -	- - -	285 8 0	
Stafford	B.S.		*150 0 0	1836								
Staffordshire (North) Church, Schoolmasters' Association			- - -	- - -	5 0 0¾							
Stafford, St. Mary's	N.S.	8	763 0 0	1857	8 16 0	157 3 4	56 13 4	286 18 4	20 0 0	- - -	84 10 0	
"	"		226 0 0	1858								
Stoke-upon-Trent	N.S.	9	- - -	- - -	20 2 11	202 8 4	149 3 4	958 19 2	2 4 5	- - -	137 2	
Stoke-upon-Trent, Boothen Branch		-	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 15 0	
Stoke-upon-Trent, Mount Pleasant		9	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 13 4	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	6 15 0	
Stoke-upon-Trent, Cliffe Villa	N.S.	9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 0 0	
Stone	Par.	9	791 0 0	1859	- - -	25 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 13 0	
Stone, Ch. Ch.	N.S.	9	147 0 0	1842	14 16 4	178 0 0	58 6 8	876 0 0	- - -	- - -	142 2 4	
" "	"		70 0 0	1845								
" "	"		2 7 0	1847								
" "	"		15 0 0	1855								
" "	"		180 0 0	1857								
Stone, St. Ann's	R.C.		- - -	- - -	2 0 0¼	11 0 0						
Stowe, Lichfield, Endowed	Ch. of E.	11	40 0 0	1855	3 16 10¾	51 8 4	- - -	297 19 2	- - -	- - -	10 1 3	
Stretton	N.S.		- - -	- - -	1 9 2¼							
Swynnerton	Ch. of E.	11	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 16 8						
Talk-o'-the-Hill	N.S.	9	*b130 0 0	1834	- - -	8 0 0	13 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 10 0	
"	"		27 16 0	1851								
Talk-o'-the-Hill, Butt Lane	N.S.	10	159 0 0	1847	3 15 0½	18 6 8	- - -	34 3 4	- - -	- - -	17 2 0	
"	"		36 0 0	1856								
"	"		35 10 6	1858								
Tamworth	N.S.	11	90 0 0	1847	24 1 0	223 18 4	- - -	1,335 15 0	- - -	- - -	87 18 4	
"	"		15 0 0	1847								
"	"		27 5 0	1848								
"	"		14 5 4	1851								
"	"		60 0 0	1856								
Tamworth (Sir R. Peel's), Endowed School		11	- - -	- - -	7 7 10¾	115 15 0	- - -	266 13 4				
Tean	B.S.	12	- - -	- - -	13 10 0¾	180 8 4	25 0 0	730 17 6	- - -	- - -	167 14 10	
Tettenhall	N.S.	5	191 7 2	1859	8 12 3¾	42 2 6	27 10 0	73 11 8	- - -	- - -	25 15 0	
Tettenhall, Infants	N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	- - -	- - -	4 10 0	
Tipton	Wes.	5	- - -	- - -	15 13 0¼	110 17 6	- - -	783 18 4	- - -	0 6 8	131 13 9	
Tipton, Great Bridge	Wes.	5	1,048 0 0	1860	13 2 9¼	21 10 0	- - -	34 0 0	- - -	- - -	20 4 0	
Tipton Hall	-	2	- - -	- - -	10 9 2½	61 8 4	- - -	70 3 4	- - -	6 0 0	30 7 0	
Tipton, St. John's	N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	43 15 0	- - -	52 1 8	- - -	4 3 4	40 19 0	
Tipton, St. Martin's	N.S.	2	- - -	- - -	6 17 10	62 1 8	- - -	56 5 0	- - -	- - -	19 15 0	
Tipton, St. Paul's	Ch. of E.	1	- - -	- - -	4 6 4¼	25 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 0 0	

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a Probationer.

b Being one-third of a grant towards erecting this school, in conjunction with two others in the same parish, viz., "Audley Village" girls' school, and "Alsager's Bank" (now called "Chesterton").

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
STAFFORDSHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Tipton, St. Paul's, Infants - N.S. 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 0 0	
Tittensor - - - N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	47 1 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 12 0	
Trent Vale - - - N.S. 11	85 0 0	1846	2 4 6¼	22 10 0	- - -	197 9 2	- - -	- - -	19 5 0	
" - - - "	40 0 0	1852								
Tunstall - - - N.S. 9	*300 0 0	1839	11 1 5¼	146 15 0	- - -	629 5 0	- - -	- - -	100 9 0	
" - - - "	30 0 0	1846								
" - - - "	40 0 0	1854								
Tunstall - - - Wes. 12	- - -	- - -	10 6 4½	108 18 4	- - -	586 13 4	- - -	- - -	29 2 0	
Tutbury - - Ch. of E 11	- - -	- - -	2 4 0¾	44 3 4	- - -	181 10 0	- - -	- - -	42 3 0	
Tutbury, Free School - -	- - -	- - -	2 12 3½							
Uttoxeter - - - N.S. 11	12 0 0	1848	2 7 8¼	157 1 8	52 10 0	561 9 7	- - -	- - -	77 19 0	
" - - - "	8 12 0	1853								
" - - - "	250 0 0	1855								
Uttoxeter - - - Wes. 11	- - -	- - -	8 3 10	46 0 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	14 7 0	
Walsall - - - Wes. 3	1305 5 0	1860								
Walsall, Blue Coat - - N.S. 3	1725 0 0	1859	22 3 5¾	165 15 0	- - -	910 15 0	10 0 0	- - -	137 12 0	
" " - - "	35 0 0	1860								
Walsall, St. Matthew's - N.S.	173 0 0	1853								
Walsall, St. Mary's - - R.C. 7	- - -	- - -	5 7 9	83 16 3	- - -	457 14 7	- - -	- - -	56 1 2	
Walsall, St. Peter's - - N.S. 1	81 0 0	1849	25 18 11¼	22 13 4	- - -	53 5 0	- - -	- - -	62 11 0	
" " - - "	20 0 0	1854								
Walsall Wood - - N.S.	60 0 0	1846	3 7 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	35 2 0	
" " - - "	10 0 0	1854								
" " - - "	445 0 0	1859								
Wednesbury - - B.S. 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 0 0	a6 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 4 0	
Wednesbury - - Wes. 5	- - -	- - -	9 3 4½	154 4 2	- - -	432 5 0	- - -	- - -	61 9 9	
Wednesbury, King's Hill - N.S. 2	- - -	- - -	4 2 7¼	2 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 10 0	
Wednesbury, St. Bartholomew's - - - N.S. 3	180 0 0	1843	10 10 6	172 6 8	- - -	1,057 13 4	- - -	- - -	76 11 0	
" " - "	30 0 0	1844								
" " ~ "	20 0 0	1845								
" " - "	13 0 0	1845								
Wednesbury, St. James' - N.S. 4	359 0 0	1845	7 0 2¾	258 5 0	- - -	613 10 10	- - -	- - -	104 15 0	
" " - "	7 6 0	1846								
Wednesbury, St. John's - N.S. 4	321 0 0	1849	23 18 10	222 13 4	25 0 0	751 11 8	- - -	10 10 0	122 0 0	
" " - "	10 0 0	1851								

Wednesfield	N.S.	4	819 0 0	1857	8 6 8	24 15 0	42 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	44 14 0
Wednesfield Heath	N.S.	3	670 0 0	1858	3 4 4¼	30 0 0	- - -	22 6 8	- - -	- - -	40 15 0
Wetley Rocks	N.S.	10	120 0 0	1843	1 0 2	- - -	a18 15 0				
"	"		8 8 0	1846							
Wiggington	N.S.		- - -	- - -	1 16 0						
Willenhall	Wes.	5	- - -	- - -	9 2 6¼	50 0 0	- - -	139 18 4	- - -	1 13 4	34 6 0
Willenhall, Holy Trinity	N.S.	4	535 0 0	1858	3 3 4¼	83 5 0	22 18 4	179 5 0	- - -	5 0 0	58 4 11
Willenhall, Little London	B.S.		150 0 0	1840							
Willenhall, Primitive Methodist School			*125 0 0	1838							
Willenhall St. Ann's	N.S.		557 0 0	1859							
Willenhall, St. Giles'	N.S.	4	351 0 0	1855	3 4 2	115 15 0	- - -	213 14 2	- - -	- - -	50 10 0
Winshill, Holy Trinity	N.S.		60 0 0	1846							
Wolstanton	N.S.	9	150 0 0	1841	6 9 5	70 0 0	- - -	278 10 10	- - -	- - -	94 19 6
"	"		51 15 0	1855							
Wolverhampton	Wes.	5	1,095 0 0	1858	10 8 4½	37 6 8	- - -	88 3 4	- - -	- - -	27 5 0
Wolverhampton, Chillington Company's	N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	2 3 1¼	14 10 0	- - -	2 10 0	- - -	- - -	3 6 0
Wolverhampton, Ragged School			462 15 0	1852	5 11 4½						
Wolverhampton, Temple St.	B.S.		*500 0 0	1837							
Wolverhampton, St. George's	N.S.	3	554 0 0	1845	30 9 2¼	141 16 8	22 18 4	362 18 4	- - -	- - -	115 16 0
Wolverhampton, St. James'	N.S.	4	300 0 0	1845	10 3 7¾	71 5 0	- - -	137 10 0	- - -	- - -	63 13 0
"	"		63 15 0	1857							
Wolverhampton, St. John's	N.S.	3	*260 0 0	1834	9 3 3½	160 10 0	- - -	412 6 8	- - -	- - -	31 12 0
Wolverhampton, St. Mark's	N.S.	3	325 0 0	1850	11 8 6	39 3 4	- - -	21 1 8	- - -	- - -	32 0 0
Wolverhampton, St. Matthew's	N.S.	3	200 0 0	1852	9 5 10¼	157 6 8	- - -	315 10 0	- - -	- - -	70 8 0
Wolverhampton, St. Mary's	N.S.	4	401 0 0	1847	3 13 4¼	54 5 0	- - -	69 15 0	- - -	4 10 0	54 13 0
Wolverhampton, St. Mary's	R.C.	7	- - -	- - -	4 3 4¾	94 10 0	- - -	165 15 0	- - -	- - -	42 19 6
Wolverhampton, St. Patrick's and St. George's, Girls	R.C.	7	160 0 0	1856	15 9 8¾	267 16 8	33 6 8	1,073 11 8	7 14 0	- - -	93 3 4
Wolverhampton, St. Paul's	N.S.	4	150 0 0	1842	29 10 5¼	385 16 8	- - -	1,440 5 10	- - -	4 0 0	88 5 0
" " "	"		243 10 0	1850							
" " "	"		13 8 6	1859							
" " "	"		44 2 0	1859							
Wolverhampton, St. Peter's and St. Paul's, Boys	R.C.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	106 15 0	- - -	301 0 0	- - -	- - -	12 17 10
Wolverhampton, St. Peter's, Collegiate Church	N.S.	3	547 0 0	1847	14 15 6	208 5 0	a22 18 4	868 6 8	- - -	12 0 0	114 10 0
" "	"		11 12 0	1848							
Wolverhampton, St. Peter's Whitmore Rean's	N.S.		320 0 0	1860	4 1 4						
Wolverhampton, Snow Hill, Congregational Sch.		5	- - -	- - -	6 0 10¼	126 16 8	- - -	347 10 0	- - -	- - -	51 11 9
Wordsley	N.S.	1	52 0 0	1844	7 14 5½	109 1 8	42 10 0	404 16 8	- - -	10 6 8	202 1 2
"	"		19 7 0	1847	b8 18 4						
"	"		50 0 0	1848							
"	"		54 0 0	1856							

a Probationer. b Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.			Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
			Amount.	Date of Payment.								
STAFFORDSHIRE—*cont.*			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wombourn	N.S.		686 14 0	1860								
Wordsley, Cote Lane	N.S.	1	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	14 10 0	
Wyrley, Great	N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 2 0	
Yoxall	N.S.		- - -	- - -	2 1 5	- - -	- - -	17 10 0				
SUFFOLK.												
Aldeburgh	N.S.	8	- - -	- - -	1 1 7	180 10 0	- - -	455 18 4	- - -	3 0 0	105 13 0	
Alderton	N.S.	8	225 0 0	1859	- - -	5 16 8	*a*20 0 0	17 10 0	- - -	- - -	14 5 10	
Aldringham	N.S.		40 0 0	1846								
Bamford	Ch. Sch.		- - -	- - -	3 19 11½							
Barnham, St. Gregory	N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	1 12 8½	- - -	- - -	35 0 0	- - -	- - -	30 10 0	
Barningham	Ch. of E.		120 13 4	1859	2 1 8½							
Barrow	N.S.		114 0 0	1848								
Bawdsey	N.S.		105 15 0	1853								
Baylham	N.S.		210 10 0	1860								
Beccles	B.S.	4	*150 0 0	1838	- - -	24 3 4	- - -	18 6 8	- - -	- - -	5 8 0	
"	"		39 0 0	1860								
Beccles	N.S.	10	*125 0 0	1839	2 2 5¾	71 3 4	- - -	90 0 0	- - -	- - -	34 5 0	
"	"		35 0 0	1856								
Belton	N.S.	11	- - -	- - -	1 14 0¾	20 6 8	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	9 8 4	
Benhall	N.S.	8	- - -	- - -	2 3 4½	107 0 0	- - -	176 13 4	- - -	- - -	34 0 0	
Bentley	N.S.	7	295 4 0	1854	- - -	76 13 4	- - -	52 10 0	- - -	- - -	25 4 0	
Bildeston	Ch. of E.	7	200 0 0	1853	7 0 11¾	75 0 0	- - -	127 0 0	- - -	- - -	64 4 0	
"	"		44 6 11	1856								
Blundeston	N.S.	11	66 10 0	1851	3 18 1¼	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	38 9 0	
Boxford	N.S.	5	46 10 0	1849	- - -	57 0 0	- - -	93 19 2	- - -	- - -	24 18 0	
"	"		64 16 0	1855								
Brandon	N.S.		53 0 0	1844								
Bramford	N.S.	8	353 16 0	1860	3 19 11½	5 16 8	- - -	12 18 4	- - -	- - -	11 5 0	
Brantham	Par.		122 0 0	1855								
Bredfield	N.S.		80 0 0	1854								
Brome and Oakley	N.S.	11	- - -	- - -	1 18 0½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 4 0	
Bromeswell	N.S.		50 0 0	1847								
Bucklesham	N.S.	7	25 0 0	1846	1 0 0	- - -	*a*8 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 0 0	

,, ,, - -	,,		10 0 0	1846							50 6 0
Bures, St. Mary's - -	N.S.	5	*58 0 0	1839	7 0 8¾	116 17 6	69 11 8	470 18 4	6 14 10	- - -	156 11 0
,, ,, - -	,,		40 0 0	1843							
,, ,, - -	,,		50 0 0	1845							
,, ,, - -	,,		14 5 4	1852							
,, ,, - -	,,		5 6 8	1853							
,, ,, - -	,,		4 10 0	1853							
,, ,, - -	,,		40 0 0	1855							
,, ,, - -	,,		70 0 0	1857							
,, ,, - -	,,		10 18 0	1857							
,, ,, - -	,,		107 10 0	1858							
Burgh Castle - - -	N.S.	11	24 0 0	1853	2 13 6½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 3 0
Bury St. Edmund's, St. James' - - -	N.S.	3	500 0 0	1855	10 19 9¾	156 18 4	- - -	424 0 0	- - -	- - -	125 7 0
Bury St. Edmund's, St. Mary's, Parochial -	,,	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 10 0			
Bury St. Edmund's, St. Mary's, Infants -	,,	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 0 0			
Butley - - -	N.S.	7	80 0 0	1843	1 12 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 0 0
Campsea Ash - -	Ch. of E.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	33 0 0					
Capel, St. Mary's - -	N.S.		225 0 0	1856							
Carlton Colville - -	N.S.		60 0 0	1844							
,, ,, - -	,,		4 10 0	1847							
Chelmondiston - -	N.S.	7	280 0 0	1857	4 14 11½	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	27 15 0
Chevington - - -	N.S.		144 0 0	1848							
Clare - -	Ch. of E.		422 0 0	1859							
Cockfield, Parish - -	N.S.	3	229 4 0	1857	1 9 10	11 13 4	- - -	17 10 0	- - -	- - -	13 16 0
Copdock and Washbrook -	N.S.		50 0 0	1842							
Cransford - - -	N.S.		97 4 0	1855							
Dallinghoe and Charsfield -	N.S.	9	146 0 0	1849	1 3 5	10 0 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	13 11 0
Debach - - -	N.S.		113 0 0	1859							
Debenham - - -	N.S.		*70 0 0	1835							
Erwarton - - -	N.S.		*27 0 0	1839	1 13 1¾						
Eye - - - -	N.S.	7	250 0 0	1859	4 1 8½	24 3 4	- - -	30 0 0	- - -	- - -	25 5 0
Eyke - - - -	Par.		276 0 0	1858							
Falkenham - -	Ch. of E.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 16 8	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	18 10 10
Freckenham - - -	N.S.	10	30 5 0	1856	- - -	31 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 13 0
Fressingfield - - -	N.S.	10	113 0 0	1847	5 13 4¾	129 0 0	- - -	143 15 0	- - -	- - -	54 10 0
,, - - -	,,		10 0 0	1856							
Fritton - - -	N.S.		45 0 0	1848							
Gazeley - - -	N.S.		34 0 0	1844							
Gorleston and Southtown -	N.S.	11	228 0 0	1841	6 13 7¼	89 3 4	- - -	80 13 4	- -	- - -	30 7 0
,, ,, -	,,		50 0 0	1854							
Hadleigh - - -	B.S.	4	*200 0 0	1837	10 13 3	128 11 8	- - -	304 18 4	- - -	4 0 0	105 0 0
,, - - -	,,		31 3 4	1855							
Hadleigh - - -	N.S.	7	174 0 0	1854	7 11 1¼	165 8 4	- - -	244 15 0	- - -	- - -	38 2 0
Halesworth - - -	N.S.	10	9 0 0	1850	7 5 2¼	369 15 0	- - -	1,251 17 6	- - -	- - -	24 17 0
,, - - -	,,		120 0 0	1855							

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
SUFFOLK—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Harkstead - - - N.S.	60 0 0	1848	1 11 6¾							
Haverhill - - - B.S. 4	- - -	- - -	2 3 7	26 15 0	- - -	22 5 0	- - -	4 0 0	11 3 0	
Hawkedon - - - N.S.	80 0 0	1848								
Helmingham - - Ch. of E. 8	- - -	- - -	8 4 0	101 15 0	- - -	311 15 0	- - -	- - -	65 8 0	
Henley - - - N.S.	*42 0 0	1838								
Hepworth - - - N.S.	36 6 8	1853								
Hessett - - - N.S.	80 0 0	1848	1 9 4							
" - - - "	19 0 0	1856								
Heveningham Church Sch. 10	137 0 0	1860	2 1 8	16 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	
Hintlesham - - - N.S.	23 0 0	1841								
Hitcham - - - N.S. 7	80 0 0	1858	2 1 2	40 0 0	*a*10 0 0	110 10 0	- - -	- - -	49 19 0	
Holbrook - - - N.S. 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	10 10 0	
Holton - - - N.S. 10	184 0 0	1859	1 12 8½	17 10 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	10 14 9	
Hoo and Letheringham - N.S.	40 0 0	1844	0 17 2⅓							
Hopton - - - N.S. 3	258 18 0	1856	3 15 0	35 16 8	- - -	55 0 0	- - -	- - -	17 0 0	
Horham - - - N.S.	121 0 0	1858								
Horningsheath - - N.S. 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	74 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 7 0	
Hoxne and Denham - - N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	1 1 1½	6 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 0 0	
Ilketshall, St. Margaret's - N.S.	30 0 0	1848	1 4 0¼							
Ipswich - - - P.U. 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	70 8 4				
Ipswich - - - Wes. 4	- - -	- - -	17 3 5¼	180 13 4	- - -	747 1 8	- - -	- - -	65 8 0	
Ipswich - - - B.S. 4	406 7 3	1855	9 14 1¾	149 10 10	- - -	447 15 0	- - -	- - -	143 16 0	
" - - - "	68 12 9	1857								
" - - - "	61 12 8	1858								
Ipswich, Holy Trinity - N.S. 8	46 17 4	1854	8 14 8¾	172 13 4	- - -	628 15 0	- - -	- - -	130 9 0	
" " - "	2 0 0	1856								
Ipswich, Nottidge, Infants N.S. 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 10 0	- - -	251 0 0	- - -	- - -	25 15 0	
Ipswich, St. Clement's and St. Helen's - - - N.S. 8	145 0 0	1843	24 0 11	314 15 0	- - -	2,194 17 6	- - -	- - -	213 11 0	
" " - "	174 0 0	1848								
" " - "	54 8 6	1852								
" " - "	35 19 0	1852								
" " - "	18 5 0	1857								
" " - "	113 6 8	1857								
Ipswich, St. Margaret's - N.S. 8	172 0 0	1852	7 2 8	127 1 8	- - -	470 13 4	- - -	- - -	104 19 0	
Ipswich, St. Matthew's (District) - - - N.S. 8	454 0 0	1848	9 14 1¾	359 16 8	- - -	1,960 3 4	- - -	- - -	190 16 0	

" " -	"		36 0 0	1853							
" " -	"		465 0 0	1857							
Ipswich, St. Peter's -	- N.S.	8	675 0 0	1859	35 7 9	182 14 2	131 5 0	2,206 0 0	- - -	- - -	200 19 0
Ixworth - -	- N.S.		50 0 0	1841							
Kesgrave, District -	- N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	7 14 4¼	215 0 0	- - -	992 18 4	- - -	- - -	22 14 0
Kettlebaston -	- N.S.		*37 0 0	1839							
Lavenham -	- N.S.	3	*100 0 0	1839	- - -	17 10 0	- - -	17 10 0	- - -	- - -	25 10 0
" - -	- "		100 0 0	1855							
Laxfield - -	- N.S.		80 0 0	1845							
Leiston - -	- N.S.	8	202 0 0	1848	5 17 4¾	70 0 0	- - -	182 1 8	- - -	5 3 4	50 4 0
" - -	- "		12 3 6	1856							
" - -	- "		24 0 0	1858							
Lowestoft (Annot's) -	- N.S.	10	6 13 4	1850	4 5 9¼	123 12 6	- - -	416 13 4	- - -	4 15 0	37 7 0
Lowestoft, Girls -	- N.S.	10	4 10 0	1846	3 2 0	75 8 4	- - -	435 0 0	- - -	- - -	33 9 2
" " -	- "		250 0 0	1854							
Lowestoft, St. John's Infant	N.S.		115 0 0	1857	- - -	180 13 4	- - -	348 18 4	- - -	- - -	78 6 0
" " -	- "		14 4 6	1858							
" St. John's -	- "		25 3 0	1858	6 6 0						
Lowestoft (Wylde's) -	N.S.	10	- - -	- - -	4 11 8¾	- - -	- - -	230 15 10			
Melton - -	- N.S.	8	75 0 0	1846	- - -	- - -	*a*11 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 15 0
" - -	- "		4 11 6	1847							
" - -	- "		42 18 4	1860							
Mildenhall (Sir H. Bunbury's), Boys School -	-	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	160 10 0	- - -	252 6 8	- - -	- - -	30 8 0
Mildenhall (Sir H. Bunbury's), Girls -	Ch. of E.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	35 0 0	- - -	263 5 10	- - -	- - -	25 14 0
Mildenhall, West Row	- N.S.	3	45 2 4	1856	- - -	56 13 4	- - -	35 0 0	- - -	- - -	19 11 0
Nayland - -	- B.S.	4	- - -	- - -	5 12 3½	99 13 4	- - -	130 16 8	- - -	3 0 0	58 11 3
Newmarket, St. Mary's	- N.S.	3	250 0 0	1858	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 10 0	- - -	- - -	17 8 0
Newton - - -	- N.S.		*50 0 0	1837							
Norton, St. Andrew's	- N.S.		*50 0 0	1837							
Orford Crown and Castle Lane School -	- "	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 5 0
Pakefield, - -	- N.S.		- - -	- - -	2 1 8						
Pakenham - -	Ch. of E.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	33 15 0	- - -	183 8 4	- - -	- - -	33 12 0
Palgrave - -	- N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 10 0	- - -	17 10 0	- - -	- - -	16 17 0
Parham - -	- N.S.		37 0 0	1841							
Poslingford -	- N.S.		32 0 0	1844							
Preston, St. Mary's -	- N.S.		47 16 0	1844	1 1 11½						
" " -	- "		100 0 0	1857							
" " -	- "		19 1 8	1860							
Rede - - -	- Par.		- - -	- - -	1 9 5½						
Redgrave and Botesdale	- N.S.	10	120 0 0	1845	1 18 8½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 17 0
Rendlesham - -	- N.S.	9	- - -	- - -	4 15 7½	84 10 0	- - -	189 0 0	- - -	- - -	45 4 0
Rickinghall (Inferior)	- N.S.	3	237 10 0	1854	1 14 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 12 0
Rumburgh and St. Michael's	N.S.	10	120 0 0	1858	- - -	27 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 15 0
Rushmere - -	- N.S.	7	80 0 0	1846	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 5 0
Saxmundham -	- N.S.	8	- - -	- - -	2 10 7¼	99 8 4	35 0 0	119 5 0	- - -	- - -	45 0 0
Shotley - -	- N.S.	7	75 0 0	1850	2 4 11¼	15 0 0	- - -	28 15 0	- - -	- - -	33 10 0

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
SUFFOLK—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Snape - N.S. 8	-	-	2 1 8	-	-	3 6 8	-	-	36 15 0	
Southwold - N.S. 10	66 0 0	1841	7 18 3½	15 0 0	-	101 0 0	-	-	26 18 0	
" - "	10 0 0	1845								
" - "	35 13 0	1848								
" - "	65 0 0	1855								
" - "	172 8 0	1856								
" - "	400 0 0	1858								
Stoke by Clare - N.S. 5	141 4 0	1856	3 17 7¾	25 6 8	-	84 6 8	-	-	29 5 0	
" " - "	70 12 0	1858								
Stoke by Nayland - N.S. 8	-	-	3 13 2¼	-	-	75 0 0				
Stoneham Aspal - N.S. 9	71 0 0	1847	-	-	-	56 17 6	-	-		
Stowmarket with Stow-Upland - N.S. 3	*75 0 0	1836	1 15 4	34 0 0	-	-	-	-	5 5 11	
Stratford, St. Mary's - N.S. 7	75 0 0	1843	1 0 0½	8 5 0	-	-	-	-	46 5 0	
" - "	16 10 0	1860								
Sudbury, All Saints' - N.S. 5	333 0 0	1848	6 13 11½	82 1 8	-	792 0 10	-	-	92 3 0	
" " - "	24 0 0	1851								
" " - "	40 0 0	1853								
Sudbury - B.S. 4	487 0 0	1847	25 5 9¼	122 0 0	-	1,737 5 10	-	8 0 0	95 3 0	
" - "	40 0 0	1851								
Sutton - N.S. 7	240 0 0	1857	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 18 0	
Tattingstone - N.S.	54 0 0	1841								
Theberton - N.S.	*33 0 0	1839								
Thorndon Reformatory - 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	160 17 11R
Thrandeston - N.S. 12	65 5 0	1851	1 11 4¾	-	-	32 10 0	-	-	1 10 0	
Tuddenham - N.S.	30 0 0	1841								
Uggeshall - N.S.	70 0 0	1844								
Waldingfield - N.S. 5	23 17 6	1859	-	13 6 8	-	5 0 0	-	-	17 15 0	
Walsham-le-Willows - N.S.	68 0 0	1849								
Walton-cum-Felixtow - N.S. 7	51 0 0	1852	1 8 9	27 0 0	-	58 6 8	-	-	27 7 0	
Wangford and Henham - N.S.	70 0 0	1844								
" " - "	5 10 0	1847								
Wattisham - N.S.	*20 0 0	1837								
Welnetham, Great - N.S. 10	48 15 0	1849	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 15 0	
" " - "	18 1 8	1856								
Welnetham, Little - N.S.	27 0 0	1845								
Westhall - N.S.	273 12 0	1855	2 4 0							
Westleton - N.S. 8	125 0 0	1843	1 0 0	25 5 0	-	15 0 0	-	-	18 15 0	

” - -	”		46 0 0	1847								
” - -	”		42 5 4	1859								
Wetheringsett -	Ch. of E.		309 8 0	1860								
Weybread - -	N.S.		*75 0 0	1843								
Wickhambrook, Sunday School - -	N.S.		*40 8 0	1835								
Wickham Market -	B.S.		*55 0 0	1835								
Wickham Market -	N.S.		77 0 0	1842								
Wickham Skeith -	N.S.		45 0 0	1845								
Wissett - -	N.S.		50 0 0	1845								
Witnesham - -	Ch. of E.	7	25 0 0	1858	1 2 2¼	27 0 0	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	15 18 0	
Woodbridge - -	B.S.		175 0 0	1841								
Woodbridge - -	N.S.	11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 0 0	
Woolpit - -	N.S.		*60 0 0	1838								
Wratting, Little -	N.S.		30 0 0	1851	1 6 8½							
Wrentham - -	B.S.	2	*65 0 0	1838	1 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 15 0	
” - -	”		44 10 0	1857								
Wrentham - -	N.S.		*131 0 0	1835	0 14 2½							
Yoxford - -	N.S.		*100 0 0	1837								
SURREY.												
Addlestone - -	Ch. of E.	5	- - -	- - -	3 4 7½	3 15 0	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	13 16 0	
Albury - -	N.S.		*60 0 0	1834								
Balham, St. Mary's -	Ch. of E.		760 0 0	1860								
Bankside, Boys -	R.C.	2	- - -	- - -	3 0 0	46 5 0	- - -	130 18 4	- - -	- - -	31 4 0	
Bankside (Great Guildford Street) Girls -	R.C.	2	- - -	- - -	3 18 4	40 10 0	- - -	239 12 6	- - -	- - -	53 17 0	
Banstead - -	N.S.	12	375 0 0	1858	- - -	28 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 14 0	
Barnes - -	N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	5 18 0¾	94 10 0	- - -	238 2 6				
Battersea, Boys', Practising School - - -		6	200 0 0	1843	18 2 11½	} 82 18 4 {	*a*10 8 4	1,587 10 0	- - -	- - -	49 16 0	
Battersea, Girls and Infants	N.S.	6	351 0 0	1851	9 17 10¼		10 8 4					
Battersea Fields, St. George's	N.S.	6	1,550 0 0	1857	7 18 4½	154 1 8	- - -	362 10 0	- - -	- - -	70 12 0	
Battersea Grove -	B.S.	2	286 0 0	1859	3 7 7½	56 15 0	- - -	54 1 8	- - -	- - -	32 14 0	
Battersea (Plough Lane), Girls	B.S.	2	31 0 0	1859	1 15 0	10 16 8	- - -	2 8 4	- - -	- - -	4 5 0	
Beddington and Wallington	N.S.	12	120 0 0	1844	3 1 9½	29 3 4	- - -	448 10 0	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	
” ” -	”		40 0 0	1844								
Bermondsey, Ch. Ch. -	N.S.	6	300 0 0	1850	8 19 2	94 15 0	- - -	391 18 4	- - -	- - -	66 14 0	
Bermondsey (Great George Street) - -	B.S.	2	*225 0 0	1835	- - -	- - -	- - -	378 5 0				
Bermondsey, St. James' (Spa Road) - -	N.S.	5	400 0 0	1842	21 10 9¼	237 6 8	- - -	870 11 8	- - -	- - -	91 7 2	
” ” - -	”		18 0 0	1857								
Bermondsey, St. Mary's (Grange Walk) -	N.S.	9	156 15 0	1854	3 8 4¾	9 3 4	20 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 0	
Bermondsey, St. Paul's,	N.S.	9	300 0 0	1850	9 3 4½	144 13 4	- - -	435 10 0	- - -	- - -	140 2 2	
” ” -	”		290 0 0	1859								

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Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing,	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
SURREY—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bermondsey (Star Corner) - N.S. 9	- - -	- - -	13 8 6	174 13 4	180 0 0	353 0 0	- - -	- - -	64 15 0	
Bisley - - - - N.S.	70 0 0	1847								
Blackfriars Road, Ch. Ch. (Green Walk) - - N.S.	*228 0 0	1837								
Blindley Heath - - N.S.	82 10 0	1851	1 13 4¾	62 5 0	- - -	51 13 4				
Bookham, Great - - N.S. 12	- - -	- - -	3 2 6½	47 18 4	- - -	25 0 0	- - -	- - -	15 8 2	
Borough Road, Model - B.S. 1	500 0 0	1852	- - -	331 5 0	165 0 0	5,020 16 8	- - -	- - -	107 3 0	
Bramley - - - N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	3 3 10¾	133 6 8	- - -	243 5 0	- - -	- - -	46 13 5	
Brixton Hill - - - B.S.	*90 0 0	1839								
Brixton Hill, Grove House Reformatory School - - 5	- - -	- - -	2 1 8½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	962 11 0R
Brixton, North, St. John's (Angel Town) - - N.S. 7	741 15 0	1852	6 13 8¾	62 16 8	- - -	38 6 8	- - -	- - -	19 14 0	
Broadwall - - N.S.	50 0 0	1848								
Brockham, Home and Industrial School - - 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	35 5 0R
Byfleet - - - N.S.	382 0 0	1857								
" - - - "	36 15 6	1859								
Camberwell, Camden District N.S. 12	571 0 0	1847	23 19 0	328 4 2	- - -	1,409 5 0	- - -	- - -	108 0 0	
" " " - "	78 0 0	1851	*a*6 13 4							
" " " - "	87 0 0	1852								
Camberwell, Ch. Ch. - N.S. 5	200 0 0	1842	23 6 9¼	373 3 4	- - -	1,625 10 10	- - -	- - -	146 8 0	
" " - - "	11 10 0	1847	*a*6 13 4							
" " - - "	60 0 0	1852								
Camberwell, Ch. Ch., Ragged and Industrial School - -	361 0 6	1856								
Camberwell (Crawford Street, Cold Harbour Lane) - B.S. 1	200 0 0	1841	26 0 10½	210 0 0	- - -	1,807 14 2	- - -	- - -	138 2 0	
" " - - "	60 0 0	1845								
" " - - "	159 0 0	1849								
" " - - "	85 0 0	1854								
Camberwell, (Denmark Street,) St. Matthew's - - N.S. 7	- - -	- - -	2 13 4¾	30 10 0	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	14 15 0	
Camberwell, Green Coat - N.S. 12	- - -	- - -	18 7 2½	241 16 8	82 1 8	784 14 2	- - -	- - -	108 1 0	
Camberwell (Leipsic Road) B.S. 2	*100 0 0	1837	4 9 3½	185 12 6	- - -	669 19 2	- - -	3 6 8	63 5 0	
Carshalton - - - N.S. 12	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 0 0						
Carshalton - - - B.S. 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 6 8	- - -	19 11 8	- - -	- - -	7 15 4	

Chertsey	P.U.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	70 0 0				
Chessington and Hook	N.S.		21 0 0	1840								
Chiddingfold	N.S.		*30 0 0	1837								
Chobham	Ch. S.	5	- - -	- - -	2 5 7¼	10 0 0	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	6 5 0	
Chobham, Valley End	Ch. of E.	5	271 0 0	1859	1 13 4	2 10 0						
Clandon, West	N.S.		- - -	- - -	1 0 11							
Clapham (Bowyer's)	N.S.	6	224 0 0	1847	6 16 4	213 5 0	- - -	786 18 4	- - -	0 8 4	44 4 0	
Clapham, Boys	Par.	6	*180 0 0	1839	12 3 9½	169 11 8	- - -	789 18 4	- - -	19 0 0	42 18 0	
Clapham, St. James'	N.S.	5	60 0 0	1845	3 15 0¾	65 11 8	16 13 4	130 5 0	- - -	- - -	4 0 0	
" "	"		1,014 0 0	1859								
Clapham, St. Mary's	R.C.	5	- - -	- - -	5 18 5¾	102 0 10	- - -	100 11 8	- - -	3 0 0	27 2 0	
Clapham (Wandsworth Road), Commercial	Ch. of E.	12	- - -	- - -	3 2 3¾	55 5 0	b16 13 4	102 0 0	18 6 0	- - -	28 14 0	
Clapham (Wirtemburg Place)	B.S.	2	*300 0 0	1840	17 1 9½	125 6 8	28 15 0	709 8 4	- - -	0 13 4	111 7 0	
" " "	"		24 0 0	1856								
" " "	"		28 5 0	1859								
Claygate	N.S.		*30 0 0	1839								
Cobham	N.S.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	41 10 0	- - -	37 10 0				
Coldharbour	N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 0						
Coldharbour, Infant	N.S.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 5 0	
Compton	N.S.		32 0 0	1841								
Cranley	N.S.	5	112 0 0	1849	5 8 7½	253 13 4	59 3 4	361 5 0	9 9 0	- - -	61 8 4	
"	"		5 0 0	1858								
Croydon (Archbishop Tenison's)	Ch. of E.	12	- - -	- - -	5 16 2¼	59 3 4	- - -	405 11 8	- - -	- - -	6 0 0	
Croydon	B.S.	1	340 0 0	1848	17 13 8¼	135 6 8	- - -	992 0 0	- - -	- - -	158 3 0	
"	"		27 14 0	1853								
"	"		24 0 0	1854								
"	"		54 0 0	1859								
"	"		15 0 0	1860								
Croydon, Ch. Ch.	N.S.	3	671 0 0	1857	5 12 0	56 16 8	- - -	20 0 0	- - -	- - -	16 10 0	
Croydon St. George's (Whitgift's) Boys and Girls	N.S.	12	- - -	- - -	12 18 3¼	216 13 4	- - -	1,097 0 0	- - -	- - -	94 9 0	
" " "	"		- - -	- - -	a10 0 0							
Croydon, St. James'	N.S.	3	477 0 0	1853	3 3 10¾	112 13 4	- - -	57 6 8	- - -	- - -	33 15 0	
" "	"		119 5 0	1854								
Croydon, St. Peter's	Ch. of E.	3	444 0 0	1858	2 1 8¼	15 16 8	- - -	17 10 0	- - -	- - -	3 10 0	
Ditton, Thames	N.S.	4	86 0 0	1847	3 6 8¾	37 10 0	- - -	18 10 0				
Dorking	B.S.	5	130 0 0	1843	4 15 11	55 10 0	- - -	110 0 0	- - -	5 0 0	33 13 0	
Dorking and South-east Stoke Schoolmasters' Association			- - -	- - -	2 10 0½							
Dorking, St. Paul's District	N.S.	8	550 0 0	1860	5 0 0	6 5 0						
Dulwich (East) and Peckham Rye	N.S.	11	- - -	- - -	- - -	75 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 7 0	
Effingham	N.S.	12	285 0 0	1857	5 15 2½	98 15 0	- - -	439 1 8	- - -	- - -	39 12 0	
Elstead	N.S.		92 0 0	1850	3 3 7	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	- - -	- - -	7 15 0	
"	"		10 5 0	1859								
Englefield Green	N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	4 1 7	- - -	- - -	154 6 8				

a Scientific apparatus.

b Probationer.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
SURREY—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Epsom - - - - N.S. 12	10 13 4	1849	6 6 3½	242 1 8	- - -	479 15 0	- - -	- - -	48 14 0	
" - - - - "	18 6 8	1858								
Epsom - - - Inft. Sch. 12	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 3 4	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	9 10 0	
Esher - - - - N.S.	996 0 0	1859								
Ewell - - - - N.S. 12	- - -	- - -	7 7 9¼	77 10 0	- - -	344 3 4	- - -	- - -	33 18 3	
" - - - - "	- - -	- - -	- - -	*a*141 13 4						
Ewhurst - - - N.S.	125 0 0	1847	4 8 3½	- - -	- - -	24 15 10	- - -	- - -	25 14 0	
Farncombe - - - N.S. 5	652 0 0	1858	3 13 4¼	5 0 0	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	8 15 0	
Farnham - - - B.S.	*100 0 0	1835								
Farnham - - - N.S. 5	1,059 0 0	1860	15 5 1	261 6 8	- - -	751 10 0	- - -	- - -	65 3 0	
Fetcham - - Ch. of E. 12	- - -	- - -	- - -	48 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 4 0	
Frencham - - Ch. of E. 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*b*29 3 4	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	6 10 0	
Godalming - - - B.S. 6	117 0 0	1858	5 0 10¾	89 10 0	- - -	128 3 4	- - -	1 5 0	66 3 0	
" - - - "	18 0 0	1858								
Godalming - - - N.S. 5	265 0 0	1843	2 13 4	235 15 0	- - -	1,021 18 4	- - -	2 10 0	175 15 2	
" - - - "	31 0 0	1856								
" - - - "	12 9 6	1859								
Godstone - - - N.S. 9	558 0 0	1855	8 7 6½	110 8 4	- - -	376 5 0	- - -	- - -	106 16 11	41 3 6
" - - - "	50 0 0	1859								
Guildford - - - B.S. 5	*100 0 0	1837	4 10 10½	55 6 8	- - -	154 0 0	- - -	- - -	26 14 0	
" - - - "	228 0 0	1858								
Guildford, Church Schoolmasters' Association - -	- - -	- - -	1 13 6½							
Guildford, St. Mary's and Trinity - - N.S. 5	47 0 0	1852	6 9 3¾	94 0 0	- - -	267 13 4	- - -	- - -	39 12 [illegible]	
" " " " - "	117 0 0	1858								
Guildford, St. Nicholas' - N.S. 5	13 15 0	1855	6 6 0½	110 16 8	- - -	363 0 10	- - -	- - -	67 2 [illegible]	
" " - "	16 16 8	1859								
" " - "	247 0 0	1860								
Ham - - - - N.S.	*90 0 0	1839	3 12 10	- - -	- - -	100 0 0				
" - - - - "	100 0 0	1846								
Hatcham, St. James' - N.S. 12	500 0 0	1852	3 2 10	74 13 4	- - -	184 0 0	- - -	- - -	34 15 0	
" " - - "	33 0 0	1859								
Hersham - - - N.S. 5	45 0 0	1842	3 11 8½	48 13 4	- - -	44 13 4	- - -	- - -	24 11 0	
" - - - - "	100 0 0	1859								
Holmwood - - - N.S.	90 0 0	1845								

Horsell	N.S.	5	134 0 0	1852	1 0 0	50 0 0	- - -	118 3 4	- - -	- - -	62 19 0	
John Street (Old Kent Road)	Wes.	2	- - -	- - -	5 5 0	30 16 8	- - -	79 10 0	- - -	- - -	27 0 0	
Kennington, East (Bolton Street)	N.S.	6	303 0 0	1848	3 0 1	128 6 8	- - -	311 3 4	- - -	18 0 0	55 3 0	
" " "	"		307 0 0	1858								
Kennington (Regency Place)	N.S.	3	143 3 4	1852	4 3 4	32 10 0	- - -	19 16 8	- - -	- - -	20 5 0	
Kennington, The Oval	N.S.	12	- - -	- - -	21 0 5¾	162 13 4	*b*18 15 0	1,409 1 8	- - -	- - -	51 2 0	
" "			- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	180 16 8					
Kent Road	B.S.	3	- - -	- - -	4 16 7¾	53 5 0	- - -	126 3 4	- - -	2 0 0	47 3 0	
Kent Road, Ragged and Industrial		3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 14 8R
Kent Town	N.S.	9	166 0 0	1860	2 2 5½	11 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	
Kew, The Queen's School		7	- - -	- - -	- - -	109 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	41 0 4	
Kingston-on-Thames, Public Free School		12	- - -	- - -	7 8 0¼	7 6 8	- - -	934 19 2	- - -	- - -	45 12 0	
Kingston Vale, Robin Hood School		7	- - -	- - -	- - -	32 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 10 0	
Kingswood	Ch. of E.	12	- - -	- - -	- - -	55 5 0	- - -	56 17 6	- - -	- - -	19 5 0	
Lambeth, All Saints'	Ch. of E.	7	200 0 0	1855	3 14 10½	16 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 17 0	
" "	"		246 0 0	1859								
Lambeth (Archbishop Tenison's), Girls (High Street)	N.S.	12	29 0 0	1857	3 6 7	41 1 8	- - -	173 15 0				
Lambeth, Belvidere Crescent Reformatory		-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	623 18 1R
Lambeth Chapel (China Terrace)	Wes.	2	- - -	- - -	29 9 0¾	287 10 0	18 15 0	1,855 13 4	- - -	- - -	110 5 0	
Lambeth, Free Evening School (65, High Street)		-	42 14 0	1850								
Lambeth, George Street	B.S.	2	- - -	- - -	6 11 9	55 10 0	- - -	347 15 0	- - -	- - -	22 10 0	
Lambeth, Holy Trinity	N.S.	4	450 0 0	1852	2 13 9½	50 0 0	38 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	61 14 8	
Lambeth (Norwood)	P.U.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	93 0 0				
Lambeth (South), Spring Grove	N.S.	12	130 0 0	1844	2 1 7¾	93 13 4	- - -	299 13 4	- - -	- - -	41 5 0	
Lambeth, St. Barnabas'	N.S.	3	300 0 0	1850	13 16 1	204 3 4	50 0 0	629 6 8	- - -	12 0 0	69 9 10	
" " "	"		- - -	- - -	*c*10 0 0							
Lambeth, St. John's (Waterloo Road)	N.S.	9	- - -	- - -	6 6 10	78 13 4	- - -	103 10 0	- - -	- - -	68 12 0	
Lambeth, St. Mary's	Par.	12	*200 0 0	1837	6 13 2½	61 5 0	122 18 4	321 15 0	- - -	- - -	92 19 0	
" "	"		43 0 0	1856								
" "	"		17 4 0	1857								
" "	"		50 0 0	1858								
Lambeth, St. Mary's Infant School	"	12	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 3 4	- - -	29 0 0	- - -	- - -	10 15 0	
Lambeth, St. Mary's District Chapel	N.S.	12	- - -	- - -	13 11 0	161 8 4	33 6 8	320 15 0	- - -	- - -	55 19 6	
Lambeth, St. Thomas'	N.S.	12	- - -	- - -	6 4 0¼	102 6 8	- - -	180 6 8	- - -	- - -	76 13 0	

a Retiring pension. *b* Probationer. *c* Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
SURREY—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Leatherhead - - - N.S. 12	*80 0 0	1839	7 18 3¾	149 15 0	- - -	351 5 0	- - -	- - -	46 4 0	
” - - - ”	60 0 0	1847								
” - - - ”	20 0 0	1848								
Leigh - - - N.S. 8	82 0 0	1850	- - -	8 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 8 0	
Lingfield - - - N.S. 4	353 0 0	1858	2 18 3¾	22 10 0	- - -	33 19 2	- - -	- - -	5 8 0	
Loseley School - - - 5	- - -	- - -	1 3 11	- - -	- - -	37 10 0				
Merstham - - Ch. of E. 9	- - -	- - -	2 3 4¾	25 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 11 6	
Merton Road - - N.S.	*53 0 0	1839								
Mickleham - - - N.S.	90 0 0	1844	3 13 5½	22 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27 3 0	
Mitcham - - - N.S. 9	*120 0 0	1838	10 11 6½	295 8 4	20 0 0	1,114 8 4	- - -	2 15 0	155 14 2	
Morden - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	58 15 0	- - -	87 10 0				
Mortlake - - - N.S. 3	24 0 0	1857	9 16 9¼	171 1 8	- - -	566 6 8	- - -	- - -	124 19 4	29 8 0
Mortlake - - - B.S.	60 0 0	1843	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0				
” - - - ”	56 0 0	1844								
” - - - ”	75 0 0	1844								
” - - - ”	50 0 0	1846								
Mortlake, St. Mary's - R.C. 8	- - -	- - -	2 4 2	75 3 4	- - -	109 8 4	- - -	- - -	53 10 0	
Moulsey, East - - N.S. 7	211 0 0	1860	- - -	- - -	a6 5 0					
Moulsey, West - - N.S. 5	*25 0 0	1839	1 6 8	90 16 8	- - -	37 10 0	- - -	- - -	30 1 0	
Newington, St. Mary's - N.S. 7	200 0 0	1853	24 8 5½	258 18 4	136 9 2	1,290 12 6	- - -	- - -	108 0 0	
Newington, Trinity - N.S. 9	300 0 0	1843	19 6 9¼	253 6 8	- - -	1,069 3 4	- - -	- - -	109 8 4	
” ” - - ”	75 0 0	1846								
” ” - - ”	91 10 0	1849								
Norbiton - - - N.S. 12	178 6 8	1853	6 8 6	74 8 4	- - -	158 0 0	- - -	- - -	27 15 0	
” - - - ”	62 0 0	1858								
” - - - ”	27 0 0	1859								
Norwood, St. Luke's - N.S. 12	- - -	- - -	3 6 8¼	71 19 2	- - -	72 4 2	- - -	- - -	42 15 0	
Nutfield - - - N.S.	75 0 0	1849								
Ockham, Industrial - - B.S. 5	- - -	- - -	9 6 4¾	157 15 0	105 0 0	356 17 6	- - -	- - -	49 11 0	193 18 8
Ockley - - - Par. 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 1 0	
Peckham - - - N.S. 3	- - -	- - -	5 0 10½	93 3 4	- - -	558 16 8	- - -	- - -	39 15 0	
Peckham, Lancasterian School - - - - 2	- - -	- - -	1 4 11	35 10 0	- - -	33 15 0	- - -	- - -	6 5 0	
Peckham New Town, St. Francis' - - - R.C. 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 10 0	- - -	57 15 0	- - -	- - -	19 17 0	
Peckham, St. Mary Magda-										

Putney	N.S.	12	-	-	-	189 14 2	-	470 8 4	-	-	136 2 4	
Putney, Infants	N.S.		222 10 0	1854	12 18 6¾							
" "	"		120 0 0	1855								
Ranmore, St. Barnabas	Ch. of E.	5	-	-	-	2 10 0	-	5 0 0				
Redhill Reformatory	-		-	-	9 18 6½	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,551 13 5R
Redhill, St. John's	N.S.	9	200 0 0	1846	9 8 10¾	245 16 8	-	402 1 8	15 3 10	-	96 6 4	
" "	"		23 0 0	1856								
" "	"		12 3 0	1857								
" "	"		58 10 0	1860								
Reigate	N.S.	9	1,176 0 0	1855	1 13 3½	152 6 8	-	262 10 0	-	-	69 2 1	
Richmond	Par.	12	-	-	-	79 12 6	-	539 18 4	-	1 11 8	126 11 0	
Richmond, New, Sheen Vale, Infants	Par.	12	-	-	-	19 3 4	-	32 1 8	-	-	11 7 0	
Richmond, St. Elizabeth's	R.C.	8	-	-	1 17 6	88 6 8	-	47 10 0	-	-	11 0 0	
Richmond, St. John's, Girls and Infants	N.S.	12	107 0 0	1844	11 9 0½	12 13 4	-	192 3 4	-	-	34 11 8	
" " "	"		40 0 0	1852								
Ripley	N.S.	5	120 0 0	1847	6 9 7½	177 0 0	-	100 3 4	-	-	69 15 8	
"	"		35 0 0	1853								
Rotherhithe, Amicable Society's School		6	-	-	10 10 0	97 18 4	-	462 12 6	-	-	31 10 0	
Rotherhithe, Ch. Ch.	N.S.	3	324 0 0	1842	1 10 0	11 13 4	-	66 10 0	-	-	26 12 0	
Rotherhithe (Clarence Street), Green Coat School		3	246 0 0	1846	5 16 4	104 10 0	-	574 0 0	-	-	38 8 0	
" " "	"		8 0 0	1848								
Rotherhithe (Clarence Street), Ragged School		9	650 0 0	1858	2 9 5½	68 16 8	-	32 10 0				
Rotherhithe, Holy Trinity	N.S.	12	12 0 0	1846	18 16 8¼	134 3 4	57 1 8	472 9 2	30 11 0	-	155 7 6	
" "	"		28 0 0	1847								
" "	"		39 4 4	1857								
" "	"		7 11 6	1860								
Rotherhithe, Medway Place	B.S.	2	-	-	4 15 5½	29 3 4	-	25 0 0	-	-	30 0 0	
Rotherhithe, St. Mary's (Deptford Road)	N.S.	7	*600 0 0	1837	17 16 4	83 13 4	12 10 0	2,229 8 4	-	-	171 16 4	
" " "	"		*88 0 0	1837								
" " "	"		24 0 0	1848								
Rotherhithe, St. Paul's (Surrey Canal)	N.S.	12	132 0 0	1847	3 6 8	9 3 4	-	314 13 4	-	-	51 19 0	
Rotherhithe (Silver Street)	B.S.		*160 0 0	1837								
Seal and Tongham	N.S.		105 0 0	1850								
Send	N.S.		225 10 6	1855								
Shalford	N.S.	5	481 4 0	1856	2 6 2¼	25 0 0	-	40 0 0	-	-	50 2 0	
Shere	N.S.		100 0 0	1843								
South Metropolitan District	P.U.	7	-	-	-	-	-	202 15 0				
Southwark, Bridewell, House of Occupation School	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,340 5 0R
Southwark Chapel	Wes.	2	-	-	18 0 5¼	243 1 8	-	677 1 8	-	7 15 0	88 9 0	

a Probationer.

b Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
SURREY—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Southwark, St. George the Martyr - N.S. 3	*225 0 0	1839	29 16 1	292 6 8	- - -	1,003 5 10	- - -	- - -	55 8 0	
" " - "	86 0 0	1848	*a*19 12 8							
" " - "	26 13 4	1850								
Southwark, St. George the Martyr - P.U. 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0 16 8				
Southwark, St. George's - R.C. 1	- - -	- - -	2 18 0¾	32 10 0	- - -	170 5 0	- - -	- - -	42 16 0	
Southwark, St. Joseph's - R.C. 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	51 3 4				
Southwark, St. Jude's - N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	17 17 1¼	148 1 8	- - -	974 16 8	- - -	- - -	109 19 8	
Southwark, St. Jude's Infants N.S. 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	204 10 0	- - -	- - -	33 13 0	
Southwark, St. Mary's - N.S. 12	405 0 0	1846	35 19 0	280 15 0	- - -	290 11 8	- - -	- - -	116 19 0	
" - "	182 0 0	1846	*a*6 13 4							
Southwark, St. Michael's, - N.S. 3	- - -	- - -	3 3 4½	48 6 8	- - -	33 15 0				
Southwark, St. Paul's Ch. of E. 12	400 0 0	1855	18 0 0	85 8 4	- - -	76 13 4	- - -	- - -	39 0 0	
" - "	- - -	- - -	*a*16 6 0							
Southwark, St. Peter's - N.S.	312 0 0	1848								
Southwark, St. Stephen's - N.S.	306 0 0	1850								
" " - "	18 7 5	1857								
Stockwell (Chapel Street) - N.S. 3	- - -	- - -	10 0 10½	140 15 0	- - -	693 10 0	- - -	12 0 0	68 15 0	
Stockwell, St. Michael's (Ingleton Street), Infants N.S. 7	- - -	- - -	*a*10 10 0	48 15 0	- - -	152 0 0	- - -	- - -	63 10 0	
Stockwell, St. Michael's - N.S. 7	400 0 0	1848	16 12 10¾	254 10 0	37 10 0	1,672 10 0	- - -	- - -	100 8 0	
" " - "	50 0 0	1854	*a*10 11 10							
" " - "	85 0 0	1857								
Stoke-next-Guildford Ch. of E. 5	819 0 0	1857	3 9 8½	40 0 0	- - -	113 16 8	- - -	- - -	54 3 0	
Streatham - - N.S. 7	- - -	- - -	5 13 10¾	162 10 0	- - -	588 10 0	- - -	- - -	72 19 7	
Streatham, Ch. Ch. - N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	15 0 7¼	102 0 10	- - -	290 10 0	- - -	- - -	119 6 0	
Surbiton - - N.S. 12	271 0 0	1849	4 0 0	159 5 0	25 0 0	165 17 6	- - -	- - -	38 15 0	
" - "	320 0 0	1857								
Surrey Church Schoolmasters' Association -	- - -	- - -	3 19 10							
Surrey (North), District School - P.U. 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	452 11 8				
Sutton - - N.S. 12	400 0 0	1855	3 4 9¼	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 2 0	
Tandridge, Oxted, and Godstone - - N.S. 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	37 0 0	- - -	257 13 4	- - -	- - -	30 4 6	

		- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 2 6				
Tooting, Lower, Boys and Girls - - - Par.	5	- - -	-	4 4 6¼	220 0 0	- - -	616 16 8	- - -	- - -	73 0 0	
Tooting, Parochial, Infants Ch. of E.	6	492 0 0	1855	2 10 1	35 0 0	- - -	114 0 0	- - -	- - -	35 1 0	
Vauxhall Walk - - Wes.	2	- -	-	9 11 6	74 15 0	- - -	891 0 0	- - -	- - -	53 19 0	
Virginia Water - - - N.S.	11	108 0 0	1844	- - -	62 0 0	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	11 8 0	
Walton-on-Thames - Ch. of E.	12	526 0 0	1858	3 19 4¼	21 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 2 0	
Walworth, Beresford Episcopal Chapel School - - -	4	- - -	-	7 14 10¼	47 0 0	- - -	278 10 0	- - -	- - -	30 12 0	
Walworth (Mount Street) - B.S.		*30 0 0	1839								
Walworth, St. Peter's - N.S.	9	403 10 0	1852	7 14 11	181 16 8	- - -	1,362 8 4	- - -	9 6 8	112 5 10	
Wandsworth - - - N.S.	12	*50 0 0	1836	- - -	19 3 4	- - -	17 10 0	- - -	- - -	7 5 0	
Wandsworth, Bridge House Reformatory - - -	-	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,923 4 3
Wandsworth, Family Home -	2	- - -	-	0 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	280 3 7
Wandsworth, Point Pleasant B.S.	2	75 0 0	1857	4 13 6¼	91 15 0	- - -	195 1 8	- - -	- - -	49 3 0	
Wandsworth, St. Anne's Ch. of E.	3	740 0 0	1859	8 6 8	37 10 0	- - -	46 13 4	- - -	- - -	23 10 10	
Wandsworth, St. Mary's (Summer's Town), Boys' and Girls' - - Ch. of E.	5	- - -	-	5 2 2	15 6 8	- - -	58 0 0	- - -	- - -	14 11 0	
Wandsworth (Summer's Town), Infants - - - N.S.		43 10 0	1852								
Waverley Compton - - N.S.	5	- - -	-	1 19 6¾	3 6 8	- - -	72 13 4	- - -	- - -	25 0 0	
Westcott - - - N.S.	5	500 0 0	1854	6 13 4½	105 10 0	- - -	194 19 2	- - -	- - -	81 10 11	
Westow Hill - - - B.S.	2	- - -	-	3 19 2	39 5 0	- - -	16 3 4	- - -	2 10 0	5 9 0	
Weybridge - - - N.S.	12	- - -	-	8 14 10	58 15 0	- - -	220 15 0	- - -	- - -	50 16 0	
Wimbledon - - - N.S.	12	*50 0 0	1836	9 18 11	179 2 6	- - -	588 11 8	- - -	- - -	31 19 0	
Witley - - - N.S.		- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0				
Woking - - - N.S.		200 0 0	1849	2 7 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 7 0	
Woking, Infants' - - N.S.	5	- - -	-	- - -	5 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 15 0	
Woking, St. John's - Ch. of E.	4	189 0 0	1856	- - -	35 0 0	- - -	37 10 0	- - -	- - -	31 18 0	
Wonersh - - - N.S.	5	80 0 0	1842	2 14 3	46 10 0	- - -	76 5 0	- - -	- - -	28 10 0	
Wotton - - - Par.	8	- - -	-	- - -	23 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 7 0	
Wrecclesham - - N.S.	5	45 0 0	1841	2 14 6¼	37 10 0	- - -	92 8 4	- - -	6 0 0	15 9 0	
" - - - "		30 0 0	1849								
" - - - "		189 0 0	1856								
" - - - "		447 8 0	1860								
York Town - - - N.S.		- - -	-	1 10 8½							
SUSSEX.											
Albourne - - - N.S.		52 0 0	1844								
Alfriston - - - N.S.		58 10 0	1845								
Arundel - - Ch. of E.	9	- - -	-	14 12 11¾	93 1 8	- - -	824 11 8	- - -	- - -	100 15 5	
" - - - "		- - -	-	a6 11 6							

a Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
SUSSEX—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Barcombe (Church Meadow) N.S.	*48 0 0	1842								
Battle and Langdon - N.S. 9	204 0 0	1847	10 17 3½	109 16 8	- - -	170 6 8	- - -	- - -	35 16 0	
Beddingham - - - N.S.	53 0 0	1846	1 3 11							
,, - - - ,,	29 10 0	1859								
Berwick - - - N.S. 9	108 0 0	1854	- - -	6 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 0	
Bexhill - - - N.S. 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	50 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 5 0	
Bexhill, St. Mark's - - N.S. 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 5 0	
Billinghurst - Ch. of E. 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 6 8	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	4 0 0	
Bishopstone - - - N.S.	127 0 0	1850								
Bodle Street Green, St. John's Ch. of E. 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*a*33 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 14 0	
Bolney - - - N.S.	*35 0 0	1839								
Bosham - - - N.S.	*90 0 0	1835								
Brede - - - N.S. 9	85 0 0	1843	- - -	26 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 0 0	
,, - - - ,,	46 0 0	1845								
Brighton and Sussex Church Schoolmasters' Association -	- - -	- - -	10 0 0							
Brighton (Central) - - N.S. 12	110 0 0	1849	23 18 0¼	208 0 0	19 15 10	2,391 2 6	- - -	- - -	79 0 0	
Brighton, Ch. Ch. - - N.S. 12	- - -	- - -	7 17 1¼	165 13 4	- - -	370 5 10				
Brighton (Chichester Diocesan), Female Practising School - 12	300 0 0	1855	5 0 0	188 15 0	- - -	486 3 4	- - -	- - -	3 5 0	
Brighton, (Eastern Road), Royal - B.S. 8	118 0 0	1859	5 12 8¼	124 13 4	- - -	265 9 2				
Brighton (Kemp Town), St. Mark's - - - N.S. 12	- - -	- - -	10 5 0	107 13 4	- - -	83 5 10	- - -	9 11 8	44 8 5	
Brighton (Kent's Court) - N.S.	*75 0 0	1837								
Brighton (North Lane) - B.S.	*300 0 0	1837								
Brighton (North Lane) - N.S. 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 3 4						
Brighton (Middle Street), Union Charity - - B.S.	*250 0 0	1838								
Brighton (Spa and Egremont Street), Ragged School - - 12	100 0 0	1857	15 2 6	132 5 10	- - -	694 1 8	- - -	- - -	26 18 0	
Brighton, St. John's - N.S. 12	560 0 0	1847	31 15 10¾	283 2 6	- - -	1,729 14 2	- - -	- - -	95 6 4	
,, ,, - - ,,	51 10 0	1854								
,, ,, - - ,,	110 6 8	1854								
Brighton, St. John's - R.C.	- - -	- - -	4 0 7¾							

Brighton, St. Nicholas'	Ch. of E.	12	- - -	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	- - -	366 13 4	- - -	- - -	61 1 0	34 3 4
Brighton, St. Paul's	N.S.	12	- - -	-	4 17 9½	52 0 0	- - -	277 19 2	- - -	- - -	51 3 4	
Brighton, St. Stephen's	N.S.	12	151 0 0	1856	- - -	103 7 6	- - -	73 10 0	- - -	- - -	32 15 0	
Brighton (Warwick Street)	N.S.	12	50 0 0	1842	8 15 0¾	36 3 4	- - -	113 6 8	- - -	- - -	28 3 0	
Brightling	N.S.	5	158 0 0	1857	20 16 9¼	136 0 0	- - -	1,065 3 4	- - -	- - -	55 14 1	
Broadwater	N.S.		80 0 0	1840	- - -	- - -	a33 6 8	22 10 0	- - -	- - -	4 15 0	
Burpham	N.S.		25 0 0	1840								
Burwash	N.S.	5	218 0 0	1847	19 10 1¼	188 3 4	- - -	848 15 0	- - -	- - -	152 9 8	
″	″		7 1 8	1850								
″	″		155 0 0	1860								
Bury	N.S.		90 0 0	1848								
Buxted	N.S.	5	222 0 0	1858	1 15 2¼	11 5 0	- - -	12 10 0				
″	″		101 0 0	1859								
Catsfield	N.S.	9	125 0 0	1845	2 9 10½	70 0 0	- - -	119 18 4	- - -	- - -	43 10 0	
″	″		12 15 4	1857								
Chailey	N.S.	11	350 0 0	1855	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	39 3 0	
Chichester (Central)	N.S.	9	- - -	-	13 2 4½	361 9 2	- - -	1,788 16 8	- - -	11 13 4	122 17 8	
″	″		- - -	-	b10 0 0							
Chichester (Little London)	B.S.		198 0 0	1848								
Chichester, St. Pancras', Infants	N.S.	9	100 0 0	1843	- - -	6 13 4						
Chichester (Tower Street)	B.S.	8	84 3 4	1853	12 8 7½	207 3 4	14 11 8	1,720 2 6	- - -	3 5 0	149 10 0	
Chiddingley	N.S.		80 0 0	1850	0 13 11							
Clayton and Keymer	N.S.		*50 0 0	1839								
Compton and Upmarden	N.S.		90 0 0	1848	2 5 8¾							
Crawley Down	N.S.	5	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 6 0	
Cuckfield and Balcombe	N.S.		160 0 0	1846	- - -	31 13 4	- - -	62 10 0	- - -	- - -	8 7 11	
Dallington	N.S.	9	35 0 0	1854	- - -	75 0 0	- - -	46 10 0	- - -	- - -	31 10 2	
Ditchling	N.S.	12	*75 0 0	1838	- - -	31 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 8 0	
Eastbourne	N.S.	9	64 0 0	1855	15 5 5½	291 12 6	- - -	531 5 0	- - -	- - -	121 6 0	
Eastergate	N.S.		*50 0 0	1838								
Elsted	N.S.		*34 0 0	1838								
Falmer	N.S.	12	- - -	-	- - -	96 5 0	- - -	37 10 0	- - -	2 0 0	96 6 8	
Firle, West	N.S.		140 0 0	1846	4 11 0¾	36 0 0	- - -	98 15 0				
Fletching	N.S.	4	- - -	-	1 8 1½	47 18 4	- - -	125 10 0	- - -	- - -	15 14 0	
Flimwell	N.S.	5	84 0 0	1848	1 2 7	5 0 0						
Forest Row	N.S.	3	160 10 0	1852	5 6 11	256 5 0	- - -	507 13 4	- - -	- - -	186 0 0	
″	″		67 0 0	1854								
Framfield	N.S.		*65 0 0	1837								
Frankham	Ch. of E.	5	- - -	-	- - -	11 6 8	- - -	51 13 4				
Frant (Free)	N.S.	5	- - -	-	10 4 5¾	156 16 8	- - -	494 8 4				
Funtington	N.S.	9	- - -	-	- - -	40 0 0	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	9 6 0	
Glynde	N.S.	12	- - -	-	1 6 6¼	46 10 0	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	29 16 0	
Grinstead, West	Ch. of E.	5	- - -	-	- - -	13 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 8 0	
Hadlow Down	N.S.	5	*75 0 0	1838	4 5 11½	61 10 0	- - -	453 5 0	- - -	- - -	30 3 0	
″	″		60 0 0	1850								
Hailsham	N.S.	9	44 0 0	1859	1 13 4	76 6 8	- - -	141 3 4	- - -	- - -	75 17 5	
Halton, St. Clement's	N.S.		- - -	-	5 7 3½	- - -	- - -	159 17 6				

a Probationer.

b Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.			Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SUSSEX—*cont.*												
Hampnett, West	P.U.		-	-	-	-	-	10 0 0				
Hartfield	N.S.	5	100 0 0	1842	4 1 11¼	80 0 0	-	300 11 8	-	-	27 5 5	
„	„		8 10 0	1854								
„	„		90 0 0	1859								
Hastings	B.S.	7	*250 0 0	1836	1 19 5	15 0 0	-	15 0 0	-	-	13 10 0	
Hastings, All Saints' and St. Clement's	N.S.	9	*220 0 0	1836	31 15 3½	211 15 0	75 0 0	1,487 4 2	-	-	161 4 2	
„ „ „	„		213 3 4	1853								
„ „ „	„		200 0 0	1855								
„ „ „	„		185 0 0	1856								
Hastings, St. Mary's	N.S.	9	166 0 0	1841	12 6 11¾	113 0 0	-	1,085 18 4	-	-	100 15 8	
Hawkenbury	Ch. of E.	4	-	-	-	2 10 0	-				8 16 0	
Hayward's Heath	N.S.	5	-	-	-	5 0 0	-	-	-	-		
Heathfield	N.S.	5	-	-	-	5 0 0	-	5 0 0			49 10 0	
Hellingley	N.S.	9	170 0 0	1845	8 7 10	-	-	345 3 4	-	-	24 7 8	
Henfield	N.S.	12	53 0 0	1845	-	44 3 4	-	82 10 0	-	-	2 19 0	
Hoathley, West	N.S.	5	45 0 0	1844	-	-	-	-	-	-		
„	„		15 0 0	1854								
Hooe	N.S.		22 0 0	1846								
„	„		45 0 0	1859								
Horsham	N.S.		-	-	2 0 0	-	-	29 0 0			4 10 0	
Horsted, Little	N.S.	5	-	-	-	33 6 8	-	-	-	-	9 18 0	
Hove, Eastern	N.S.	12	77 0 0	1842	5 0 0¼	21 5 0	-	46 18 4	-	-	28 10 0	
Hove, Western	N.S.	12	469 0 0	1858	6 6 8¼	37 18 4	-	41 0 0	-	-	11 3 0	
Hurstmonceaux	N.S.	9	-	-	2 3 11¼	73 10 0	-	122 18 4	-	-	54 8 4	
Hurst Pierrepoint	N.S.	12	-	-	8 0 10½	187 3 4	-	261 5 0	-	-		
Icklesham	N.S.		110 0 0	1846								
Iping	B.S.	8	-	-	-	29 1 8						
Isfield	N.S.		*50 0 0	1840								
Leonard's, Saint, on Sea	N.S.	9	*60 0 0	1836	15 16 8	227 10 0	-	900 3 4	-	-	162 8 10	
„ „	„		396 0 0	1848								
Leonard's, Saint, on Sea, All Souls'	R.C.	5	-	-	8 13 3	21 18 4	-	534 0 10				
Leonard's, Saint, on Sea, St. Mary Magdalene's, Industrial	Ch. of E.	9	684 0 0	1857	13 15 1¾	124 5 0	-	143 0 10	-	-	59 9 0	

[illegible]	N.S.	5	[illegible]	[illegible]	4 0 7	27 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 7 0	
Littlehampton	N.S.		105 0 0	1846	1 8 7½							
Lodsworth	N.S.	5	80 0 0	1846	- - -	40 0 0	- - -	80 0 0	- - -	- - -	48 10 1	
,,	,,		8 10 0	1856								
Lurgashall	N.S.		80 0 0	1845	2 12 0							
,,	,,		10 0 0	1845								
Mayfield, Boys	N.S.	5	- - -	- - -	3 1 9½	105 0 0	- - -	229 6 8	- - -	- - -	18 18 0	
Mayfield, Girls	N.S.	5	- - -	- - -	8 6 8¾	- - -	- - -	84 1 8	- - -	- - -	10 13 4	
Merston	N.S.		37 0 0	1842								
Midhurst	N.S.		170 0 0	1855								
Mountfield and Whatlington	N.S.		52 0 0	1850								
Netherfield	N.S.	9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*a*12 10 0					
Newhaven	N.S.	12	130 0 0	1844	6 5 7¾	39 3 4	- - -	166 6 8	- - -	- - -	65 14 10	
Ninfield	N.S.		100 0 0	1854	1 10 0							
North Heath	N.S.		146 0 0	1858	1 17 5½							
Northiam	N.S.	9	58 0 0	1857	2 6 5	10 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0 17 0	
Nutbourne	N.S.		96 16 0	1859	2 1 8½							
Nuthurst	N.S.		- - -	- - -	1 0 4½							
Offham	N.S.	12	55 10 0	1850	- - -	9 3 4	- - -	5 16 8	- - -	- - -	5 4 0	
Patcham	N.S.		107 0 0	1854								
Peasmarsh	N.S.		140 0 0	1844								
,,	,,		29 0 0	1856								
Pett	N.S.		75 0 0	1848								
Petworth	N.S.		- - -	- - -	5 0 0½							
Plumpton	N.S.		*23 0 0	1838								
Polegate	N.S.		54 0 0	1849	2 8 0							
Poling	N.S.		87 4 0	1856	1 0 0							
Portslade and Hangleton	N.S.		66 10 0	1843								
,, ,,	,,		60 0 0	1853								
Poynings	N.S.		86 8 0	1859								
Pulborough	N.S.	5	336 0 0	1858	4 13 4½	33 6 8	- - -	77 0 0	- - -	- - -	28 2 0	
Pyecombe	N.S.		22 5 0	1845								
Ripe	N.S.		35 0 0	1843								
,,	,,		35 0 0	1849								
Rotherfield	N.S.		- - -	- - -	1 12 11¼	- - -	- - -	129 10 0				
Rottingdean	N.S.		260 0 0	1860								
Rustington	Ch. of E.		202 0 0	1860								
Rye	Wes.	8	- - -	- - -	10 5 1¼	81 7 6	- - -	221 18 4	- - -	- - -	30 5 0	
Salehurst	N.S.	5	*75 0 0	1841	3 17 0¾	21 5 0	- - -	54 3 4	- - -	- - -	11 14 0	
Sayer's Common	N.S.	12	65 0 0	1843	- - -	11 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 3 10	
Seaford	Ch. of E.		369 12 0	1859								
Selmeston	N.S.	12	- - -	- - -	- - -	64 3 4	9 3 4	102 18 4	- - -	- - -	11 11 8	
Slaugham	N.S.		60 0 0	1841								
Slinfold	N.S.	5	80 0 0	1845	- - -	43 1 8	- - -	75 8 4				
Sompting	N.S.		*64 0 0	1839								
Southbourne and Seaside	N.S.	9	150 0 0	1852	5 17 10	213 19 2	- - -	326 1 8	- - -	- - -	122 19 6	
,, ,,	,,		27 10 0	1856	*b*10 0 0							
,, ,,	,,		115 0 0	1859								

a Probationer.

b Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SUSSEX—*cont.*										
Southwater - - Ch. of E. 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 0 0	
Southwick - - - N.S. 12	70 0 0	1844	5 12 5½	34 16 8	- - -	28 5 0	- - -	- - -	28 12 0	
Staplecross - - - Wes. 8	- - -	- - -	6 6 8½	216 10 0	- - -	444 11 8	- - -	- - -	36 0 0	
Steyning - - - N.S. 12	70 0 0	1841	3 0 5¼	75 8 4	- - -	55 16 8	- - -	- - -	41 16 0	
" - - - "	399 0 0	1859								
Storrington - - - N.S.	*20 0 0	1836								
Stoughton and Racton - N.S.	62 10 0	1843	2 5 11½	13 0 0	- - -	148 15 0				
Ticehurst - - - N.S. 5	350 0 0	1847	10 14 0¼	235 15 0	- - -	634 2 6	- - -	- - -	58 19 6	
Tidebrook - - - N.S.	212 0 0	1859	2 1 8¾							
Tillington - - - N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	1 2 4¾	146 12 6	- - -	113 6 8	- - -	- - -	57 1 6	
Twyford - - - N.S. 4	- - -	- - -	2 2 6¾	- - -	- - -	100 0 0	- - -	- - -	21 4 0	
Uckfield - - - N.S. 5	256 10 0	1851	6 13 6	92 8 4	- - -	472 3 4	- - -	- - -	104 4 3	
Wadhurst - - - N.S. 5	*100 0 0	1837	5 12 3½	59 6 8	- - -	78 13 4	- - -	- - -	67 19 6	
" - - - "	280 0 0	1855								
Wadhurst, Best Beech Hill District - - Ch. of E. 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	27 10 0						
Waltham, Cold - - N.S. 7	82 0 0	1848	- - -	37 10 0	- - -	67 10 0	- - -	- - -	18 8 0	
Warbleton - - - N.S.	*50 0 0	1838								
Warnham - - - N.S. 5	74 0 0	1851	- - -	65 13 4	- - -	153 15 0	- - -	- - -	16 15 0	
Wartling - - - N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	1 17 6¼	41 16 8	- - -	22 10 0	- - -	- - -	36 2 0	
Westbourne - - - N.S. 7	*90 0 0	1837	5 0 0	95 0 0	- - -	508 10 5	- - -	- - -	22 4 0	
Westmeston - - - N.S. 12	- - -	- - -	- - -	40 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 10 0	
Withyham, St. John's - N.S.	60 0 0	1840	1 16 7¾	- - -	- - -	35 0 0				
" - "	16 15 0	1859								
Withyham, St. Michael's - N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	3 4 6	180 1 8	- - -	91 13 4	- - -	- - -	29 [illegible] [illegible]	
Woolbeding - - - N.S.	181 0 0	1858	1 13 4½							
Worthing - - - N.S.	*100 0 0	1835								
Worthing - - - Wes.	- - -	- - -	1 4 8¾	11 0 0	- - -	37 10 0				
WARWICKSHIRE.										
Alcester - - - N.S. 7	100 0 0	1844	4 2 8¼	- - -	- - -	504 18 9	- - -	- - -	154 1 0	
" - - - "	6 18 6	1850								

Atherstone, Girls	N.S.		31 1 10	1856	3 7 2							
Attleborough	N.S.	7	236 0 0	1849	4 12 8¼	77 10 0	- - -	261 10 0	- - -	- - -	34 16 0	
"	"		6 13 4	1855								
Bentley	N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	2 5 7	148 7 6	- - -	488 7 6	- - -	12 0 0	111 0 0	7 1 0
Bidford	N.S.	8	50 0 0	1846	6 2 3½	31 13 4	- - -	333 15 0	- - -	- - -	40 13 0	
"	"		19 10 0	1854								
"	"		13 2 6	1858								
Birmingham	Wes.		- - -	- - -	- - -	18 0 0						
Birmingham, All Saints'	N.S.	10	616 0 0	1844	4 8 3½	118 5 0	- - -	114 0 0	- - -	- - -	36 0 0	
Birmingham and Edgbaston (Tennant Street), Industrial	B.S.	2	41 0 0	1855	10 2 11	84 10 0	20 0 0	280 5 10	- - -	- - -	33 1 0	
Birmingham (Bishop Ryder's)	N.S.	7	450 0 0	1842	4 15 9½	47 10 0	- - -	165 0 0	- - -	- - -	54 14 0	
" "	"		13 18 3	1845								
Birmingham, Ch. Ch. (Pinfold Street), B., G., & I.	N.S.	10	*400 0 0	1837	9 3 4¼	76 11 8	- - -	88 10 0	- - -	- - -	64 9 0	
Birmingham, Ch. Ch. (Ryland Street North) Infts.	N.S.	10	196 0 0	1849	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 0 0	
Birmingham, Church of the Saviour	B.S.	2	- - -	- - -	7 13 5½	112 5 0	25 0 0	400 10 10	100 0 0	- - -	59 17 0	
Birmingham, Day Schoolmasters' Association			- - -	- - -	0 13 4¼							
Birmingham, Girls Reformatory			- - -	- - -	2 6 10½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	210 0 0R
Birmingham, Industrial Free School		7	495 0 0	1850	8 19 7	93 10 0	110 0 0	196 1 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	558 1 2
" " "			300 0 0	1855								
" " "			200 0 0	1858								
Birmingham, Legge Street	B.S.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 15 0	
Birmingham, New Jerusalem	B.S.	2	- - -	- - -	12 3 6¾	101 5 0	- - -	375 8 4	- - -	- - -	55 4 0	
Birmingham, Oratory (Edgbaston)	R.C.	4	- - -	- - -	2 16 11	89 10 0	- - -	125 5 0	14 11 6	- - -	53 19 0	
Birmingham, Asylum	P.U.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	160 5 0				
Birmingham, St. Anne's (Alcester Street)	R.C.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	113 0 0	- - -	331 8 4	- - -	- - -	39 1 0	191 8 4
Birmingham, St. Bartholomew's	N.S.	8	*150 0 0	1834	4 0 1¼	57 1 8	- - -	149 3 4	20 4 0	2 0 0	108 13 0	
" " "	"		115 0 0	1840								
" " "	"		257 10 0	1851								
Birmingham, St. Chad's	R.C.	4	- - -	- - -	5 11 10½	243 11 8	65 0 0	1,369 8 4	30 0 0	- - -	125 9 0	
Birmingham, St. George's (Russell Street)	N.S.	8	*300 0 0	1834	29 0 4	331 10 0	33 6 8	1,515 19 2	- - -	- - -	217 2 0	
" " "	"		230 0 0	1843								
" " "	"		200 0 0	1845								
" " "	"		100 0 0	1847								
" " "	"		8 11 8	1852								
" " "	"		45 0 0	1855								
" " "	"		54 0 0	1858								

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

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	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
WARWICKSHIRE—*cont.*										
Birmingham, St. John's - R.C. 4	- - -	- - -	1 2 0	51 10 0	- - -	333 11 8	- - -	- - -	18 7 0	
Birmingham, St. Luke's (Edgbaston) - - - N.S. 8	370 0 0	1843	32 0 3¼	161 4 2	107 5 10	1,173 0 10	- - -	- - -	82 15 0	
" " " - "	133 0 0	1845								
" " " - "	46 1 6	1846								
" " " - "	12 16 0	1848								
" " " - "	13 6 8	1850								
Birmingham, St. Luke's (Macdonald Street) - N.S. 8	177 0 0	1850	6 5 0½	5 16 8	- - -	85 8 4	- - -	- - -	27 8 4	
Birmingham, St. Mark's (Helena Street) - - N.S.	89 10 0	1850	1 10 6							
Birmingham, St. Mark's (St. Mark's Street), - N.S. 8	492 0 0	1844	16 18 3	186 8 4	*a*3 6 8	1,271 15 0	- - -	2 0 0	165 19 0	
" " " - " "	12 16 4	1849								
Birmingham, St. Mary's - N.S. 7	750 0 0	1846	11 1 7¼	204 0 0	- - -	721 0 10	- - -	- - -	117 17 0	
Birmingham, St. Mary's, Boys - - - R.C. 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 15 0	- - -	18 15 0	10 0 0	- - -	17 10 0	
Birmingham, St. Mary's, Girls - - - R.C. 4	- - -	- - -	10 4 8¼	230 15 0	- - -	418 5 0	- - -	- - -	28 12 0	
Birmingham, St. Matthew's N.S. 8	691 0 0	1841	18 13 5¼	144 6 8	- - -	324 15 0	- - -	- - -	94 2 0	
" " - "	56 10 0	1846								
" " - "	5 19 0	1846								
" " - "	25 3 10	1859								
	440 0 0	1860								
Birmingham, St. Matthew's Branch - - N.S. 10	- - -	- - -	4 17 6	33 16 8	- - -	44 13 4	- - -	- - -	37 5 0	
Birmingham, St. Matthias (Farm Street), - - N.S. 8	150 0 0	1849	1 14 2¾	105 12 6	- - -	429 6 8	- - -	- - -	86 19 0	
Birmingham, St. Matthias' (Wheeler Street) - - N.S. 8	1,200 0 0	1858	3 7 0½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 10 0	
Birmingham, St. Nicholas' R.C. 4	- - -	- - -	1 3 4	87 0 0	- - -	235 13 4	- - -	- - -	41 4 0	
Birmingham, St. Patrick's - R.C. 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	57 10 0	- - -	224 11 8	- - -	- - -	48 14 0	
Birmingham, St. Paul's - N.S. 8	788 0 0	1846	3 10 10½	239 6 8	- - -	1,282 11 8	- - -	- - -	72 2 0	
" " - "	20 0 0	1847								

(London Prentice Street), Infants	N.S.		73 10 0	1840								
Birmingham, St. Peter's	R.C.	4	- - -	- - -	3 15 11	239 6 8	- - -	899 3 4	- - -	- - -	61 16 0	
Birmingham, St. Philip's	N.S.	7	500 0 0	1843	9 1 7¾	300 3 4	38 6 8	708 13 4	- - -	- - -	89 16 0	
Birmingham, St. Stephen's	N.S.	7	828 0 0	1845	4 8 2¼	- - -	- - -	446 10 0	- - -	- - -	101 1 0	
„ „	„		12 12 0	1857								
Birmingham, St. Thomas' (Holloway Head Street)	N.S.	8	235 0 0	1842	16 5 11¼	400 8 4	- - -	1,306 14 2	- - -	- - -	124 14 0	
„ „ „	„		5 12 0	1845	67 5 4							
„ „ „	„		80 0 0	1854								
Birmingham, St. Thomas' Branch, Infants' (Holliday Street)	N.S.	8	171 0 0	1850	- - -	17 16 8	- - -	59 5 0	- - -	- - -	18 0 0	
Birmingham, Steelhouse Lane	B.S.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 10 0				
Birmingham, Unitarian Domestic Mission	„	2	- - -	- - -	29 2 8¼	163 1 8	22 18 4	1,141 18 4	- - -	- - -	134 18 0	
Bordesley, St. Andrew's (Smallheath), Infants	N.S.		99 0 0	1850								
Brailes	Ch. of E.		397 0 0	1859	- - -	2 10 0	- - -	3 15 0				
Brinklow	N.S.	8	377 10 0	1856	3 11 10¾	56 5 0	- - -	87 18 4	- - -	- - -	44 3 0	
Bromwich, Little	N.S.	10	105 12 0	1860	1 0 10	7 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 5 0	
Budbrooke	Ch. of E.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 10 0						
Bulkington School	-		- - -	- - -	1 5 8							
Chilvers Coton	N.S.		104 0 0	1846								
Claverdon	N.S.		100 0 0	1849	2 5 8½	- - -	- - -	32 10 0				
„	„		140 0 0	1858								
Clifton on Dunsmoor	N.S.	8	10 0 0	1849	4 9 7	81 3 4	- - -	340 0 0	- - -	- - -	11 0 0	
„ „	„		186 0 0	1851								
Compton, Fenny	N.S.		*54 0 0	1834								
Corley Moor	N.S.		- - -	- - -	0 12 4¼							
Coventry, Blue Coat School Girls' School	-	10	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 13 4						
Coventry, Holy Trinity	N.S.	10	1,337 0 0	1854	3 10 0½	211 17 6	50 0 0	315 6 8	- - -	9 0 0	96 7 0	
„ „	„		12 10 0	1858								
Coventry, St. John's	N.S.		*120 0 0	1840	2 9 8½	22 10 0	- - -	81 0 8				
Coventry, St. Michael's	N.S.	8	1,200 0 0	1855	8 16 2¾	230 8 4	270 8 4	439 15 0	- - -	2 3 4	121 14 0	11 7 3
Coventry, St. Michael's Branch S.		4	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 0 0	- - -	12 18 4	10 0 0	- - -	19 9 0	
Coventry, St. Peter's	N.S.	8	180 0 0	1844	8 4 3	155 8 4	- - -	552 18 4	- - -	- - -	52 4 0	
„ „	„		12 2 6	1847								
„ „	„		75 0 0	1852								
„ „	„		28 17 6	1857								
Coventry, St. Nicholas' Place, Boys	B.S.		*125 0 0	1842								
Coventry, St. Osburg's	R.C.		- - -	- - -	3 3 2½							
Cubbington	N.S.	8	220 0 0	1846	4 18 5¼	213 0 0	- - -	906 12 8	- - -	- - -	67 12 0	42 0 0
Deritend, St. John's	N.S.	8	267 0 0	1849	11 13 8½	145 4 2	- - -	254 11 6	- - -	- - -	84 10 0	
„ „	„		95 5 0	1853								

a Probationer.

b Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

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WARWICKSHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s d.
Dunchurch - - - N.S.	*106 0 0	1838	1 9 7¾	- - -	- - -	295 0 0	- - -	- - -	4 8 0	
” - - - ”	8 0 0	1845								
” - - - ”	42 0 0	1847								
” - - - ”	8 5 0	1852								
Eatington - - - N.S. 10	- - -	- - -	1 9 6	57 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 0 0	
Edgbaston - - - Par. 8	- - -	- - -	6 9 6	134 5 0	- - -	830 7 6	- - -	- - -	99 11 0	
Edgbaston, St. George's - N.S. 10	182 0 0	1854	5 15 10¼	61 16 8	- - -	184 10 0	- - -	- - -	43 10 0	
Erdington, Infants - - B.S.	100 0 0	1840								
Erdington - - - R.C. 4	- - -	- - -	3 0 0½	54 10 0	- - -	73 15 0	- - -	- - -	45 16 0	
Exhall - - - N.S. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0 15 0	
Grandborough - - N.S.	54 10 0	1841								
Halford - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 0 7½							
Hampton-on-the-Hill - R.C. 1	- - -	- - -	1 2 3	39 13 4	- - -	95 0 0				
Harborough, Magna - - N.S.	88 0 0	1846	1 3 11							
Harbury - - - N.S. 8	306 0 0	1856	- - -	41 10 10	- - -	63 11 8	- - -	- - -	33 0 0	
Hartshill - - - N.S.	148 10 0	1853	1 9 4½							
Hunningham - Ch. of Eng.	246 0 0	1860								
Ilmington - - - N.S. 11	308 0 0	1859	3 0 0¾	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 8 0	
Itchington, Bishop's - N.S.	*37 0 0	1832	1 0 0							
Itchington, Long - N.S. 7	502 0 0	1857	1 0 1	203 15 0	- - -	121 17 6	- - -	- - -	74 5 0	
Kenilworth, St. Nicholas - N.S.	*57 0 0	1836	2 6 10¼							
” ”	599 0 0	1860								
Kenilworth, Girls and Infants - - - N.S. 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	45 1 8	- - -	77 0 0	- - -	- - -	41 18 0	
Kenilworth, St. Austin's - R.C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 0 0						
Kenilworth, St. John's - N.S. 7	212 0 0	1855	2 4 7	52 1 8	- - -	123 15 0	- - -	- - -	55 14 0	
Keresley and Coundon - N.S. 7	112 10 0	1852	5 9 6	95 10 0	- - -	148 7 6	- - -	2 0 0	81 13 0	
Kingsbury Endowed - N.S. 7	6 5 10	1849	11 12 7	121 15 0	- - -	363 15 0	- - -	- - -	29 4 0	
” ” - ”	21 8 0	1854	a6 13 4							
” ” - ”	30 0 0	1857								
Kinwarton and Great Alne N.S. 7	*30 0 0	1836	3 6 5¾	45 0 0	- - -	299 14 2	- - -	- - -	36 7 0	
” ” - ”	50 0 0	1841								
” ” - ”	7 0 0	1841								
” ” - ”	11 10 0	1853								
Ladywood, St. John's - N.S. 7	1,320 0 0	1857	16 1 9	158 8 4	537 10 0	472 0 10	16 6 6	- - -	149 10 6	
” ” - ”	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 13 4					
Lea Marston - Ch. of E. 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	35 5 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	17 12 0	

Loxley - -	N.S.		10 10 0	1856	- - -	10 0 0						
Lozells, St. Silas' -	N.S.	8	- - -	- - -	4 15 0¾	93 16 8	- - -	170 0 0	- - -	- - -	100 0 0	
Mappleborough Green	N.S.	10	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 10 0	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	7 1 0	
Marton - -	N.S.		212 0 0	1860	2 5 10½							
Mount Carmel -	R.C.		- - -	- - -	1 0 0							
Napton on the Hill	N.S.		40 0 0	1844	1 7 0							
,, ,, - -	,,		24 0 0	1851								
Nechells - -	N.S.		1,200 0 0	1859								
Nuneaton (Abbey End) Infants - -	N.S.	8	241 0 0	1849	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 2 0	
Nuneaton (Church Lane)	N.S.	8	618 0 0	1850	12 19 8¾	246 15 0	201 13 4	921 6 8	- - -	- - -	124 2 0	41 7 2
,, ,, - -	,,		- - -	- - -	- - -	c40 0 0						
Offchurch (Lady Aylesford's)	N.S.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	45 16 8	- - -	43 2 6	- - -	- - -	10 10 0	23 8 6
Pailton - -	N.S.		121 0 0	1848	1 0 6							
,, - - -	,,		252 0 0	1854								
Ratley - -	Ch. of E.		117 0 0	1850	1 0 5¼	- - -	- - -	30 0 0				
Rowington - -	N.S.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 15 0	- - -	17 10 0	- - -	- - -	11 0 0	
Rugby (Elborow's) -	N.S.	8	29 19 0	1851	9 3 4	180 5 0	- - -	875 6 8	- - -	4 15 0	52 11 0	9 7 3
Rugby, New Parochial School (in St. Matthew's District)	Par.	8	275 0 0	1853	6 10 2¾	162 6 8	- - -	602 3 4	- - -	- - -	104 18 0	
Rugby, St. Matthew's, Infants	N.S.		100 0 0	1846	4 2 6							
,, ,, - -	,,		9 10 0	1853								
,, ,, - -	,,		65 0 0	1854								
Rugby, Trinity -	Par.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	160 17 6	36 13 4	626 6 8	- - -	1 13 4	100 17 0	30 16 4
Rugby - -	Wes.	2	- - -	- - -	14 12 7½	166 8 4	- - -	563 16 6	- - -	- - -	44 10 0	
Rugby - -	R.C.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 0 0	
Saltley, Reformatory - -			- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	735 18 0R
Saltley (Worcester Diocesan) Practising - - -		8	200 0 0	1853	4 5 0½	180 12 6	b14 11 8	385 3 4	- - -	- - -	103 13 0	7 17 6
,, ,, - - -			- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	70 16 8					
Shirley, Endowed -	Ch. of E.	8	*65 0 0	1836	5 16 3¾	187 13 4	- - -	523 18 4	- - -	- - -	73 11 0	
,, ,, - -	,,		187 0 0	1852								
,, ,, - -	,,		15 2 6	1855								
,, ,, - -	,,		19 0 0	1856								
Snitterfield - -	N.S.		*100 0 0	1838	4 3 11	- - -	- - -	127 10 0				
Solihull, Lower, Free	N.S.	8	- - -	- - -	1 18 4	- - -	- - -	118 6 8				
Southam Independent	S.		46 0 0	1840								
Stockingford -	N.S.	8	64 0 0	1848	6 6 8½	56 3 4	- - -	277 11 8	- - -	- - -	60 2 0	
,, - -	,,		2 5 0	1850								
,, - -	,,		538 0 0	1855								
Stockton - -	N.S.	10	30 0 0	1844	1 13 4	50 5 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	18 14 0	
,, - - -	,,		25 4 4	1858								
Stoke - -	N.S.	10	63 10 0	1841	2 6 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 8 0	
,, - - -	,,		12 10 0	1858								
Stoneleigh - -	Par.	10	- - -	- - -	3 6 0¼	36 5 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	29 8 0	
Stowerton - -	N.S.		40 0 0	1841								

a Scientific apparatus. *b* Probationer. *c* Retiring pension.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
WARWICKSHIRE—*cont.*										
Stratford-on-Avon - - N.S. 11	230 0 0	1846	5 4 9½	34 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	32 18 0	
„ „ - - „	81 11 8	1859								
Studley - - - N.S. 10	*35 0 0	1837	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	71 10 0	- - -	- - -	49 7 0	
„ „ - - „	17 12 4	1856								
„ „ - - „	257 0 0	1858								
Sutton-Coldfield - - R.C.	- - -	- - -	2 6 8	29 5 0	- - -	208 10 0	- - -	- - -	3 4 0	
Thurlaston - - - N.S.	138 15 0	1850								
Tysoe - - Ch. of E. 10	554 0 0	1858	2 0 9¾	75 0 0	- - -	64 3 4	- - -	- - -	30 16 0	
Walton - - Ch. of E.	- - -	- - -	- - -	43 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 12 0	
Warton - - Ch. of E. 2	267 0 0	1858								
Walsgrave-on-Sowe - N.S. 7	10 10 0	1859	1 10 8	39 3 4	- - -	26 13 4	- - -	- - -	24 9 0	
Warwick and Leamington Church Schoolmasters' Association - - - -	- - -	- - -	0 13 4							
Warwick High Street Chapel B.S. 2	261 0 0	1859	5 5 10¼	51 5 0	- - -	33 15 0	- - -	- - -	10 6 0	
Warwickshire Reformatory -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	171 6 0R
Warwick, St. Mary's - N.S. 8	*150 0 0	1836	16 14 0¼	159 1 8	- - -	1,245 3 4	- - -	- - -	147 15 0	
„ „ - - „	55 0 0	1847								
„ „ - - „	20 0 0	1849								
„ „ - - „	30 0 0	1853								
„ „ - - „	62 0 0	1855								
Warwick, St. Mary's and St. Paul's, Infants - - N.S.	162 0 0	1849								
Westwood, Canley Hill - N.S. 8	- - -	- - -	1 2 1¼	50 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 17 0	11 16 9
Wilnecote - - - N.S. 7	- - -	- - -	2 11 8¼	22 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 13 0	
Wishaw - - - N.S. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 0 0	
Wolvey - - - N.S. 8	*53 0 0	1838	- - -	20 11 8	- - -	29 8 4	- - -	- - -	26 1 0	
„ - - - - „	12 3 0	1859								
Wotton Wawen - - N.S.	208 0 0	1857								
WESTMORELAND.										
Appleby, St. Laurence's - B.S. 11	126 15 0	1849	4 8·10	83 15 0	- - -	103 3 4	- - -	- - -	55 3 4	

Burnside Endowed School	-	10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	a43 15 0	37 4 0	- - -	- - -	10 16 4	
Burton	Ch of E.	9	- - -	- - -	2 1 8¼	40 10 0	- - -	45 8 4	- - -	- - -	7 8 0	
Casterton	N.S.	2	42 0 0	1841	3 1 9¾	- - -	- - -	129 19 2	- - -	- - -	12 10 0	
Clifton	Ch. of E.		- - -	- - -	1 5 0½							
Dufton	B.S.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 5 0	
Firbank	Ch. of E.	1	112 4 0	1860	- - -	60 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 14 0	
Grayrigg	N.S.		32 0 0	1847								
Helsington	N.S.		- - -	- - -	0 17 4							
Helton	N.S.		- - -	- - -	1 9 2							
Holme	N.S.		82 10 0	1842	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 2 0	
Kendal	P.U.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 11 8				
Kendal	Wes.		173 0 0	1848	3 13 4¼	6 5 0	- - -	129 11 8				
Kendal, Boys	B.S.	8	*125 0 0	1835	30 17 7	260 8 4	- - -	1,167 15 10	- - -	- - -	106 11 4	
„ „	„		69 5 4	1855								
„ „	„		69 0 0	1858								
Kendal, Boys	N.S.	9	14 11 0	1849	5 16 7½	157 10 0	- - -	929 18 4	- - -	- - -	64 5 0	
„ „	„		14 0 0	1852								
„ „	„		65 0 0	1854								
Kendal, Castle Street, Girls and Infants	B.S.	8	- - -	- - -	2 10 1	37 6 8	- - -	86 18 4	- - -	- - -	50 8 6	
Kendal, Highgate	Ch. of E.	9	- - -	- - -	2 1 8¼	28 13 4	- - -	69 16 8	- - -	- - -	13 15 0	
Kendal, St. George's, Girls	N.S.	9	243 10 0	1854	4 10 8	64 13 4	- - -	130 13 4	- - -	- - -	39 9 0	
Kendal, St. Thomas', Infants	N.S.		- - -	- - -	- - -	18 6 8						
Kirkby Stephen	N.S.		*45 0 0	1834								
Kirkby Lonsdale	N.S.	5	455 0 0	1858	4 15 10	55 0 0	- - -	63 13 4	- - -	- - -	57 13 0	
Langdale	Ch. Sch.		- - -	- - -	2 12 6½							
Martindale	N.S.		*27 0 0	1835								
Meal Bank	B.S.	9	- - -	- - -	1 17 6¼	17 13 4	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	19 5 0	
Ormside	N.S.		35 0 0	1854								
Staveley	N.S.	10	- - -	- - -	3 5 3¼	16 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 5 3	
Strickland, Great	N.S.	2	- - -	- - -	1 17 6¼	138 4 2	- - -	123 15 0	- - -	- - -	20 0 2	
Troutbeck	Ch. of E.	10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	a18 15 0					
Windermere, St. Mary's	N.S.	9	- - -	- - -	2 6 8	73 0 0	- - -	173 17 0	- - -	- - -	23 7 0	
WILTSHIRE.												
Aldbourne	N.S.	2	306 0 0	1858	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 5 0	
Alderbury	N.S.	12	- - -	- - -	3 10 4½	151 10 0	- - -	295 0 0	- - -	- - -	62 6 0	
Allcannings	N.S.	1	26 14 8	1860	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 8 0	
Amesbury	N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	6 3 6	92 10 0	34 3 4	248 16 8				
Ashton	Ch. of E.	2	- - -	- - -	2 1 3	58 13 4	- - -	137 18 4	- - -	- - -	43 15 0	
Ashton, Steeple	N.S.	12	- - -	- - -	- - -	69 10 0	- - -	28 10 0	- - -	- - -	1 10 0	
Ashton, West	N.S.	12	70 0 0	1847	6 2 0¼	61 17 6	40 12 6	584 8 4	- - -	- - -	43 15 0	65 0 9
„ „	„		9 10 0	1848								
„ „	„		62 5 0	1850								
„ „	„		37 10 0	1854								
Avebury	Par.		40 0 0	1844								

a Probationer.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
WILTSHIRE—*cont.*										
Barford, St. Martin - - N.S. 2	478 0 0	1854	3 16 7¾	8 19 2	- - -	229 18 4	26 15 2	- - -	81 4 0	
Bedwin, Great - - N.S. 2	- - -	- - -	3 1 1	- - -	- - -	18 15 0	- - -	- - -	18 6 0	
Bedwin, Little - - N.S. 2	328 0 0	1855	1 6 8½	28 15 0	- - -	33 6 8	- - -	- - -	32 10 0	
Bemerton - - - N.S. 2	- - -	- - -	1 0 3	34 3 4	- - -	53 15 0	- - -	- - -	30 0 0	
Berwick Bassett - - N.S.	66 0 0	1848								
Biddestone - - - N.S.	50 0 0	1844	2 0 0							
Bishopstone (near Faringdon) - - - - N.S. 12	126 0 0	1850	2 7 9	- - -	- - -	66 5 0				
Bishopstone (near Salisbury) N.S. 2	120 0 0	1855	2 1 8¼	- - -	- - -	96 3 4	- - -	- - -	40 11 0	
” ” - - -	9 8 6	1857								
Bower Chalke - - N.S.	40 0 0	1844								
Bowood School - - 12	- - -	- - -	5 2 11¼	58 15 0	- - -	362 0 0				
Bradford, Ch. Ch. - - N.S. 12	- - -	- - -	14 18 7½	51 5 0	- - -	624 3 4	- - -	- - -	130 12 0	
Bradford-on-Avon - - B.S. 4	- - -	- - -	1 3 3	2 10 0	- - -	7 5 0				
Bradford, Parish Church - N.S. 12	*190 0 0	1836	8 15 10	91 15 0	- - -	616 11 8	- - -	- - -	112 9 0	80 3 0
” ” - ”	28 8 6	1852								
” ” - ”	31 14 8	1852								
Bradley (Maiden) - - N.S.	65 0 0	1847								
Bramshaw - - - N.S. 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	84 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 16 0	
Bratton - - - B.S. 4	95 19 6	1846	4 3 9½	52 10 0	- - -	47 1 8	- - -	- - -	35 5 0	
Bratton - - - N.S. 4	50 0 0	1846	- - -	2 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 5 0	
Bremhill - - - N.S.	150 0 0	1847	1 13 4							
Brixton Deverell - - N.S.	*40 0 0	1836								
Broad Chalke - - N.S. 2	- - -	- - -	3 2 9½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 2 0	
Broadtown Parl. - - -	205 0 0	1859								
Bromham - - - N.S. 3	- - -	- - -	1 12 8½	- - -	- - -	61 16 8				
Broughton, Gifford - - N.S. 1	90 13 4	1853	1 1 0¾	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 2 0	
Burbage - - - N.S. 1	276 0 0	1856	- - -	21 15 0	- - -	22 10 0	- - -	- - -	15 19 0	
Calne, Boys - - N.S. 12	45 0 0	1856	14 15 7	182 2 6	- - -	603 11 8	- - -	- - -	57 10 0	
Calne, Girls - - N.S. 12	- - -	- - -	11 2 5¾	59 3 4	- - -	641 13 4	- - -	- - -	21 5 0	
Calne (Lord Lansdowne's) Infant S. - - - 12	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 6 8	- - -	59 15 0	- - -	- - -	21 18 0	
Calne, Middle, Endowed, Free Grammar School - *a* -	- - -	- - -	15 0 9	73 15 0	- - -	432 18 4	- - -	- - -	6 7 0	
Calne, Mrs. Guthrie's Juvenile School - - 12	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 13 4	- - -	46 1 8	- - -	- - -	15 2 0	
Castle Combe - - N.S. 7	- - -	- - -	6 9 4¾	190 15 10	- - -	755 18 2	15 1 0	- - -	103 11 2	

					[illegible]	[illegible]	- - -	37 10 0	- - -	- - -	10 15 0	
Charlton Park - -	N.S.	3	- - -	-	- - -	17 10 0	- - -	115 0 0	- - -	- - -	12 5 0	
Cheverell, Great - -	N.S.		50 0 0	1845								
Chilton-Folliatt - -	N.S.	2	- - -	-	2 2 10¼	36 5 0	- - -	31 11 8	- - -	- - -	31 5 0	
Chippenham - -	N.S.	5	*170 0 0	1837	- - -	12 0 0						
Chippenham - -	B.S.	3	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	- - -	- - -	10 10 0	
Chippenham - -	P.U.	9	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	75 16 8				
Chippenham, St. Paul's, Ch. of E.			776 0 0	1858	4 12 9½							
Chirton - -	N.S.		40 0 0	1846								
Chisledon - -	N.S.		70 0 0	1841								
Chittoe - -	N.S.	7	- - -	-	- - -	3 6 8						
Cholderton - -	Par.	1	- - -	-	3 8 6½	37 6 8	- - -	110 0 0	- - -	- - -	13 4 0	
Christian-Malford - -	N.S.	1	- - -	-	4 9 10½	28 2 6	- - -	233 11 8	- - -	3 0 0	73 12 0	
Chute - -	N.S.	2	336 0 0	1859	3 2 11	- - -	- - -	3 0 10				
Collingbourne Ducis	N.S.	2	- - -	-	- - -	16 5 0	- - -	17 8 4	- - -	- - -	16 7 0	
Collingbourne-Kingston Ch. of E.		2	- - -	-	4 15 0	24 13 4	- - -	72 10 0	- - -	- - -	23 10 0	
Combo Bissett - -	N.S.	12	40 0 0	1846	1 2 7	90 15 0	- - -	201 5 0	- - -	- - -	23 15 0	
" - -	"		7 10 0	1854								
Compton Bassett - -	N.S.	4	53 0 0	1843	1 14 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 5 0	
Corsham - -	B.S.	4	*100 0 0	1840	6 14 6	63 15 0	18 15 0	364 10 0	- - -	- - -	81 18 0	
" - -	"		19 3 0	1855								
" - -	"		22 10 0	1857								
Corsley - -	N.S.		150 0 0	1847								
Cricklade - -	N.S.	2	108 0 0	1843	2 5 10	23 2 6	- - -	1 5 0	- - -	- - -	7 12 0	
						*b*31 5 0						
Crockerton - -	N.S.	3	- - -	-	1 15 10½	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	- - -	- - -	4 10 0	
Crudwell - -	N.S.	2	120 0 0	1858	1 16 4½	- - -	- - -	1 5 0	- - -	- - -	15 5 0	
Damerham - -	N.S.	1	260 0 0	1859	10 2 0½	57 3 4	- - -	46 10 0	- - -	- - -	24 1 0	
Derry Hill - -	N.S.	2	90 0 0	1841	4 7 2½	36 5 0	- - -	53 18 4	- - -	- - -	30 6 0	1 13 9
" - -	"		42 0 0	1848								
Deverill, Longbridge	N.S.	3	- - -	-	- - -	90 0 0	17 14 2	100 0 0	- - -	- - -	42 10 0	
Devizes - -	B.S.	3	*140 0 0	1834	5 1 6½	11 18 4	- - -	22 6 3	- - -	- - -	19 0 8	
" - -	"		52 10 0	1860								
Devizes, Town (Bridewell Street), Girls -	N.S.	12	- - -	-	11 14 1	67 11 8	- - -	241 17 6	- - -	- - -	33 18 0	
Devizes, Town (Sheep Street) Boys - -	N.S.	12	- - -	-	2 7 2¼	91 15 0	- - -	309 3 4	- - -	- - -	52 2 0	
Dilton's Marsh -	N.S.	12	200 0 0	1848	3 15 9¾	35 13 4	- - -	230 10 0				
" " -	"		6 3 0	1848								
Donhead, St. Mary's	N.S.		*29 0 0	1837								
Downton - -	B.S.	5	150 0 0	1841	3 6 8	226 16 8	60 0 0	642 13 4	- - -	- - -	123 14 0	
" - -	"		11 6 8	1847								
" - -	"		33 0 0	1850								
" - -	"		50 0 0	1856								
Downton - -	N.S.	12	162 0 0	1847	18 10 8½	95 6 8	- - -	303 3 4	- - -	- - -	48 13 0	
Durrington - -	Par.	12	- - -	-	5 0 7½	67 16 8	- - -	409 7 6	- - -	- - -	49 12 0	
Erchfont - -	N.S.	12	- - -	-	4 1 3¼	52 18 4	- - -	727 13 4	- - -	- - -	87 13 0	
Everleigh - -	N.S.		70 0 0	1845	1 9 10							
Figheldean - -	N.S.	2	- - -	-	- - -	10 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 5 0	

a Removed from inspection.

b Retiring pension.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

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			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
WILTSHIRE—*cont.*												
Fisherton Anger	N.S.	2	180 0 0	1843	7 6 9¼	103 17 6	- - -	212 15 10	- - -	- - -	32 18 0	
Fonthill Bishop	N.S.		37 10 0	1841								
Fonthill, Gifford	N.S.		41 0 0	1846								
Fosbury	Ch. of E.	6	- - -	-	2 6 8	14 3 4	- - -	58 15 0				
Fovant	N.S.		105 0 0	1848								
Foxham School	-		- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	66 10 0				
Grafton, East	N.S.	1	- - -	-	- - -	40 0 0	- - -	94 0 0	- - -	- - -	43 4 0	
Grimstead, West	N.S.		101 0 0	1856								
Hankerton	N.S.	2	52 0 0	1852	- - -	33 6 8	- - -	52 18 4	- - -	- - -	16 0 0	
Heddington	N.S.		- - -	-	2 5 0¾	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 5 0	
Heytesbury	N.S.	2	*150 0 0	1838	2 15 10½	- - -	- - -	12 16 8	- - -	- - -	43 15 0	
,,	,,		6 11 0	1848								
,,	,,		-155 0 0	1860								
Highworth	N.S.	2	*100 0 0	1837	3 12 3½	42 10 0	- - -	2 10 0	- - -	- - -	23 18 0	
Highworth and Swindon	P.U.	6	- - -	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	132 0 10				
Hillmarton	N.S.		- - -	-	1 0 5½							
Hilperton	N.S.	12	70 0 0	1846	1 18 10¾	19 3 4	- - -	169 3 4	- - -	- - -	57 5 0	
Hindon	N.S.	3	- - -	-	1 3 5¼	97 12 6	- - -	100 16 8	- - -	- - -	8 8 0	
Hinton, Broad, Endowed	N.S.		80 0 0	1846								
,, ,,	,,		80 0 0	1848								
Hinton, Little	N.S.	12	65 0 0	1850	1 15 4	- - -	- - -	33 15 0				
Holt	N.S.		*40 0 0	1835								
Horningsham	N.S.	2	- - -	-	- - -	10 0 0	- - -	24 6 8	- - -	- - -	7 7 0	
Imber	N.S.		*34 0 0	1837								
Kingswood	N.S.		*75 0 0	1835								
Kington Langley	N.S.	4	116 0 0	1857	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 5 0	
Knoyle, East	N.S.	1	*31 0 0	1839	4 10 8¾	30 0 0	- - -	232 10 0	- - -	- - -	64 14 0	
,,	,,		10 17 2	1859								
,,	,,		7 0 0	1859								
Lacock	N.S.	12	- - -	-	2 0 0	146 5 0	- - -	398 18 4	- - -	- - -	45 2 0	
Landford	N.S.	5	45 0 0	1843	2 3 8	22 6 8	- - -	45 0 0	- - -	- - -	14 6 0	
Latton	Par.	3	- - -	-	1 10 10½	78 0 0	*a*29 3 4	2 10 0	- - -	- - -	38 15 0	
Laverstock	N.S.	2	5 0 0	1857	2 3 4¾	60 0 0	- - -	1 5 0	- - -	- - -	29 0 0	
Lavington, Market	N.S.	2	140 0 0	1846	2 15 11½	- - -	- - -	1 5 0	- - -	- - -	6 15 0	
Limpley, Stoke	N.S.		75 0 0	1845								
Ludgershall	N.S.	2	- - -	-	3 10 0½	10 16 8	- - -	39 10 10	- - -	- - -	24 15 0	
	N.S.	4	70 0 0	1842	1 8 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 3 0	

" "	"		82 0 10	1859							
Maddington	N.S.	2	- - -	- - -	3 3 6¼	31 13 4	- - -	27 18 4	- - -	- - -	23 8 0
Malmesbury and Westport Juvenile	Ch. of E.	2	600 0 0	1857	26 5 6½	87 0 0	- - -	106 5 0	7 18 6	- - -	22 11 0
Malmesbury	Ch. of E.	1	- - -	- - -	- - -	60 0 0	- - -	358 10 0	- - -	- - -	153 14 0
Marden	N.S.		25 0 0	1844							
Marlborough, St. Mary's	N.S.	12	210 0 0	1850	8 1 3¾	184 9 2	- - -	774 3 4	- - -	- - -	73 7 0
Marlborough, St. Peter's	N.S.	12	500 0 0	1854	8 9 6¼	314 0 0	- - -	896 2 6	16 7 9	5 15 0	102 3 0
Martin	N.S.		123 0 0	1858	2 5 3½						
Melksham	B.S.	12	64 6 8	1856	3 10 3¾	169 18 4	- - -	638 11 8	- - -	- - -	88 5 0
"	"		- - -	- - -	- - -	b40 0 0					
Melksham	N.S.	12	154 0 0	1840	13 8 9½	157 16 8	- - -	410 0 10	- - -	- - -	69 2 0
"	"		27 4 4	1852							
Melksham	P.U.	9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 3 4			
Mere	N.S.	12	207 0 0	1841	2 15 1½	79 16 8	- - -	243 3 4	- - -	- - -	30 17 0
"	"		40 0 0	1846							
Minety, St. Leonard's	N.S.		116 0 0	1847							
Netheravon	N.S.	12	- - -	- - -	1 6 8	73 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 7 0
Netherhampton	N.S.	2	- - -	- - -	1 0 10½	10 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 15 0
Nottleton and Burton	N.S.	7	69 0 0	1850	3 16 7½	- - -	- - -	326 15 0	8 18 8	- - -	65 1 8
" "	"		27 6 0	1859							
Newnton	N.S.		204 0 0	1860							
Newton, South	N.S.	12	- - -	- - -	1 0 4	104 1 8	- - -	102 1 8	- - -	- - -	13 10 0
Newton Tony	Par.		73 0 0	1857	1 13 4						
Nunton	N.S.	12	- - -	- - -	1 13 10½	29 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0
Patney	N.S.		*25 0 0	1835							
Pewsey	N.S.		*75 0 0	1840	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 15 0
Pickwick	N.S.		444 0 0	1858	5 8 4						
Plaitford	N.S.	2	84 0 0	1855	3 7 2¾	- - -	a27 1 8	16 5 0	- - -	- - -	5 16 0
"	"		27 9 4	1858							
Pool Keynes	N.S.	4	86 0 0	1847	- - -	12 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27 4 0
" "	"		9 5 0	1855							
Purton	N.S.	12	- - -	- - -	6 8 8½	- - -	- - -	105 0 0	- - -	- - -	8 15 0
Redlynch	N.S.	1	- - -	- - -	0 18 6	26 0 0	- - -	28 15 0			
Road Hill	N.S.	2	*60 0 0	1835	2 0 3	21 16 8	a21 13 4	64 3 4	- - -	- - -	23 0 0
Salisbury Church Schoolmasters' Association			- - -	- - -	10 0 0¼						
Salisbury, Model	N.S.	1	- - -	- - -	- - -	96 16 8	- - -	208 5 10	- - -	- - -	4 5 0
Salisbury	P.U.		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0			
Salisbury, St. Edmund's, Practising School			1,361 0 0	1860	12 1 1¾						
Salisbury, St. Edmund's, Sunday School			*40 0 0	1835							
Salisbury, St. Martin's	N.S.	12	21 0 0	1851	24 15 0¾	313 11 8	27 1 8	1,390 14 2	- - -	- - -	128 13 0
"	"		- - -	- - -	c10 0 0						
Salisbury, St. Thomas	N.S.	12	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 12 0
Salisbury	Wes.	6	- - -	- - -	11 16 11¼	154 3 4	- - -	516 16 8	- - -	- - -	41 8 0

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a Probationer.

b Retiring pension.

c Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
WILTSHIRE—*cont.*										
Savernake - - - N.S. 12	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 14 0	
Seagry - - - N.S.	50 0 0	1851								
Semley - - - N.S.	50 0 0	1841	1 2 5							
Scend Girls' Church School - 1	- - -	- - -	1 13 0¾	2 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 7 6	
Shaw and Witley - - N.S. 2	- - -	- - -	3 3 6	9 3 4	- - -	27 18 4	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	
Sherston, Infants - - B.S. 3	- - -	- - -	11 17 3	189 16 8	- - -	785 1 8	- - -	0 10 0	150 18 0	
Sherston Magna - - N.S. 7	130 0 0	1846	7 1 10¾	12 10 0	- - -	170 15 0	- - -	- - -	55 12 0	
" " - - "	40 0 0	1858								
Shrewton - - - N.S. 1	- - -	- - -	2 18 4	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 16 0	
Somerford Keynes Ch. Sch. "	214 0 0	1860	1 13 4							
Southbroom - - - N.S.	*50 0 0	1834								
Stapleford - - - Par.	- - -	- - -	1 17 6¾							
Staverton - - - N.S. 12	- - -	- - -	3 14 10¾	19 3 4	- - -	245 10 10	- - -	- - -	27 2 0	
Stert - - - N.S.	20 0 0	1841								
Stockley - - - N.S.	117 0 0	1856	2 0 0							
" - - - "	58 0 0	1858								
Stratford-sub-Castle - N.S.	37 10 0	1842								
Stratton, St. Margaret's - N.S.	*35 0 0	1837								
Studley, St. John's - - N.S. 12	381 0 0	1855	1 19 6	39 3 4	- - -	105 10 0	- - -	- - -	17 18 0	
Sutton Benger - - N.S.	42 0 0	1850								
Sutton Veny - Ch. of E. 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 5 0	
Swallowcliffe - - N.S.	45 0 0	1844								
Swindon - - - N.S. 3	*85 0 0	1837	8 14 11	91 11 8	- - -	165 2 6	- - -	1 0 0	35 1 0	
" - - - "	47 0 0	1857	- - -	*a*186 13 4						
Swindon, New (Great Western Railway) - - N.S. 3	300 0 0	1846	20 10 9¾	219 0 0	- - -	797 11 8	- - -	5 0 0	165 6 3	
" " - - "	298 0 6	1858								
Swindon, Old, Infants - N.S. 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	66 8 4	- - -	200 19 2	- - -	- - -	55 15 0	
Tisbury - - - N.S. 5	175 0 0	1843	6 17 2¼	35 0 0	- - -	95 0 0	- - -	- - -	8 13 0	
" - - - "	124 0 0	1855								
Trowbridge - - - B.S. 4	- - -	- - -	7 6 7¼	108 0 0	- - -	431 1 8	- - -	- - -	124 15 0	
Trowbridge - - - N.S. 12	726 0 0	1846	11 10 5	210 10 10	25 0 0	1,959 18 9	- - -	- - -	195 8 0	
Trowbridge, Holy Trinity N.S. 12	*105 0 0	1837	5 3 2	38 6 8	- - -	822 15 5	- - -	- - -	63 2 0	
" " - - "	8 0 0	1851								

"	"	291 0 0	1846								
Warren's, Girls	N.S. 3	-	-	-	31 13 4	-	89 7 6	-	-	17 17 6	
Westbury	N.S. 12	150 0 0	1847	8 11 8	208 5 0	-	1,100 4 2	-	2 0 0	74 5 0	
"	"	8 2 0	1848								
Westbury, Heywood House	N.S. 12	-	-	4 1 1¼	13 15 0	-	525 18 4	-	-	44 10 0	
Westbury, Leigh	Ch. of E. 1	-	-	-	10 0 0	-	15 0 0	-	-	6 9 0	
Westwood	N.S.	53 0 0	1842	1 1 0							
"	"	20 0 0	1853								
Whiteparish	N.S. 9	100 0 0	1842	4 0 4¾	26 6 8	-	61 0 0	-	-	21 18 0	
Wilton	N.S. 12	-	-	7 9 10½	370 17 6	-	942 10 10	-	-	134 0 0	
Wilts, Reformatory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	208 0 6R
Wiltshire, North, Schoolmasters' Association	-	-	-	3 18 9½							
Winterbourne, Earl's,	N.S.	-	-	1 17 5							
Winterbourne-Monkton	Par.	25 0 0	1845								
Winterbourne-Stoke	N.S. 12	-	-	-	56 13 4	[b]18 6 8	53 6 8	-	-	16 5 0	
Winterslow	N.S. 1	-	-	1 9 11	-	-	-	-	-	5 3 0	
Wootton Bassett	B.S. 3	348 0 0	1859	5 6 5¼	17 10 0	-	56 0 0	-	-	39 11 0	
Wootton Bassett	N.S.	40 0 0	1842	3 12 10							
Wootton Rivers	N.S. 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49 18 0	
Wraxall, South	N.S.	37 10 0	1842								
Wylie	N.S.	*45 0 0	1836								
Wylie, West, Church Schoolmasters' Association	-	-	-	3 4 5½							
Zeals	N.S.	42 0 0	1846	2 0 5¾							
WORCESTERSHIRE.											
Abberley, Free	Ch. of E. 11	292 0 0	1859	2 5 0	6 5 0						
Alvechurch	N.S. 11	252 0 0	1857	2 7 4½	57 5 10	-	45 13 4	-	-	38 15 0	
Areley King's	N.S.	55 0 0	1846	1 5 0¼							
Balsall Heath, St. Paul's	N.S. 11	1,270 0 0	1857	32 9 0¾	76 15 0	53 15 0	101 14 2	-	0 15 0	49 0 0	
Badsey and Wickhamford	N.S.	125 16 0	1855	2 0 0							
Bartley Green	N.S.	*50 0 0	1840								
Belbroughton	N.S. 11	-	-	-	12 10 0	-	-	-	-	8 15 0	
Bengeworth	N.S. 4	150 0 0	1847	3 8 3½	85 0 0	-	281 10 0	-	3 0 0	29 17 0	
"	"	50 0 0	1848								
Berrow	N.S.	*45 0 0	1835								
Bewdley	N.S. 11	65 3 4	1859	-	11 13 4	-	-	-	-	9 16 0	
Bewdley, Far Forest	N.S. 11	60 0 0	1849	1 8 11¼	-	-	-	-	-	5 2 0	
Blockley, Upper	Ch. of E. 8	-	-	-	38 16 8	31 5 0	102 0 0	-	-	53 12 0	
Bredicot	N.S.	100 0 0	1845	2 8 5							
"	"	30 6 6	1848								
"	"	12 10 0	1856								

a Retiring pension.

b Probationer.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
WORCESTERSHIRE—*cont.*										
Bretforton - - N.S.	75 0 0	1848								
Broadheath - - N.S.	*18 0 0	1836								
Broadway - - N.S. 10	150 0 0	1857	2 10 6	33 15 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	2 9 0	
Broadway, St. Mary's - R.C. 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 11 8	- - -	130 6 8	- - -	- - -	43 15 0	21 6 2
Bromsgrove - - N.S. 11	*200 0 0	1834	13 19 3¼	232 16 8	- - -	649 2 6	- - -	- - -	124 0 0	
" - - "	- - -	- - -	a6 13 4							
Bromsgrove, Park Place - R.C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	33 0 0						
Bromsgrove, The Lickey - N.S. 11	295 0 0	1855	2 7 7¾	93 10 0	- - -	124 10 0	- - -	- - -	53 0 0	
Castle Morton - - N.S.	102 0 0	1849								
Claines - - N.S.	*100 0 0	1841	2 0 0¼							
Claines, St. George's - - N.S. 12	*123 0 0	1835	6 1 10	19 13 4	- - -	27 10 0	- - -	- - -	10 2 0	
Cleeve, Prior - - Ch. of E.	106 0 0	1859								
Clent - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 17 2							
Clifton-on-Teme - - N.S. 12	100 0 0	1844	1 5 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 16 0	2 8 0
Cradley - - N.S. 11	1,092 0 0	1856	12 8 10	62 10 0	37 10 0	112 7 6	30 0 0	- - -	86 1 0	
Cradley - - Wes.	- - -	- - -	4 12 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -		
Dodderhill - - N.S. 10	100 0 0	1846	1 11 1¼	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 8 0	
" - - "	46 0 0	1847								
Droitwich, Coventry Charity N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 0 0						
Droitwich, St. Peter's - N.S. 10	255 0 0	1858	14 16 0¾	214 10 0	- - -	521 0 0	- - -	- - -	149 8 0	
" " - - "	38 8 6	1858								
Dudley - - B.S.	*400 0 0	1835								
Dudley, St. Edmund's - N.S. 1	450 0 0	1847	11 12 9¾	185 0 0	22 18 4	372 5 0	- - -	1 3 4	61 15 0	
Dudley, St. James' - - N.S. 1	150 0 0	1844	2 16 0	12 7 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 10 0	
Dudley, St. John's - - N.S. 1	395 0 0	1848	6 6 11¼	43 7 6	- - -	31 17 6	- - -	- - -	55 16 0	
Dudley, St. Thomas' - - N.S. 1	520 0 0	1848	22 15 3¼	110 9 2	- - -	255 15 0	- - -	- - -	95 19 0	
" " - - "	35 0 0	1859								
" " - - "	312 0 0	1859								
Dudley - - - Wes. 5	432 0 0	1859	6 8 5¼	40 10 0	- - -	73 0 0	- - -	2 0 0	27 16 0	
Eldersfield - - N.S.	224 0 0	1860	4 12 5¾							
Evenload - - N.S.	28 0 0	1844								
Evesham - - B.S. 6	160 0 0	1846	- - -	219 6 8	- - -	650 6 8	- - -	- - -	55 18 0	
Evesham, All Saints, and St. Lawrence - N.S. 4	275 0 0	1844	5 12 2¾	148 0 0	- - -	351 17 6	- - -	- - -	57 9 0	
Feckenham - - N.S. 4	801 8 0	1859	2 10 3	26 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 15 0	
							- - -	- - -	2 15 0	

Hales Owen - - N.S. 12	*285 0 0	1838	7 15 7¾	88 10 0	- - -	362 10 0	- - -	- - -	73 4 0	
" - - - "	42 0 0	1845								
" - - - "	4 0 0	1845								
" - - - "	110 0 0	1850								
" - - - "	3 6 3	1856								
" - - - "	376 0 0	1860								
Hales Owen, Girls and Infants - - N.S. 12	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 6 8	- - -	3 15 0				
Hales Owen (Quinton), Ch. Ch. - - N.S. 12	54 0 0	1842	1 14 10	20 3 4	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	15 19 0	
" " - - "	10 0 0	1844								
" " - - "	25 0 0	1852								
Hallow, Endowed - - N.S. 12	358 0 0	1858	3 15 4¾	12 1 8						
Hanbury - - N.S. 11	254 0 0	1860	3 7 6¼	41 5 0	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	19 13 0	
Hanbury Broughton Green N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 5 0½							
Harvington - - N.S.	59 0 0	1849	2 0 0							
Headless Cross - - N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	42 10 0	13 6 8	- -	- - -	- - -	30 13 0	
Holt and Witley - - N.S.	*30 0 0	1838								
Inkberrow - - N.S. 11	112 10 0	1852	4 10 0	12 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 12 0	
Kidderminster (Mill Street), Infants - - N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 0 0	- - -	114 18 4				
Kidderminster, New Meeting House Charity School - 11	67 0 0	1858	8 0 2	99 18 4	- - -	254 8 4	- - -	10 6 8	48 14 0	
Kidderminster, St. George's N.S. 11	26 13 4	1850	23 6 5¾	168 6 8	- - -	908 10 0	- - -	- - -	118 11 0	
" " - "	39 0 0	1855								
" " - "	210 0 0	1856								
Kidderminster, St. John's - N.S. 11	60 0 0	1844	8 3 8½	37 10 0	29 3 4	29 0 0	- - -	- - -	47 5 0	
" " - "	62 10 0	1859								
" " - "	80 13 4	1859								
Kidderminster, St. John's, Girls - - N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 15 0	
Kidderminster, St. Mary's - N.S. 11	50 0 0	1851	28 1 7	285 6 8	113 6 8	917 3 4	- - -	- - -	158 0 0	
" " - "	8 6 8	1853								
" " - "	25 0 0	1860								
King's Heath, Infant School " 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 19 0	
Leigh Sinton - - - N.S. 10	- - -	- - -	1 1 8	26 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 9 0	
Longdon, Endowed - - N.S.	116 0 0	1850								
Lye (on the Waste) - - N.S. 1	160 0 0	1846	4 6 9½							
" " - - "	27 8 0	1858								
Lye (Stamber-Mill) - - N.S. 4	230 0 0	1853	- - -	17 10 0	- - -	38 2 6	10 0 0	- - -	53 9 0	
" " - - "	50 0 0	1855								
Malvern, Great, New Parochial - - Ch. of E.	1,293 0 0	1859								
Malvern, Great, St. Mary's (Barnard's Green) - N.S.	50 0 0	1843	13 9 2½							
Malvern, North - - N.S	- - -	- - -	1 3 4							
Malvern Morris - Ch.of E. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	72 16 8	- - -	166 10 0	- - -	- - -	39 11 0	

a Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
WORCESTERSHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Malvern, The Link - - B.S. 6	- - -	- - -	2 13 4	54 3 4	- - -	60 8 4	- - -	- - -	24 7 10	
Malvern, The Link - - N.S.	75 0 0	1845								
Malvern Wells, St. Peter's - N.S.	*50 0 0	1839								
Martley - - - N.S. 11	144 0 0	1847	2 15 1	88 15 0	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	12 10 0	
Moreton, Abbot's - - N.S.	20 0 0	1845	1 10 0							
Moseley - - - N.S. 10	- - -	- - -	5 12 3	122 3 4	- - -	207 5 0	- - -	- - -	31 2 0	
Netherton - - Ch. of E. 2	- - -	- - -	2 6 8½	10 16 8	- - -	31 8 4	- - -	- - -	14 0 0	
Newbold-on-Stour - - N.S. 7	93 0 0	1849	3 2 4¼	82 0 0	- - -	152 10 0	- - -	- - -	42 4 0	
Northfield - - - N.S.	*100 0 0	1838								
Offenham - - - N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	1 2 9¾	7 0 0	- - -	95 0 0	- - -	- - -	5 12 0	
Oldbury - - - Wes. 5	- - -	- - -	18 15 10¾	103 6 8	- - -	590 11 8	- - -	11 6 8	144 16 9	
Oldbury - - - N.S. 2	*75 0 0	1834	20 6 5	186 8 4	- - -	579 0 0	- - -	- - -	128 12 2	
" - - - "	44 13 4	1855								
Oldbury (Chance's) - - N.S. 2	340 0 0	1852	9 12 0¾	221 18 4	34 3 4	285 16 8	- - -	- - -	70 16 6	
" - - "	- - -	- - -	*a*10 0 0							
Oldbury, Tat Bank - - N.S.	311 0 0	1858	2 15 5¼							
Overbury - - Ch. of E. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*b*18 15 0					
Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton Railway B.S. 6	- - -	- - -	2 8 4½	- - -	- - -	6 5 0	- - -	- - -	19 10 0	
Pershore - - - B.S. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	43 15 0	- - -	200 13 4	- - -	1 0 0	82 3 0	
Pershore - - - N.S. 12	32 0 0	1848	14 18 2	245 16 8	- - -	859 10 0	- - -	- - -	144 9 0	36 16 2
" - - - "	180 0 0	1854								
Powick - - - N.S. 11	*60 0 0	1840	3 9 2¾	88 10 0	- - -	268 15 10	- - -	- - -	13 19 0	
" - - - "	13 0 0	1847								
" - - - "	13 0 0	1853								
Powick, Bastonford Branch N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	29 6 8	- - -	15 0 0				
Redditch - - - N.S. 12	600 0 0	1846	21 10 6½	160 5 10	- - -	993 5 10	20 0 0	- - -	124 12 0	
" - - - "	87 0 0	1851								
" - - - "	24 0 0	1857								
Redditch - - - Wes.	713 0 0	1860	6 5 0							
Redmarley - - - N.S. 10	64 0 0	1847	- - -	13 0 0	- - -	23 15 0				
Ripple - - - N.S.	120 0 0	1846								
Rock - - - Ch. of E. 11	- - -	- - -	0 15 10¼	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 5 0	
Romsley - - - N.S.	63 0 0	1851	1 6 8½							
Salwarpe - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	0 16 8							
N.S.	0 0	1845	0 19 11¾							

	N.S. 10	764 0 0	1857	18 8 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 17 0	
Stoke Prior - -	N.S. 12	*100 0 0	1840	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	13 13 0	
" - -	"	15 0 0	1848								
" - -	"	14 0 0	1859								
Stourbridge (New Road) -	Wes. 5	- - -	- - -	4 13 4¾	82 0 0	- - -	75 0 0	- - -	6 0 0	41 5 6	
Stourbridge, St. Thomas' -	N.S. 4	475 0 0	1845	9 14 6½	25 0 0	- - -	18 15 0	- - -	- - -	32 15 0	
" " -	"	17 18 3	1859								
Stourbridge (Wollaston Road) - -	B.S. 11	- - -	- - -	4 10 11¾	10 0 0						
Stourport, or Lower Mitton	N.S. 11	248 0 0	1845	19 18 8¾	251 6 8	- - -	775 3 4	- - -	- - -	110 11 0	
" " " -	"	11 6 8	1852								
Swinford (Old) -	N.S.	1,004 0 0	1860								
Tardebigge - -	N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	1 5 0	11 5 0	- - -	89 7 6	- - -	- - -	6 6 0	
Tenbury - -	N.S. 11	414 0 0	1856	2 4 2½	71 5 0	- - -	178 10 0	- - -	- - -	60 8 0	
Upton-on-Severn -	N.S. 11	50 0 0	1841	4 18 3½	36 5 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	26 11 0	15 13 8
" " - -	"	3 1 4	1848								
" " - -	"	49 0 0	1849								
" " - -	"	90 0 0	1852								
" " - -	"	483 0 0	1859								
Whittington -	Ch. of E.	146 0 0	1860								
Wichenford - -	N.S.	67 0 0	1849	1 0 0							
Wollaston - -	N.S. 4	- - -	- - -	5 18 0½	35 6 8	- - -	57 0 0	- - -	- - -	31 15 0	
Worcester - -	Wes. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 5 0	- - -	21 5 0	- - -	- - -	7 6 0	
Worcester, All Saints' -	N.S. 11	250 0 0	1848	5 8 6¾	16 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 1 0	
Worcester, Church Schoolmasters' Association -		- - -	- - -	3 8 10½							
Worcester, Sansomes Place	N.S. 12	14 0 0	1859	2 6 5¾	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	23 17 0	
Worcester, St. Andrew's -	N.S.	*200 0 0	1835								
Worcester, St. Clement's -	N.S. 12	276 0 0	1856	6 0 8¾	44 8 4	- - -	42 0 0	- - -	- - -	36 0 0	
Worcester, St. George's -	R.C.	- - -	- - -	1 3 4							
Worcester, St. John's, in Bedwardine "	N.S. 12	75 0 0	1843	16 12 5¾	280 10 0	- - -	862 8 4	- - -	- - -	70 1 0	11 7 0
" " " -	"	186 6 0	1847								
" " " -	"	1 12 0	1855								
" " " -	"	16 0 0	1860								
Worcester, St. Martin's -	N.S. 12	*250 0 0	1837	25 2 1	246 16 8	30 0 0	758 0 0	- - -	- - -	96 10 0	
" " -	"	21 0 0	1848								
" " -	"	50 0 0	1853								
Worcester, St. Nicholas -	N.S. 12	- - -	- - -	3 3 5½	19 3 4	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	14 6 0	
Worcester, St. Paul's, Boys and Girls - -	N.S.	100 0 0	1848	14 1 2¼							
" " - -	"	7 0 0	1848								
" " - -	"	118 0 0	1849								
" " - -	"	5 3 4	1850								
" " - -	"	5 16 0	1858								
" " - -	"	243 0 0	1860								

a Scientific apparatus.

b Probationer.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
WORCESTERSHIRE—*cont.*										
Worcester, St. Paul's, Infants N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	50 13 4	- - -	323 3 4	- - -	- - -	25 8 0	
Worcester, St. Peter's (Diglis Street) - N.S. 12	300 0 0	1845	32 11 11	242 0 0	- - -	936 10 0	- - -	- - -	146 14 0	
,, ,, ,, ,,	25 0 0	1847								
,, ,, ,, ,,	59 11 4	1856								
,, ,, ,, ,,	239 0 0	1856								
,, ,, ,, ,,	7 5 0	1858								
,, ,, ,, ,,	9 10 0	1859								
Wribbenhall ,, - ,, - N.S. 11	12 16 8	1857	3 2 5½	75 15 0	- - -	82 0 0	- - -	- - -	46 18 0	
YORKSHIRE.										
Aberford - - - N.S. 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 15 0	- - -	4 11 8	- - -	- - -	4 16 0	
Acklam - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 6 8¼							
Ackworth, Girls - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 9 11½							
Ackworth (Lowther's Hospital), Boys - - N.S. 7	- - -	- - -	2 10 0¼	154 0 0	- - -	242 6 8	- - -	- - -	52 19 0	
Ackworth, Low (Mrs. Howard's) School - - 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	41 6 8	- - -	20 0 0	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	
Acomb - - - N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	2 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 0 0	
Addingham - - - N.S. 3	200 0 0	1845	14 18 11	83 10 0	- - -	256 10 0	- - -	- - -	116 19 0	
,, - - - ,,	15 14 6	1855								
Adwick-le-Street - - N.S.	*60 0 0	1835								
Ainderley, Steeple - - N.S. 3	267 12 0	1858	2 14 2¼	25 0 0	- - -	17 10 0	- - -	- - -	13 5 0	
Aldborough - Ch. of E. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 16 0	
Aldborough and Boroughbridge - - - N.S. 6	682 10 0	1855	7 16 4½	144 17 6	- - -	445 16 8	- - -	- - -	88 9 0	
Allerston - - - B.S.	8 1 6	1846								
Allerston - - - N.S.	*20 0 0	1838	0 3 1							
Allerton - - - B.S. 4	200 0 0	1846	3 17 3¾	10 0 0	- - -	109 15 0	- - -	- - -	98 12 0	
Allerton - - - N.S.	*73 0 0	1838								
Allerton Mauleverer - R.C. 7	- - -	- - -	3 9 5¼	148 10 0	- - -	107 14 2				
Almondbury, Central - N.S. 12	343 0 0	1846	17 3 11¼	362 5 0	- - -	972 18 4	- - -	- - -	149 18 0	53 3 9

Ampleforth - -	- N.S.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 0 0
Anston - -	Ch. of E.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 0					
Appleton, Roebuck -	- N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	*b*25 0 0	51 5 0	- - -	- - -	17 12 0
Ardsley - -	- N.S.	7	60 0 0	1841	7 19 2¼	98 0 0	- - -	372 0 0	- - -	- - -	76 3 0
,, - -	- ,,		15 0 0	1845							
,, - -	- ,,		50 0 0	1848							
,, - -	- ,,		5 14 0	1854							
,, - -	- ,,		48 0 0	1855							
Armitage Bridge -	- N.S.	12	- - -	- - -	7 16 10½	134 7 6	- - -	703 10 0	- - -	- - -	115 16 0
Askern - -	- N.S.	8	- - -	- - -	1 2 6	- - -	- - -	97 13 2	- - -	- - -	6 3 0
Askham Bryan -	- N.S.		179 0 0	1857	2 1 3						
Aston - -	- N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	1 0 2¼	25 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 15 0
Attercliffe, Boys -	- N.S.	8	110 0 0	1842	22 18 7¾	122 1 8	27 1 8	699 16 8	- - -	- - -	69 6 0
,, - -	- ,,		20 0 0	1845							
,, - -	- ,,		150 0 0	1847							
,, - -	- ,,		42 0 0	1855							
,, - -	- ,,		20 0 0	1860							
Attercliffe, Girls -	- N.S.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	76 11 8	68 6 8	617 16 8	- - -	- - -	45 1 0
Atwick - -	- N.S.		- - -	- - -	1 0 0½						
Austerlands - -	- N.S.	11	60 0 0	1841	1 14 2½	27 10 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	23 18 10
Aysgarth - -	- N.S.		- - -	- - -	1 5 5						
Ayton, Great - -	- B.S.	6	140 0 0	1846	2 2 1	- - -	- - -	100 0 0			
Baildon - -	- N.S.	10	150 0 0	1852	3 18 6¼	22 15 0	- - -	29 11 8	- - -	- - -	29 13 0
Bailiff Bridge -	- B.S.	9	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 16 8	- - -	46 13 4	- - -	- - -	4 5 0
Balby and Hexthorpe	- N.S.	8	- - -	- - -	2 13 4	137 16 8	- - -	405 8 4	- - -	- - -	43 11 0
Baldersby - -	- N.S.	10	- - -	- - -	3 6 8	11 5 0	- - -	13 15 0	- - -	- - -	7 9 0
Bankfoot, St. Matthew's	- N.S.	2	201 13 4	1854	2 5 2¾	83 17 6	- - -	196 1 8	- - -	- - -	56 6 0
Bardsey, Endowed -	- N.S.		- - -	- - -	2 16 8						
Barmby Moor -	- N.S.	5	108 0 0	1846	3 1 1¾	148 15 0	- - -	204 3 4	- - -	- - -	26 3 0
Barmby-on-the-Marsh	- N.S.		*55 0 0	1834							
Barnburgh - -	- N.S.		- - -	- - -	2 6 8½						
Barnoldswick -	- N.S.	2	*150 0 0	1837	3 14 3	80 15 0	- - -	68 18 4	- - -	- - -	34 12 0
Barnoldswick -	- Wes.	5	- - -	- - -	6 13 4	20 0 0	- - -	44 13 4	- - -	- - -	17 1 0
Barnsley - -	- N.S.	8	78 12 8	1857	- - -	67 10 0	10 8 4	726 7 6	- - -	- - -	60 17 11
,, - -	- ,,		61 15 6	1860							
Barnsley - -	- Wes.		444 0 0	1857							
Barnsley, Holyrood	- R.C.	7	1,124 8 0	1860	20 4 2½	102 10 0	70 8 4	523 0 0	- - -	- - -	107 4 0
Barnsley, St. George's	- N.S.	8	- - -	- - -	9 5 7	86 11 8	- - -	864 16 8	- - -	- - -	39 15 0
Barnsley, St. John's	- N.S.	3	260 0 0	1848	4 4 2½	11 11 8	- - -	162 3 4	- - -	- - -	12 10 0
Barnsley, St. Mary's	- N.S.	7	118 0 0	1843	4 15 4¼	66 10 0	- - -	196 10 0	- - -	- - -	55 13 0
Barrow - -	Ch. of E.		- - -	- - -	3 9 11						
Barwick-in-Elmet -	- N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	5 8 7¾	82 10 0	- - -	202 6 8	- - -	- - -	26 14 0
Batley - -	- Wes.	9	616 17 6	1854	17 9 2¾	133 6 8	- - -	443 16 8	- - -	- - -	135 15 0
Batley - -	- N.S.	10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	35 18 0
Batley, Carlinghow -	- N.S.		140 0 0	1848	4 1 8						
Batley Carr - -	- N.S.	9	406 0 0	1846	4 13 3¾	- - -	- - -	16 5 0	- - -	- - -	30 13 0
Battyeford - -	- N.S.	11	- - -	- - -	- - -	217 8 4	- - -	196 13 4	- - -	- - -	60 13 0

a Scientific apparatus. *b* Probationer.

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
YORKSHIRE—*cont.*	£ *s.* *d.*		£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£. *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Battyeford, Ch. Ch. in Mirfield, Boys - N.S.	175 0 0	1841	7 16 1¼							
” ” - ”	157 0 0	1844								
Bedale - N.S. 3	188 0 0	1846	- - -	97 15 0	- - -	360 19 2	- - -	- - -	142 17 0	
Beeford - N.S. 6	42 10 0	1847	3 8 8¾	11 18 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 15 0	
Beeston - N.S. 10	- - -	- - -	1 18 5	25 0 0	- - -	31 5 0	- - -	- - -	4 15 0	
Bentley in Arksey - N.S.	57 0 0	1843								
Beverley - Wes. 7	191 0 0	1852	16 3 5½	209 0 0	- - -	650 10 0	- - -	- - -	146 7 0	
Beverley, Beckside - N.S.	86 0 0	1852								
Beverley-Minster - N.S. 6	300 0 0	1849	19 5 2	103 0 10	- - -	637 16 8	- - -	- - -	70 10 0	
” ” -	- - -	- - -	a8 13 4							
Beverley-Minster, Girls - N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 3 4	- - -	158 1 8	- - -	- - -	38 15 0	
Beverley, St. Mary and St. Nicholas' - N.S. 5	219 0 0	1850	13 19 3¾	221 13 4	- - -	684 3 4	- - -	4 0 0	48 15 0	
Beverley, Wood Street - N.S.	100 0 0	1841								
Bierley - N.S. 1	- - -	- - -	4 16 11¼	93 0 0	- - -	212 10 0	- - -	- - -	65 8 0	
Bierley, Sticker Lane - N.S. 1	- - -	- - -	2 8 11	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	8 0 0	
Bingley - N.S. 2	- - -	- - -	5 10 10¼	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 10 0	
Birdsall, Lord Middleton's School - 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	46 5 0	- - -	21 5 0	- - -	- - -	23 2 0	
Birkenshaw - N.S.	*75 0 0	1840								
” - ”	*45 0 0	1842								
” - ”	100 0 0	1846								
” - ”	192 0 0	1852								
” - ”	36 7 6	1852								
Birstal - N.S. 1	339 0 0	1848	15 16 0	147 10 0	- - -	579 10 0	- - -	- - -	101 6 0	
” - ”	6 0 0	1852								
Birstwith - Ch. of E. 3	- - -	- - -	2 14 2	109 6 8	- - -	58 15 0	- - -	- - -	34 6 0	
Bishopthorpe - N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	1 12 6¼	75 0 0	- - -	114 3 4	- - -	- - -	24 11 0	
Black Dike Mills, Evening School -	- - -	- - -	2 11 1							
Bolsterstone - N.S. 7	200 0 0	1852	3 6 8	95 0 0	- - -	172 10 0	- - -	- - -	34 11 0	
Bolton (Calverley) - N.S. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 0 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	7 19 0	
Bolton (near Bradford) - N.S.	309 6 0	1859								
Bolton-on-Dearne - N.S. 4	54 0 0	1841	4 16 8¼	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 9 0	
Boothbanks - N.S. 10	- - -	- - -	1 3 4¾	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 17 0	

Bowling, St. John's	N.S.	1	- - -	- - -	4 12 1	80 10 0	- - -	208 15 0	- - -	- - -	75 2 0
Bracewell	N.S.		36 0 0	1845							
Bradford, Borough, West	B.S.	3	210 0 0	1844	18 0 1	175 6 8	- - -	687 0 0	- - -	- - -	74 17 0
" " "	"		160 0 0	1848							
" " "	"		58 0 0	1856							
Bradford, Broomfields Industrial School			763 0 0	1859							
Bradford, Ch. Ch.	N.S.	1	454 10 0	1853	13 1 9	217 7 6	- - -	326 1 8	- - -	- - -	83 14 0
Bradford, Daisy Hill	N.S.	2	300 0 0	1844	1 10 1	37 0 0	- - -	16 5 0	- - -	- - -	15 3 0
Bradford, Low Moor, Boys and Girls	N.S.	2	- - -	- - -	6 3 0¾	- - -	- - -	931 10 0	- - -	- - -	63 18 0
Bradford, Hill Top, Low Moor, Infants	N.S.		65 0 0	1844							
" "	"		30 0 0	1844							
" "	"		89 0 0	1849							
" "	"		44 10 0	1850							
Bradford, Manchester Road, Model Factory	N.S.	1	80 0 0	1850	24 15 1½	406 1 8	- - -	2,128 11 8	- - -	- - -	131 4 0
" "	"		1,895 0 0	1856							
Bradford, Messrs. Walker's Factory	N.S.	1	- - -	- - -	32 10 2	242 0 0	266 17 6	1,353 10 10	- - -	- - -	177 1 0
Bradford, New Leeds	N.S.	1	357 0	1846	15 1 5½	86 0 0	- - -	333 15 10	- - -	- - -	54 15 0
Bradford, Richmond Terrace	Wes.	4	394 2 6	1853	15 4 2½	93 15 0	- - -	306 5 0	- - -	- - -	74 4 0
Bradford, Stott Hill	N.S.	1	- - -	- - -	18 8 2	282 5 10	- - -	1,595 8 4	- - -	- - -	136 19 0
Bradford, St. Andrew's	N.S.	2	1,194 0 0	1859	8 16 1	58 10 0	- - -	123 10 0	- - -	- - -	61 13 0
Bradford, St. James'	N.S.	1	- - -	- - -	10 12 11¼	133 13 4	- - -	1,040 1 8	- - -	- - -	119 4 0
Bradford, St. Jude's	N.S.	1	406 0 0	1846	18 4 6	91 0 0	35 0 0	514 3 4	- - -	- - -	61 1 0
" "	"		44 10 0	1855							
" "	"		24 0 0	1857							
Bradford, St. Marie's	R.C.	8	- - -	- - -	5 0 2	86 16 8	- - -	244 0 0	50 0 0	- - -	150 16 0
Bradford, St. Patrick's	R.C.	8	622 0 0	1859	15 17 2½	23 3 4	- - -	64 18 4	10 0 0	- - -	24 9 0
Brafferton	N.S.	6	440 0 0	1860	4 12 11½	36 5 0	- - -	18 15 0	- - -	- - -	16 1 0
Bramley (Leeds)	N.S.	9	398 0 0	1850	7 5 3	142 3 4	- - -	355 5 0	- - -	- - -	84 2 0
Bramley (Leeds)	Wes.	4	- - -	- - -	5 16 4¾	188 15 0	- - -	373 12 6	- - -	- - -	44 19 0
Bramley Whitecote	N.S.	7	125 0 0	1848	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	10 0 0	- - -	- - -	6 12 6
Brampton Bierlow	N.S.	8	- - -	- - -	16 3 0¼	92 5 0	- - -	627 8 4	- - -	- - -	104 3 0
Brantingham-cum-Ellerker	N.S.	5	70 0 0	1846	5 0 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 11 0
Brawby	N.S.		66 0 0	1854	0 18 4½						
Bretton, Monk	N.S.	4	200 0 0	1846	1 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 2 0
Bretton, West		7	- - -	- - -	- - -	46 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 2 0
Bridlington	N.S.	6	94 6 8	1856	10 12 5½	134 11 8	- - -	409 11 8	- - -	- - -	132 18 0
"	"		83 18 4	1860							
Bridlington, Infants	N.S.	5	400 0 0	1858	- - -	51 6 8	- - -	92 12 6	- - -	- - -	37 12 0
Bridlington Quay	B.S.		*100 0 0	1837							
Bridlington Quay, Ch. Ch.	N.S.	6	330 0 0	1850	1 19 11¾	16 10 0	- - -	160 8 4	- - -	- - -	34 0 0
Bridlington Quay	Wes.	7	17 11 0	1853	10 14 9	127 10 0	30 0 0	516 18 4	- - -	- - -	97 15 4
" "	"		- - -	- - -	a15 16 0						

a Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
YORKSHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brighouse, Infants - - N.S. 7	*150 0 0	1836	6 10 0½	120 8 4	- - -	210 0 0	- - -	- - -	93 6 0	
" " - - "	18 0 0	1845								
" " - - "	26 7 6	1858								
Brockholes - - - N.S. 10	*64 0 0	1839	1 13 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 2 0	
Brompton - - - B.S. 5	150 0 0	1841	2 14 10¼	54 10 0	- - -	76 3 4	- - -	- - -	31 14 0	
" - - - "	40 0 0	1859								
Brompton-on-Swale - - N.S. 3	- - -	- - -	1 0 11	32 10 0	*a*10 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	
Broughton - - - R.C. 8	- - -	- - -	2 8 11¾	199 13 4	- - -	170 0 0	- - -	- - -	40 11 0	
Buckden - - Ch. of Eng. 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 10 0						
Burley in Wharfdale (near Otley) - - - N.S. 10	20 0 0	1845	8 10 1¼	89 15 0	- - -	409 16 8	- - -	- - -	77 15 0	
" - - "	10 4 10	1859								
Burley (near Leeds) - N.S. 9	238 0 0	1847	10 0 8¼	177 0 0	- - -	561 5 0	- - -	- - -	64 18 0	
" " - - "	115 0 0	1858								
Burley Township - - B.S. 4	- - -	- - -	3 10 0½	- - -	- - -	171 0 0	- - -	- - -	18 15 0	
Burmantofts, St. Stephen's N.S.	- - -	- - -	3 5 8½							
Burneston, Endowed - N.S.	70 0 0	1853	1 13 4¾							
Burnlee, Infants - - N.S.	100 0 0	1852								
Burton Agnes, Boys - - N.S.	*48 0 0	1835								
Burton Agnes, Girls - N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 0 0	- - -	82 10 0	- - -	- - -	5 16 0	
Burton, Bishop - Ch. of Eng. 6	291 0 0	1860	- - -	21 5 0	*a*8 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 2 0	
Burton Constable - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 13 4½							
Burton Constable - - R.C.	- - -	- - -	1 1 4½							
Burythorpe - - - N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	1 1 4¾	102 0 0	- - -	230 6 8	- - -	- - -	2 0 0	
Buslingthorpe - - N.S. 9	95 0 0	1848	23 19 2¼	184 13 4	- - -	809 13 4	- - -	- - -	40 13 8	
" " - - "	37 0 0	1852								
" " - - "	786 0 0	1860								
Calder Farm Industrial Reformatory - - - 11	- - -	- - -	1 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	593 16 0R
Caldwell Church School - - 3	- - -	- - -	1 13 3½	10 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 3 0	
Calverley - - - N.S. 10	- - -	- - -	5 15 10½	- - -	- - -	501 5 0	- - -	- - -	107 11 0	
Calverley, Infants - - N.S. 10	270 0 0	1856	- - -	33 13 4	- - -	50 0 0	- - -	- - -	27 5 0	
Calverley - - - Wes. 2	- - -	- - -	5 15 8	31 5 0	- - -	53 5 0	- - -	- - -	47 4 0	
Cantley - - - N.S. 6	88 0 0	1848	2 7 6	21 10 0	- - -	21 5 0	- - -	- - -	19 4 0	
Carcroft (in Owston) - N.S. 6	53 0 0	1843	- - -	- - -	- - -	52 10 0				
Carleton-in-Skinton Ch. of E. 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	31 13 4	- - -	31 5 0	- - -	- - -	22 12 0	

Carlton in Snaith	Ch. of E.	5	- - -	- - -	1 17 8	55 0 0	- - -	47 10 0	- - -	2 0 0	14 4 0	
Carlton Miniott	N.S.		73 10 0	1850	1 6 8½							
Castleford	N.S.	3	*39 0 0	1839	5 10 0¾	36 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 0 0	
Castleford	Wes.	3	396 0 0	1860	5 0 0	17 10 0	- - -	35 0 0	- - -	- - -	6 16 0	
Castle Howard Reformatory		11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	471 15 6R
Catwick	N.S.	6	45 0 0	1847	- - -	3 6 8	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	4 5 0	
Cave, North, Boys	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	1 4 0	150 0 10	- - -	21 5 0	- - -	- - -	52 7 0	
Cave, North, Girls	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	2 0 10	101 3 4	- - -	133 15 0	- - -	- - -	47 12 0	
Cave, North	Wes.	12	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 15 0						
Cawood School	-	-	- - -	- - -	1 9 10½							
Choppards in Holmfirth	N.S.		*80 0 0	1840								
Clayton	N.S.	2	627 0 0	1859	10 18 0½	159 1 8	- - -	209 16 8	- - -	- - -	110 0 8	
Cleckheaton	B.S.		*175 0 0	1835								
Cleckheaton	N.S.	1	*200 0 0	1835	9 8 7	113 0 0	- - -	533 13 4	- - -	5 0 0	130 9 0	
”	”		220 0 0	1847								
”	”		10 12 6	1848								
”	”		4 10 0	1850								
”	”		20 0 0	1851								
”	”		19 8 0	1854								
”	”		6 14 0	1856								
”	”		97 0 0	1857								
Clifford	N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	3 19 2½	31 12 6	- - -	32 10 0				
Clifford, St. Edward's	R.C.	2	- - -	- - -	2 16 9¾	24 11 8	- - -	47 1 8	- - -	- - -	26 2 6	
Clifton	N.S.		33 0 0	1841								
Coatham	Ch. of E.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	40 10 0	- - -	35 0 0	- - -	- - -	15 15 0	
Coley	N.S.	12	225 0 0	1845	11 4 11	158 14 2	- - -	419 11 8	- - -	- - -	78 11 0	20 10 2
”	”		- - -	- - -	*b*10 0 0							
Coley, North Owram	Ch. of E.	11	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 0 0	- - -	30 16 8	- - -	- - -	22 4 10	
Conisborough, Infants	N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 0 0	
Coniston, Cold	Ch. of E.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	31 17 0	
Cononley in Kildwick	N.S.	1	110 0 0	1846	5 14 11½	127 9 2	- - -	241 15 0	- - -	- - -	74 1 0	
Cottingham	N.S.	6	*100 0 0	1836	6 18 0	109 5 0	- - -	382 1 8	- - -	- - -	68 12 0	
Cowcliffe and Netheroyd	N.S.	11	297 0 0	1856	1 18 5	79 11 8	- - -	75 0 0	- - -	- - -	24 12 0	
Cowling, Cross Hills	N.S.	2	192 0 0	1847	1 9 6	15 0 0	- - -	98 15 0				
Cowton, East	N.S.		50 0 0	1843	1 1 4							
Crakehill District	N.S.		- - -	- - -	2 13 3							
Crayke	N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	154 1 8	- - -	3 15 0	- - -	- - -	33 6 0	
Croft	N.S.	3	100 0 0	1845	8 9 4¼	209 17 6	- - -	292 14 2	- - -	- - -	55 10 0	
”	”		65 2 6	1851								
”	”		19 0 0	1855								
Crossland, South	N.S.		*115 0 0	1836	6 1 1¼							
Cross Pool	N.S.	8	- - -	- - -	3 13 5¼	- - -	- - -	25 16 8	- - -	- - -	3 0 0	
Cross Stone	N.S.	12	250 0 0	1847	5 7 5	- - -	- - -	90 13 4	- - -	- - -	20 12 0	
” ”	”		36 10 0	1860								
Cullingworth	N.S.		152 0 0	1848								
Cullingworth	Wes.	6	722 0 0	1857	15 2 5½	51 5 0	- - -	411 13 4	- - -	- - -	113 16 0	
Dallowgill	N.S.	10	- - -	- - -	1 10 0	67 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 13 11	
Dalton-in-Kirby-Ravensworth	N.S.		*37 0 0	1840	1 1 2							
” ” ”	”		45 0 0	1846								

a Probationer. [illegible] *b* Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
YORKSHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dalton-in-Topcliffe - - N.S. 10	- - -	- -	1 11 6¼	7 10 0						
Danby - - - N.S. 5	- - -	- -	1 10 0	75 0 0	- - -	37 10 0	- - -	- - -	19 5 0	
Darfield - - - N.S. 7	103 0 0	1842	11 4 10	57 5 0	- - -	212 10 0	- - -	3 10 0	57 13 0	
„ - - - „	12 3 4	1858								
„ - - - „	1 16 7	1858								
Darnall - - - N.S.	*144 0 0	1840								
„ - - - „	9 15 6	1845								
Darrington - - - N.S. 7	234 0 0	1859	1 13 4	35 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 12 0	
Deepcar - - - N.S. 7	226 0 0	1857	3 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 10 0	
Denholme Gate - - N.S. 2	208 0 0	1847	8 10 8	63 15 0	- - -	250 6 8	- - -	- - -	147 17 0	
Dent - - - N.S. 3	180 0 0	1845	1 17 3½	23 13 4	- - -	51 7 0	- - -	- - -	21 14 0	
„ - - - „	30 13 4	1858								
Dewsbury (Middle Parish) N.S. 8	430 0 0	1843	19 18 9½	282 8 4	- - -	926 6 8	- - -	- - -	60 8 0	
„ „ „ - „	20 0 0	1845								
„ „ „ - „	469 0 0	1858								
Dewsbury Moor, Sunday School	*110 0 0	1839								
Dewsbury, West Town - N.S. 7	670 18 6	1855	2 10 0½	54 0 0	- - -	27 10 0	- - -	- - -	46 11 0	
Dodworth, Girls & Infants - N.S. 7	250 0 0	1850	5 11 3¼	41 13 4	- - -	319 13 4	- - -	- - -	48 2 0	
„ „ - - „	3 9 4	1855								
Dodworth, Town, Boys - N.S. 7	- - -	- -	7 6 1½	- - -	- - -	375 10 0	5 9 0	- - -	3[illegible] 17 0	
Doncaster - - - B.S. 4	*300 0 0	1835	25 6 2¼	267 10 0	- - -	1,607 0 0	- - -	1 0 0	73 6 0	
„ - - - „	175 0 0	1848	- - -	a120 0 0						
„ - - - „	19 10 0	1855								
Doncaster - - - N.S. 8	170 0 0	1844	12 7 11	407 0 10	- - -	1,830 8 4	- - -	- - -	94 14 0	
„ - - - „	10 0 0	1848								
„ - - - „	10 0 0	1849								
„ - - - „	90 0 0	1855								
Doncaster, Ch. Ch. - - N.S. 7	424 10 0	1852	20 7 9¼	264 7 6	67 10 0	947 4 2	- - -	- - -	186 11 0	
„ „ - - „	76 0 0	1856								
Doncaster (Great Northern Railway Company's) - N.S. 6	- - -	- -	19 0 1	163 8 4	- - -	555 5 10	- - -	- - -	113 12 0	
Doncaster - - - R.C. 7	- - -	- -	3 11 11	20 0 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	1 3 0	
Draughton - - - N.S.	100 0 0	1851								
Driffield, Great - - N.S. 6	516 0 0	1855	11 11 7¾	148 10 0	81 13 4	187 16 8	- - -	- - -	91 [illegible] 0	
Dringhouses, St. Edward's - N.S. 6	- - -	- -	6 0 1¼	210 0 0	- - -	116 1 8	- - -	- - -	55 13 0	
Drypool - - Ch. of E. 6	24 8 4	1859	9 6 1	46 6 8	- - -	103 5 0	- - -	- - -	36 16 0	
Duggleby - - - N.S. 5	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	b33 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 6 0	
Easington, near Redcar - N.S.	*88 0 0	[illegible]	- - -	- - -		- - -	- - -	- - -		

Easingwold	N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 10 0						
Easingwold	Wes.		- - -	- - -	4 3 4							
Eastbrook	Wes.	4	- - -	- - -	5 19 2¾	3 15 0	- - -	60 15 0	- - -	0 5 0	23 1 0	
Eastoft	N.S.		82 10 0	1849	- - -	- - -	- - -	52 10 0				
"	"		5 1 0	1849								
Eastrington	N.S.	5	89 0 0	1845	1 10 2¼	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 15 0	
"	"		9 10 0	1860								
Eastwood, St. Mary's	N.S.	2	432 0 0	1858	5 19 2¾	33 6 8	- - -	45 10 0	- - -	2 0 0	16 16 0	
Eccup	N.S.		76 0 0	1847								
Ecclesall	N.S.	7	*100 0 0	1834	4 18 3½	185 10 0	- - -	317 17 6	- - -	1 0 0	17 4 0	
Ecclesall, Greystones	N.S.		c - -	- - -	- - -	48 6 8	- - -	197 16 8				
Ecclesall, Parsonage, Girls'	Ch. of E.		- - -	- - -	2 5 3¾	- - -	- - -	183 16 8				
Ecclesfield, Feoffees School	-		- - -	- - -	3 0 5¾	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 2 0	
Ecclesfield, High Green	B.S.	10	101 0 0	1845	14 15 6¾	195 17 6	86 13 4	459 5 0	- - -	2 5 0	104 7 0	
" " "	"		100 0 0	1848								
" " "	"		17 0 0	1856								
" " "	"		130 0 0	1860								
Ecclesfield, Shire Green, Pismire Hill	N.S.	7	205 8 0	1857	2 18 5	7 10 0	b5 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 15 0	
Eccleshill	N.S.	2	150 0 0	1844	7 10 0½	34 12 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 8 0	
"	"		46 4 5	1859								
Elland	N.S.	12	500 0 0	1847	20 5 2¾	340 8 4	- - -	1,064 5 0	- - -	- - -	145 10 0	
"	"		10 0 0	1851								
"	"		13 6 8	1853								
"	"		20 13 0	1859								
Elland Edge	N.S.		- - -	- - -	1 0 0							
Elmsall, South	Wes.	1	323 10 0	1856	7 0 10	60 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 10 0	
Elsecar	N.S.	8	222 0 0	1852	18 3 5¾	229 16 8	200 0 0	657 12 6	- - -	6 18 4	195 8 0	56 17 6
Embsay-cum-Eastby, St. Mary's	N.S.	1	126 0 0	1849	7 14 6	121 10 0	- - -	395 15 10	- - -	- - -	72 14 0	
" "	"		57 0 0	1850								
Escrick	N.S.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	141 0 0	- - -	673 5 10	- - -	- - -	42 14 0	
Eskdaleside and Ugglebarnby	N.S.		- - -	- - -	1 7 3½							
Etton	N.S.	6	292 0 0	1856	2 0 10½	86 5 0	- - -	71 5 0	- - -	- - -	28 11 0	
Etton, Infants	N.S.		91 0 0	1857								
Farndale	Ch. of E.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 14 3	
Farnley	N.S.	10	336 0 0	1848	3 0 0	29 0 0	30 0 0	15 0 0	7 4 0	2 10 0	17 12 0	
Farnley Iron Works	N.S.	10	- - -	- - -	11 4 9¼	130 7 6	69 3 4	99 17 6	- - -	- - -	85 2 0	
Farnley Tyas	N.S.	11	- - -	- - -	2 16 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 10 0	
Farsley, St. John's	N.S.	10	236 0 0	1848	7 1 0	83 1 8	- - -	367 1 8	- - -	- - -	129 15 0	
" "	"		266 17 0	1857								
Farsley, United Methodist Free Church School	-	3	- - -	- - -	5 13 0	15 0 0	- - -	46 10 0	- - -	- - -	17 16 0	
Fenton (Church)	N.S.		*40 0 0	1840								
Filey	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	1 8 4	51 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 13 0	
Filey	Wes.	7	663 0 0	1858	7 11 7	108 10 0	- - -	77 10 0	- - -	4 0 0	41 4 0	
Flamborough	N.S.	6	100 0 0	1846	3 0 0½	41 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 6 0	

a Retiring pension.

b Probationer.

c Merged into Ecclesall N.S.

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.			Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
			Amount.	Date of Payment.								
YORKSHIRE—*cont.*			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Flockton, Grammar School (late Denby Grange		7	300 0 0	1860	7 9 5¾	79 5 0	- - -	731 10 0	- - -	- - -	103 4 0	
Flockton (Manor House)	B.S.		- - -	- - -	a3 2 8¼	12 0 0	- - -	192 9 2	- - -	- - -	2 15 0	
Foston	N.S.	4	25 0 0	1844	1 0 0	48 15 0	- - -	35 0 0	- - -	- - -	20 13 0	
Friday Thorpe	N.S.		26 0 0	1841								
Frodingham, North	N.S.	6	85 0 0	1845	- - -	- - -	- - -	74 15 10	- - -	- - -	17 18 0	
"	"		18 10 0	1859								
Fulford	N.S.		35 0 0	1845								
Fulwood	N.S.		45 0 0	1841	1 8 8							
Fylingdales	N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	1 13 4	12 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 9 0	
Garforth	N.S.	10	- - -	- - -	4 15 10¾	71 5 0	- - -	52 10 0	- - -	- - -	14 7 6	
Garforth	Wes.	3	- - -	- - -	5 12 7	145 2 6	- - -	172 16 8	- - -	- - -	54 10 0	
Gargrave	N.S.	2	248 7 8	1848	11 3 5¾	278 13 4	- - -	540 9 2	- - -	- - -	121 3 0	
"	"		12 12 0	1856								
Gargrave, St. Mary's	R.C.	4	- - -	- - -	0 18 8½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 15 0	
Garsdale	N.S.		54 0 0	1841								
Garthorpe	N.S.		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	73 6 8	- - -	- - -		
Garton-on-the-Wolds	Ch. of E.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 15 0						
Gawber Town	Ch. of E.	7	390 0 0	1858	2 10 0¾	37 10 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	23 1 0	
Gawthorpe	N.S.		123 10 0	1841								
"	"		48 6 8	1857								
Giggleswick	N.S.	2	- - -	- - -	2 16 2	61 5 0	- - -	148 8 4	- - -	- - -	73 5 0	
Gildersome	N.S.		*73 0 0	1840								
"	"		16 10 0	1840								
"	"		10 0 0	1846								
"	"		6 10 0	1847								
Gilling	N.S.	4	208 0 0	1848	1 11 0½	191 0 0	- - -	637 2 6	- - -	12 0 0	157 3 0	
Golcar	N.S.	10	- - -	- - -	4 0 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 3 0	
Goldsborough	N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	1 13 4	80 15 0	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	8 3 4	18 8 0	
Gomersall, Little	N.S.	1	170 0 0	1844	7 8 4	88 15 0	- - -	365 5 0	- - -	- - -	64 4 0	
Goole	Wes.	12	- - -	- - -	12 18 2¼	155 10 0	25 0 0	741 15 0	- - -	- - -	119 6 0	
Goole, St. John's	N.S.	5	288 0 0	1847	8 2 9¼	142 1 8	- - -	662 11 8	- - -	- - -	72 4 0	
"	"		83 5 0	1857								
Grassington	N.S.	1	110 0 0	1846	4 3 3½	40 0 0	- - -	398 12 6	- - -	- - -	49 4 0	
"	"		50 0 0	1852								
Greenholme Mills	B.S.	4	- - -	- - -	2 4 6½	40 10 0	- - -	89 15 0	- - -	- - -	34 14 0	
Greetland	Wes.	9	- - -	- - -	13 13 8	100 0 0	- - -	968 16 8	- - -	- - -	215 17 0	

Grimstone - -	Ch. of E.		215 0 0	1860								
Grimstone (Lady Londesborough's) - - -	-		- - -	- - -	- - -	15 11 8						
Grindleton - - -	N.S.	3	*30 0 0	1838	1 5 0	17 10 0						
Grosmont - - -	N.S.	7	54 0 0	1846	1 6 8½	17 17 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 11 0	
" - - -	"		34 0 0	1857								
" - - -	"		96 10 0	1860								
Guisborough (Providence)	Ch. of E.	4	261 0 0	1857	4 10 0¼	36 0 0	- - -	152 7 11	- - -	- - -	39 17 3	
Guisley - - -	N.S.	1	*160 0 0	1841	16 14 0½	137 0 0	- - -	452 5 0	- - -	- - -	106 15 0	
Gunnerside - - -	Wes.	6	- - -	- - -	6 10 6	51 5 0	- - -	68 11 8	- - -	- - -	53 4 0	
Hainsworth - - -	B.S.		*40 0 0	1836								
Halifax, Great Albion Street	B.S.	9	350 0 0	1845	21 16 0	37 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	27 0 0	
Halifax (Copley Factory)	Ch. of E.	11	- - -	- - -	28 0 4¾	252 15 10	- - -	1,194 4 2				
" " -	"		- - -	- - -	b10 0 0							
Halifax, Haley Hill Shed -	N.S.	11	- - -	- - -	40 0 4½	228 15 0	84 3 4	1,463 0 0	72 13 4			
" " -	"		- - -	- - -	b18 0 8							
Halifax, Holy Trinity -	N.S.	11	- - -	- - -	7 3 9½	63 3 4	- - -	717 9 2	- - -	- - -	32 17 0	
Halifax, Orange Street -	Wes.	9	816 0 0	1857	8 5 0¼	59 10 0	- - -	195 0 0	- - -	- - -	48 16 0	
Halifax (Queen's Head) -	N.S.	12	400 0 0	1848	29 16 6¾	170 10 0	c20 16 8	1,286 4 2	- - -	- - -	180 1 0	
" " -	"		- - -	- - -	b11 11 4	- - -	116 5 0					
Halifax, St. James', Cross Hills - - -	N.S.	10	432 0 0	1845	20 6 9	256 15 0	36 13 4	1,465 10 0	- - -	- - -	81 0 0	
Halifax, St. James', Victoria Street - -	N.S.	10	*300 0 0	1840	11 4 5¼	221 10 0	20 0 0	1,419 5 0	- - -	- - -	57 19 0	
Halifax, South-east Parish	N.S.	12	513 0 0	1845	26 17 7¾	315 10 0	- - -	1,418 13 4	- - -	- - -	145 11 0	
Hallam, Upper - -	B.S.		*30 0 0	1834								
Handsworth Woodhouse -	N.S.	10	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 5 0						
Hanging Heaton - -	N.S.	10	130 0 0	1845	2 10 8¾	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 0 0	
" " - -	"		74 0 0	1851								
Harewood - - -	N.S.	10	- - -	- - -	- - -	165 0 0	116 5 0	149 10 0	- - -	- - -	54 18 0	
Harrogate, High - -	N.S.	3	*100 0 0	1837	4 5 3	17 10 0	- - -	277 7 6	- - -	- - -	21 19 0	
" - -	"		100 0 0	1841								
Harrogate, Low, Saint Mary's - - -	N.S.	4	*50 0 0	1837	4 2 7	105 0 10	- - -	96 13 4	- - -	- - -	15 3 0	
Harthill, Endowed - -	Ch. S.	9	- - -	- - -	2 10 0½	23 15 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	3 7 0	
Hawes - - -	N.S.	4	135 0 0	1847	2 5 11¾	18 15 0	- - -	77 10 0	- - -	- - -	32 12 0	
" - - -	"		16 0 0	1847								
Haworth - - -	B.S.		*125 0 0	1837								
Haworth - - -	N.S.	1	27 0 0	1851	8 19 10¼	128 8 4	- - -	1,007 14 2	- - -	- - -	209 2 0	
" - - -	"		95 0 0	1856								
" - - -	"		12 13 4	1856								
Haworth - - -	Wes.	5	- - -	- - -	21 16 0	115 10 0	18 15 0	761 19 2	- - -	3 0 0	175 7 0	
" - - -	"		- - -	- - -	b6 13 4							
Haslewood - - -	R.C.	7	- - -	- - -	1 11 7	65 6 8	- - -	163 6 8	- - -	- - -	2 0 0	
Headingley Glebe, Girls -	N.S.	9	45 0 0	1848	2 14 10¼	48 13 4	- - -	117 10 0	- - -	- - -	5 15 0	

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a School no longer exists.

b Scientific apparatus.

c Probationer.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
YORKSHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Headingley Town, Boys - N.S. 10	187 0 0	1848	9 9 3½	147 2 6	- - -	399 18 4	- - -	- - -	57 6 0	
" " - "	46 0 0	1855								
Heath - - - Par. 8	- - -	- - -	4 16 9	90 0 0	- - -	47 10 0	- - -	2 0 0	41 15 0	
Heaton, Earl's - - N.S. 2	290 0 0	1847	7 17 8	194 12 6	- - -	374 2 6	- - -	- - -	54 1 0	
Hedon - - - N.S. 6	*90 0 0	1837	- - -	46 10 0	- - -	73 15 0	- - -	- - -	34 7 0	
Heeley - - N.S. 8	- - -	- - -	1 11 6½	65 0 0	- - -	194 3 4	- - -	- - -	40 15 0	
Helmsley, Lord Feversham's - - - N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 8 0	
Helmsley - - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 13 11½							
Helmsley - - - Wes. 5	- - -	- - -	3 11 8¼	61 13 4	- - -	61 5 0	- - -	- - -	38 8 0	
Heslington - - - N.S. 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	33 0 0	- - -	20 0 0	- - -	- - -	12 7 0	
Hessay - - - N.S.	45 0 0	1852	0 9 4							
Hessle - - - N.S. 6	283 0 0	1856	7 6 10¼	60 0 0	- - -	111 16 8	- - -	- - -	31 17 0	
Hinderwell - - - N.S. 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 15 0						
Holbeck - - - Wes.	892 0 0	1860	10 0 0							
Holme Bridge - - N.S. 10	180 0 0	1842	4 2 9½	61 5 0	- - -	83 0 0	- - -	- - -	65 16 0	
" - - "	30 0 0	1845								
Holme (Lane End) - B.S.	*60 0 0	1837								
Holme, on Spalding Moor - N.S. 5	- - -	- - -	3 8 2	16 5 0	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	3 10 0	
Holme - - - R.C.	- - -	- - -	1 6 8¾							
Holme - - - Wes. 4	- - -	- - -	6 1 1¼	3 15 0	- - -	124 5 0	- - -	- - -	43 5 0	
Holmfirth - - - N.S. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 16 0	
Holmfirth - - - Wes. 4	- - -	- - -	10 7 3½	165 17 6	- - -	502 15 0	- - -	- - -	57 19 0	
Honley - - - N.S. 10	500 0 0	1846	2 13 6	11 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 13 6	
" - - - "	13 0 0	1860								
Horbury - - - N.S. 8	- - -	- - -	12 14 1¾	308 18 4	- - -	799 15 10	5 10 4	0 10 0	167 12 0	
Hornsea - - - N.S. 7	200 0 0	1845	4 6 8¾	140 15 0	- - -	100 8 4	- - -	- - -	32 6 0	
Horseforth Town - - N.S. 10	- - -	- - -	7 6 8¾	97 10 0	- - -	203 15 0	- - -	6 10 0	112 4 0	
Horseforth Town, Inft. Sch. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 15 0	
Horton, Great, High Street Wes. 4	1,250 0 0	1860	20 4 9¾	96 5 0	a6 5 0	335 5 0	- - -	- - -	77 2 0	
Howden - - - Wes. 12	238 0 0	1850	12 15 2¼	99 0 0	44 11 8	582 10 0	- - -	- - -	84 12 0	
" - - - "	12 12 0	1858								
Hoyland, High - - N.S. 8	- - -	- - -	10 5 8¾	181 5 0	- - -	668 3 4	- - -	- - -	55 3 0	
Hoylandswaine - - N.S. 8	135 0 0	1850	4 17 8½	128 15 0	- - -	200 3 4	- - -	- - -	67 18 0	
Hoyle Mill, Infants - N.S. 7	193 0 0	1854	3 15 3¼	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 3 0	
Huddersfield - - B.S.	*250 0 0	1839								

Bridge - -	N.S.	12	-	-	35 7 1¼	282 6 8	-	1,025 3 4	-	-	144 9 0	
Huddersfield, Northgate, Infants - -	N.S.		*170 0 0	1840								
Huddersfield, St. Paul's -	N.S.	11	600 0 0	1848	33 3 2¼	328 0 0	-	1,475 9 2	-	-	107 12 0	
Huddersfield, St. Peter's (Seed Hill) - -	N.S.	11	204 0 0	1846	24 19 6	330 4 2	-	2,002 4 7	-	-	71 19 0	
Hull - - -	P.U.	5	-	-	-	-	-	19 3 4				
Hull, Edward Street (Dock Green Head) - -	B.S.		*305 0 0	1834								
Hull (Holderness Ward) -	B.S.	12	*200 0 0	1840	27 4 5¼	238 5 0	20 0 0	1,425 15 0	-	-	118 10 0	
Hull, Holy Trinity (Vicar Lane) - - -	N.S.	5	940 0 0	1853	21 7 4	123 13 4	20 0 0	525 16 8	-	-	87 0 0	
Hull, Nautical School - -		5	-	-	b10 0 0	114 3 4	-	101 13 4				
Hull, Ragged Industrial School - - -		5	1,277 0 0	1857	4 19 11½	-	-	-	-	-	-	122 2 2R
Hull (Salthouse Lane) -	N.S.	5	450 0 0	1852	31 4 8½	230 9 2	-	1,391 16 3	-	-	130 10 0	
" " - -	"		20 0 0	1853								
Hull, Savings Bank - -	B.S.		c-	-	-	-	-	171 15 0				
Hull (South Myton) -	Wes.	1	420 0 0	1851	30 16 8¼	311 18 4	113 15 0	1,121 15 0	-	-	116 11 0	
" " - -	"		28 4 0	1858								
" " - -	"		16 0 0	1858								
" " - -	"		295 0 0	1860								
Hull, Canning Street -	R.C.		-	-	d20 14 9¼	122 9 2	-	958 6 8	13 17 0	-	122 15 0	
Hull, St. Charles', Pryme Street - - -	R.C.	8	-	-	-	25 4 2	-	68 10 0	-	-	15 0 0	
Hull, St. James' - -	N.S.	6	690 0 0	1845	26 5 0	167 5 0	-	1,919 0 0	-	-	82 5 0	
" " - -	"		218 10 0	1849								
Hull, St. John's (Savings Bank) - - -	N.S.	5	359 0 0	1854	22 3 4	206 13 4	134 11 8	938 3 4	-	-	106 0 0	
" " - -	"		170 0 0	1855								
Hull, St. Joseph's, Anlaby Road - - -	R.C.	8	-	-	-	16 16 8	-	118 10 0	6 15 0	-	21 17 0	
Hull, St. Mark's - -	N.S.	6	153 0 0	1840	14 9 11¼	178 15 10	-	1,116 5 0	-	-	119 18 0	
" " - - -	"		30 0 0	1843								
" " - - -	"		914 0 0	1858								
Hull, St. Mary's, Infants -	N.S.		*187 0 0	1838								
Hull, St. Mary's, Wilton Street - - -	R.C.	8	925 4 0	1857	5 4 8	54 10 0	-	150 10 0	20 0 0	-	65 3 0	
Hull, St. Stephen's (Collier Street) Boys - -	N.S.	6	221 0 0	1842	27 8 6¼	149 16 8	-	838 15 10	-	-	53 10 0	
" " - -	"		22 10 0	1848								
" " - -	"		153 0 0	1858								
Hull, St. Stephen's, Spring Street, Girls - -	N.S.	6	541 0 0	1856	8 6 8	101 1 8	-	894 12 6	-	-	47 0 0	
Hull, St. Stephen's, Infants	N.S.	6	-	-	-	60 0 0	-	356 12 6	-	-	44 6 0	
Hull, Trippett, Industrial	Ch. of E.		605 0 0	1859	5 13 0							
Hunmanby - - -	N.S.	6	-	-	7 4 5¾	82 10 0	-	138 8 4	-	-	64 0 0	

a Probationer. *b* Scientific apparatus. *c* This School has been sold to the Managers of St. John's N.S., Hull.
d No longer exists. Boys and infants transferred to Hull, St. Charles', Pryme Street, R.C., and girls to Hull, St. Joseph's, Anlaby Road, R.C.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.			Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
YORKSHIRE—*cont.*												
Hunsingore	N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	2 6 2½	23 15 0	- - -	18 15 0	- - -	- - -	3 4 0	
Huntington	Par.	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 7 0	
Hunton	Ch. of E.		- - -	- - -	1 0 0¼							
Husthwaite	N.S.		*40 0 0	1839								
Hutton Cranswick	N.S.	6	75 0 0	1845	- - -	24 3 4	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	18 5 0	
"	"		33 10 0	1850								
Hutton, Sheriff	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 6 0	
Hutton, Sheriff	Wes.	3	20 10 0	1856	8 12 10¼	127 10 0	- - -	275 18 4	- - -	8 13 4	26 14 2	
Hutton's Ambo	N.S.	5	20 0 0	1842	1 11 8½	5 0 0	a28 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 14 0	
"	"		95 0 0	1857								
Hutton-in-Rudby	N.S.		*80 0 0	1836								
Hutton, Low Cross	B.S.	7	640 0 0	1858	4 3 4½	35 10 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	20 10 0	
Idle	N.S.	1	300 0 0	1847	12 14 6½	41 0 0	40 4 2	276 6 8	- - -	- - -	106 9 0	
Idle	Wes.	1	- - -	- - -	11 9 1¾	42 10 0	- - -	101 10 0	- - -	- - -	64 8 0	
Ingleby-Arncliffe,	Church S.	4	- - -	- - -	1 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 0 0	
Ingleton	N.S.	3	159 0 0	1848	5 12 8¾	32 10 0	- - -	34 16 8	- - -	- - -	32 2 0	
"	"		8 16 3	1858								
Ingrow	N.S.	1	200 0 0	1845	18 8 11¼	138 3 4	- - -	919 0 0	- - -	1 13 4	181 2 0	
"	"		6 2 0	1858								
"	"		5 0 0	1860								
Keighley	B.S.		*81 0 0	1835								
Keighley	N.S.	1	*650 0 0	1835	48 0 8¾	278 10 0	90 0 0	2,036 12 6	- - -	- - -	190 0 0	
Keighley	Wes.	5	- - -	- - -	10 8 0¾	112 0 0	- - -	615 16 8	- - -	- - -	143 12 0	
Keighley, St. Ann's	R.C.	9	225 0 0	1858	- - -	17 10 0	- - -	30 15 0				
Keighley, Wesley Place	Wes.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 5 0						
Kelbrook	N.S.		50 0 0	1841	1 2 2							
Kexby	-	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 12 0	
Keyingham	N.S.		*35 0 0	1835	2 1 8	- - -	- - -	82 18 4				
Kilburn	N.S.	3	12 10 0	1857	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 5 0	
Kildwick	N.S.	1	- - -	- - -	6 17 7¾	177 10 0	20 10 0	295 0 0	- - -	- - -	98 15 0	
Kilham	N.S.		150 0 0	1849	- - -	15 0 0						
Killinghall	N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	24 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 15 0	
Kilnhurst	N.S.	3	*50 0 0	1836	3 10 11	64 12 6	- - -	72 10 0	- - -	- - -	48 0 0	
Kimberworth	N.S.	8	751 0 0	1859	7 15 3½	13 15 0	- - -	29 0 0	- - -	- - -	17 6 0	
Kingcross, St. Paul's	N.S.	12	396 0 0	1849	26 2 0½	387 15 0	- - -	1,324 11 8	- - -	- - -	145 3 0	
			200 0 0	1852								
											1 15 0	

Kirkburton (Girls)	N.S. 10	80 0 0	1845	9 5 8½	122 10 0	- - -	523 15 0	- - -	- - -	35 0 0
,,	,,	7 19 6	1847							
,,	,,	27 10 0	1859							
Kirkby Fleetham	N.S. 3	- - -	- - -	1 15 3¾	69 3 4	- - -	72 18 4	- - -	- - -	19 18 0
Kirkby Malzeard	N.S. 10	- - -	- - -	3 11 8¾	76 5 0	- - -	75 0 0	- - -	- - -	19 0 0
Kirkby Misperton	N.S. 6	*50 0 0	1835	- - -	50 0 0	- - -	77 1 8	- - -	- - -	1 3 0
,, ,,	,,	112 0 0	1856							
Kirkby Ravensworth	N.S.	40 0 0	1842	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 0 0
Kirkheaton	N.S. 10	337 0 0	1846	8 19 10¾	67 0 0	- - -	204 0 0	- - -	- - -	47 14 0
,,	,,	35 0 0	1857							
,,	,,	81 0 0	1858							
Kirk-Ella	N.S. 5	335 8 0	1859	4 3 4	17 10 0	- - -	38 13 4	- - -	- - -	9 7 0
Kirklington	Par. 10	- - -	- - -	3 6 8	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 2 0
Kirksmeaton	N.S. 4	75 0 0	1852	7 18 0¾	48 15 0	- - -	108 15 0	- - -	- - -	18 10 0
Kirkstall, Infants	N.S. 9	- - -	- - -	3 2 11¼	141 18 4	- - -	591 11 8	- - -	- - -	68 9 0
Kirkstall, St. Stephen's	N.S. 9	400 0 0	1846	23 13 6¾	409 16 8	- - -	1,620 13 4	- - -	- - -	156 17 0
Knaresborough	N.S. 3	*135 0 0	1838	7 14 11¾	57 10 0	- - -	125 13 4	- - -	- - -	23 18 0
,,	,,	57 10 0	1860							
Knaresborough, St. Mary's	R.C.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0			
Knottingley	N.S. 6	290 0 0	1843	- - -	2 10 0					
,,	,,	50 0 0	1845							
,,	,,	15 0 0	1847							
,,	,,	64 0 0	1858							
Langtoft	N.S.	53 0 0	1846							
Laughton-en-le-Morthen, Endowed	N.S.	60 0 0	1850	1 3 4						
,, ,,	,,	9 5 0	1858							
Langbaurgh, West	N.S. 4	116 7 6	1855	4 17 8½	169 10 0	- - -	206 11 8	- - -	- - -	75 17 0
Leathley	N.S. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	115 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 0 0
Leavening	N.S.	- - -	- - -	3 3 1¾						
Leeds, All Saints	N.S. 9	490 0 0	1848	2 9 11¼	164 10 0	60 0 0	276 4 2	- - -	3 13 4	39 2 0
Leeds (Basinghall Street)	B.S. 8	- - -	- - -	6 0 9½	61 13 4	- - -	340 1 8	- - -	- - -	25 15 0
Leeds, Christ Church	N.S. 9	370 0 0	1842	18 14 6¾	178 13 4	75 0 0	1,803 16 8	- - -	- - -	174 5 0
Leeds (Edgar Street)	B.S.	510 0 0	1845							
Leeds (Darley Street)	Wes. 8	550 0 0	1849	29 1 4½	258 16 8	20 16 8	1,328 14 2	- - -	- - -	119 18 0
,, ,,	,,	182 0 0	1850	*b*8 1 4						
Leeds, Holbeck	Wes. 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 13 4			
Leeds, Holbeck, St. Matthew's	N.S. 11	*250 0 0	1840	8 1 2¼	60 16 8	- - -	218 0 0	- - -	- - -	17 10 0
,, ,,	,,	392 0 0	1850							
,, ,,	,,	12 6 0	1857							
Leeds, Hunslet	N.S. 10	512 0 0	1843	6 12 3	181 11 8	- - -	527 19 2	- - -	- - -	102 0 0
,, ,,	,,	130 0 0	1844							
,, ,,	,,	20 6 9	1860							
Leeds, Little Holbeck (Marshall's Factory)	N.S. 9	- - -	- - -	65 0 10	413 13 4	503 13 4	2,063 5 10	- - -	- - -	339 15 0
,, ,, ,,	,,	- - -	- - -	- - -	*c*154 3 4					

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a Probationer, *b* Scientific apparatus, *c* Retiring pension,

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
YORKSHIRE—*cont.*										
Leeds (Little London), St. Matthew's - - - N.S. 10	*75 0 0	1837	12 13 10¼	265 0 0	a18 15 0	782 15 10	- - -	3 13 4	117 15 0	
„ „ - - „	165 0 0	1850								
„ „ - - „	501 15 8	1860								
Leeds, Newtown, St. Mary's N.S. 9	500 0 0	1847	19 6 4½	253 1 8	- - -	1,290 16 8	- - -	- - -	84 12 0	
„ „ „ - „	50 0 0	1848								
„ „ „ - „	11 6 8	1850								
Leeds, North Hall, St. Andrew's - - - N.S. 9	1,030 0 0	1859	7 0 11¾	35 0 0	- - -	74 0 0	- - -	6 6 8	21 10 0	
Leeds (Pottery Fields) - Wes. 2	916 0 0	1858	11 17 0¾	21 15 10	- - -	22 18 4	- - -	- - -	23 13 9	
Leeds (School Street) - Wes.	- - -	- - -	6 2 6	58 10 0	- - -	279 9 2				
Leeds, St. Andrew's - - N.S. 9	15 0 0	1847	15 13 10½	533 0 0	- - -	1,526 15 0	- - -	2 0 0	131 16 0	
„ „ - - „	502 0 0	1847								
„ „ - - „	109 0 0	1858								
Leeds, St. Anne's - - R.C. 8	- - -	- - -	4 6 9	5 16 8	- - -	50 18 4	- - -	- - -	11 5 0	
Leeds, St. George's - - N.S. 9	350 0 0	1841	45 14 8½	439 12 6	a16 13 4	2,084 18 4	- - -	23 13 4	230 7 0	
„ „ - - „	b256 0 0	1849	c13 6 8	- - -	63 6 8					
„ „ - - „	645 12 0	1860								
Leeds, St. James' - - N.S. 10	500 0 0	1845	17 16 7½	300 2 6	- - -	1,057 2 6	- - -	- - -	120 17 0	
Leeds, St. Luke's - Ch. of E.	650 0 0	1860	5 0 0	32 18 4	- - -	39 0 0	- - -	- - -	19 14 0	
Leeds, St. Luke's (Sheepscar) - - N.S.	50 0 0	1842								
Leeds, St. Marie's - - R.C.	402 0 0	1860	6 13 7¼							
Leeds, St. Mary's, (Carver Street), Infants - - N.S. 9	101 0 0	1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	43 10 0	- - -	- - -	6 17 0	
Leeds, St. Mary's Quarry Hill - - - - N.S. 9	*120 0 0	1840	22 15 8½	163 11 8	- - -	1,294 3 4	- - -	- - -	80 8 0	
„ „ - - „	160 0 0	1849								
„ „ - - „	53 0 0	1857								
„ „ - - „	15 14 0	1859								
Leeds, St. Patrick's - - R.C. 7	- - -	- - -	10 1 6¾	- - -	- - -	740 16 8	- - -	- - -	67 8 0	
Leeds, St. Paul's - - N.S. 9	398 5 0	1851	12 17 6	235 15 0	- - -	683 16 8	- - -	8 0 0	95 5 0	
„ „ - - „	36 0 0	1858								
Leeds, St. Peter's - - N.S. 10	2,750 0 0	1858	21 11 11¾	231 0 0	15 12 6	1,444 15 10	- - -	- - -	124 1 0	
Leeds, St. Philip's - - N.S. 12	257 0 0	1840	31 14 2¼	208 15 10	60 0 0	976 3 4	- - -	- - -	63 10 0	
„ „ - - „	261 6 8	1853						5 0 0	115 10 0	

(Leyland's)	N.S.	10	505 0 0	1859	5 3 3	53 2 6	- - -	78 3 4	- - -	- - -	32 3 0	
Leeming	N.S.		81 0 0	1847								
Lees	Wes.	5	480 0 0	1856	7 9 8½	69 10 0	- - -	206 10 0	- - -	- - -	111 8 0	
Lepton	N.S.		463 0 0	1860	2 16 8							
Lidgett Green	B.S.	2	*100 0 0	1839	1 19 10	37 10 0	- - -	118 10 0	- - -	- - -	60 7 0	
"	"		12 16 7¼	1848								
Lidgett Green, Sunday School			*101 0 0	1838								
Lindley	N.S.	11	22 0 0	1844	2 2 3	34 0 0	- - -	42 0 0	- - -	- - -	20 10 4	
Lingards	N.S.	11	19 19 6	1859	6 6 8	12 10 0	- - -	75 0 0	- - -	- - -	75 7 0	22 0 0
Linthwaite	N.S.		- - -	-	1 0 0¼							
Linton on Ouse	N.S.		- - -	-	1 13 4½							
Liversedge, High Town	N.S.	2	42 0 0	1855	4 5 0	21 0 0	- - -	47 13 4	- - -	- - -	20 19 0	
"	"		100 0 0	1858								
Lockington	N.S.		54 0 0	1845	1 18 4¾							
"	"		27 0 0	1848								
Lockwood	N.S.	11	*69 0 0	1839	14 17 8½	213 11 8	- - -	1,586 8 4	- - -	9 5 0	136 19 0	
"	"		650 0 0	1854								
"	"		29 16 4	1860								
Lofthouse near Wakefield	N.S.		200 0 0	1845	2 10 0							
Lofthouse Parish School		6	- - -	-	- - -	34 7 6	- - -	33 15 0	- - -	- - -	6 18 0	
Lofthouse	Wes.		- - -	-	1 6 8½							
Londesborough	Ch. of E.	6	- - -	-	0 18 4½	73 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 6 0	
Longwood, Infants	N.S.		150 0 0	1849								
Lothersdale	N.S.		40 0 0	1842	1 0 0¾							
Lound	N.S.	8	276 0 0	1846	6 17 10½	- - -	- - -	380 15 0	- - -	- - -	98 18 0	
"	"		5 0 0	1847								
Low Row (Reeth)	Wes.	6	- - -	-	- - -	6 5 0						
Luddenden	N.S.	10	- - -	-	7 8 1	68 15 0	- - -	133 10 0	- - -	- - -	103 16 0	
Lythe	N.S.	7	- - -	-	3 0 10½	7 10 0	*a*5 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	0 18 0	
Maltby, Infants	N.S.	4	29 0 0	1842	2 10 5½	39 15 0	- - -	21 5 0	- - -	- - -	18 5 8	
Malton, Boys	B.S.		- - -	-	6 19 2¼							
Malton, New	N.S.	5	400 0 0	1858	2 17 4	39 0 0	- - -	67 16 8	- - -	- - -	22 10 0	
Malton, New, Infants	B.S.	3	150 0 0	1841	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	157 8 4	- - -	- - -	37 17 6	
Malton, Old	N.S.	5	- - -	-	3 11 0	155 0 0	- - -	227 0 10	- - -	- - -	55 2 0	
Manfield	Ch. of E.		275 0 0	1858								
Manningham, St. Paul's	N.S.	1	300 0 0	1844	13 15 9	75 17 6	- - -	620 8 4	- - -	- - -	51 4 0	
Manston Colliery	Ch. of E.	10	- - -	-	3 10 0¾	95 5 0	- - -	102 10 0	- - -	- - -	54 6 0	
Marsden	N.S.	11	805 0 0	1857	15 3 11½	112 10 0	- - -	999 6 8	- - -	- - -	141 10 0	
Marston, Long	N.S.	5	- - -	-	- - -	30 0 0	- - -	20 0 0	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	
Marsk	N.S.		- - -	-	3 0 6¼	27 10 0	- - -	178 10 0				
Marsk, Zetland School		6	- - -	-	- - -	21 5 0	- - -	21 5 0	- - -	- - -	17 15 0	
Masham (Charity)	N.S.	10	31 4 4	1857	6 2 8	141 5 0	18 15 0	311 5 0	- - -	15 10 0	53 2 0	
"	"		97 2 10	1859								
Meanwood	N.S.	9	- - -	-	3 5 1	194 9 2	10 8 4	402 10 0	- - -	- - -	48 16 0	
Meanwood	Wes.		- - -	-	4 0 0							
Melbecks	N.S.	3	216 0 0	1856	6 12 2¼	66 5 0	- - -	62 1 8	- - -	- - -	33 18 10	
"	"		125 0 0	1857								
Melsonby	Wes.	7	280 0 0	1858	2 10 0¾	57 0 0	- - -	48 6 8	- - -	- - -	36 17 0	

a Probationer. *b* This grant is for two residences for the joint use of the teachers of St. George's and St. Philip's Schools. *c* Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
YORKSHIRE—*cont.*										
Meltham - N.S. 12	*52 0 0	1836	7 2 6¼	233 6 8	166 0 10	-	-	-	83 6 0	
,, - ,,	110 0 0	1847	a15 7 4							
Meltham Mills - N.S. 12	315 0 0	1844	13 12 5¼	126 13 4	56 17 6	941 10 10	-	-	165 15 0	
Methley, Boys - N.S.	-	-	5 13 4¾	64 10 0	-	38 6 8	-	-	10 4 0	
Methley, Girls - N.S. 4	152 0 0	1849	1 8 8½	23 0 0	-	57 6 8	-	-	25 15 0	
,, - ,,	9 4 0	1859								
Mexborough - N.S.	25 0 0	1842								
,, - ,,	100 0 0	1860								
Middlesborough-on-Tees - B.S. 5	*150 0 0	1837	29 7 9¾	105 0 0	170 0 0	673 6 8	-	-	69 2 0	
,, - ,,	42 13 4	1855								
,, - ,,	50 0 0	1856								
,, - ,,	406 0 0	1856								
Middlesborough-on-Tees, Infants - B.S. 5	-	-	-	81 16 8	11 13 4	171 16 8	-	-	38 1 0	
Middlesborough-on-Tees, South Bank - B.S. 5	-	-	-	15 2 6	-	5 0 0	-	-	5 18 0	
Middlesborough, St. John the Evangelist - N.S. 3	1,092 0 0	1860	7 17 3¾	-	-	7 0 0				
Millbridge - N.S. 2	270 0 0	1854	13 11 7¾	118 0 0	58 2 6	215 16 8	-	-	90 14 0	
Millington - N.S.	179 8 0	1860	2 1 2¼							
Milnsbridge - N.S. 12	*100 0 0	1838	3 10 0½	90 6 8	-	274 5 0	-	-	53 9 0	
,, - ,,	692 0 0	1856								
Minskip - Ch. of E.	100 0 0	1858								
Mirfield - Par.	-	-	-	20 0 0						
Mirfield - Wes. 4	-	-	7 1 8½	51 5 0	-	63 10 0	-	-	47 5 0	
Monkton, Bishop's - N.S.	72 0 0	1841								
Monk Fryston - N.S. 4	486 0 0	1858	5 0 0¼	48 7 6	48 15 0	40 0 0	-	-	22 19 0	
Morley (Town End) - N.S. 9	*75 0 0	1837	1 14 0	31 10 0	-	15 0 0	-	-	10 18 0	
Morley - Wes. 9	-	-	12 12 3½	115 0 0	-	500 0 0	-	-	88 19 0	
Morton, East - N.S. 2	115 0 0	1845	4 15 6	-	-	1 5 0	-	-	18 16 0	
Mount Pellon, Ch. Ch. - N.S. 11	1,005 0 0	1858	9 3 4¾	61 6 8	-	104 18 4	-	-	51 10 0	
Muston - Ch. of E.	199 0 0	1855	-	-	-	-	-	-	7 13 0	
Nafferton - N.S. 6	122 0 0	1846	3 12 3½	57 16 8	-	127 7 11	-	2 0 0	18 2 0	
,, - ,,	7 17 9	1847								
,, - ,,	40 0 0	1853								
,, - ,,	8 6 8	1859								
Nafferton - Wes. 7	214 0 0	1849	10 3 1½	67 10 0	-	325 0 0	-	2 0 0	66 12 0	18 18 0

Newby Hall (in Skelton)	Ch. of E.	10	-	-	-	74 5 0	-	52 10 0	-	-	19 5 6
Newby Hall	N.S.		-	-	1 5 10						
Newland	N.S.		-	-	1 15 0						
New Mills	N.S.	10	*95 0 0	1838	1 4 7	31 10 0	-	29 0 0	-	-	19 16 0
" "	"		50 0 0	1845							
" "	"		3 0 0	1848							
" "	"		42 6 6	1860							
Newport	Ch. of E.	5	-	-	-	69 10 0	-	92 13 4	-	-	21 10 0
Newsome	N.S.	11	*68 0 0	1841	3 4 1½	3 15 0	-	-	-	-	42 16 0
Newton-in-Bowland	N.S.	3	60 0 0	1842	0 18 9¾	-	-	-	-	-	4 5 0
" "	"		21 6 8	1860							
Newton-on-Ouse	N.S.	6	-	-	4 19 8¼	-	-	136 11 8	-	-	96 10 0
Newton in Slaidburn	N.S.	3	-	-	-	17 10 0	-	-	-	-	5 18 0
Normanby	N.S.		80 0 0	1843							
Northallerton	N.S.	3	330 0 0	1844	3 11 9½	188 10 0	-	540 8 9	-	-	31 8 0
"	"		23 13 4	1857							
"	"		26 0 0	1860							
Norton	N.S.		52 0 0	1860							
Numburnholme	N.S.		86 0 0	1857							
Oakworth	N.S.	2	200 0 0	1845	8 6 4¼	174 12 6	-	422 6 8	-	-	94 8 0
Oakworth, Sykes' Head	Wes.	6	128 0 0	1855	14 13 4¾	127 10 0	-	813 17 6	-	-	151 12 0
" "	"		129 0 0	1860	*a*6 13 4						
Ormesby, North, Penny-man's School		4	-	-	-	7 10 0	-	-	-	-	3 18 0
Osmotherley	N.S.	4	140 0 0	1857	2 6 8¾	-	-	-	-	-	3 4 0
Ossett, South	N.S.	7	613 0 0	1857	10 8 7½	42 6 8	45 0 0	54 10 0	-	-	71 1 0
Ossett, Infant School		7	-	-	-	13 6 8	-	-	-	-	5 10 0
Oswaldkirk	Ch.S.	6	-	-	2 0 0½	-	*b*35 8 4	-	-	-	3 19 0
Otley	N.S.	10	300 0 0	1847	3 4 5	35 0 0	-	260 15 0	-	-	49 5 0
Ottringham	Wes.	12	-	-	2 19 2	-	*b*20 16 8	-	-	-	1 4 0
Oulton, St. John's	N.S.	9	-	-	2 18 4¼	115 13 4	-	315 3 4	-	-	30 0 0
Oughtibridge	N.S.	9	38 10 0	1852	6 4 0¾	80 16 8	-	91 10 0	-	-	44 2 0
"	"		150 0 0	1844							
Outwood, St. Mary Magdalene's	N.S.	7	-	-	1 0 10	36 5 0	-	32 10 0	-	-	20 14 0
Overton	B.S.		70 0 0	1842	1 13 4						
Ouseburn, Great	Ch. of E.		-	-	-	35 0 0	-	36 5 0	-	-	10 18 0
Owlerton	N.S.	10	70 0 0	1852	3 9 2¼	57 6 8	-	159 5 0	-	-	32 12 0
"	"		18 16 8	1857							
Owram, North	B.S.		200 0 0	1841							
Owram, North	N.S.		-	-	1 7 11						
Owram, South	N.S.		*125 0 0	1839							
Owthorne	N.S.	5	84 0 0	1848	-	50 0 0	-	57 10 0	-	-	28 17 0
Oxenhope	N.S.	1	208 0 0	1847	1 15 6½	21 5 0	-	35 8 4	-	-	54 16 0
Patrington	N.S.	6	665 0 0	1859	4 18 5¼	21 5 0	-	21 5 0	-	-	12 2 0
Penistone	N.S.	7	-	-	1 1 7½	-	*b*10 0 0	-	-	-	0 15 0
Pickering, Girls	N.S.	7	-	-	-	37 0 0	-	79 5 0	-	-	18 10 0
Pickering	N.S.		363 0 0	1856	2 3 4						

a Scientific apparatus.

b Probationer.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
YORKSHIRE—*cont.*											
Pickering - Wes.	5	560 0 0	1857	6 2 11½	103 8 4	- - -	173 0 0	- - -	- - -	56 4 8	
„ „		- - -	- - -	a13 0 0							
Pitsmoor - N.S.	8	*140 0 0	1837	34 7 3½	156 5 0	- - -	1,782 6 8	- - -	- - -	125 7 9	
„ „		257 0 0	1857								
Pocklington - N.S.	6	631 0 0	1855	8 18 8	118 3 4	- - -	261 16 8	- - -	- - -	65 15 0	
Pocklington - Wes.	4	171 2 6	1853	7 6 8¼	82 0 0	- - -	299 11 8	- - -	- - -	66 13 0	
Pollington - N.S.	5	- - -	- - -	3 17 2¾	110 7 6	- - -	100 0 0	- - -	- - -	23 5 0	
Pontefract - N.S.	8	44 2 0	1857	4 1 7½	87 10 0	- - -	586 11 8	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	
Pontefract - Wes.	4	*250 0 0	1838	29 8 9¼	187 10 0	- - -	545 10 0	- - -	- - -	118 16 0	
„ „		108 0 0	1858	10 16 8							
Pontefract, All Saints' - N.S.		117 0 0	1849	3 0 4½	12 0 0	- - -	14 10 0				
Pontefract, St. Joseph's - R.C.	9	- - -	- - -	3 3 4¾	27 10 0	- - -	115 10 0	- - -	- - -	41 13 0	
Pontefract, The Grange, St. Mary's - R.C.	7	- - -	- - -	1 17 6¾	120 0 0						
Poppleton, Nether - N.S.	4	60 0 0	1852	1 14 7½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 11 0	
Pudsey, Far Town - N.S.	10	200 0 0	1845	6 1 7	88 2 6	22 10 0	394 5 0	- - -	- - -	137 10 0	
Pudsey, Low Town - N.S.	10	260 0 0	1843	7 2 4	77 10 0	- - -	407 0 0	- - -	- - -	29 9 0	
Raskelfe - Par.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 5 0	- - -	18 15 0	- - -	- - -	23 15 0	
Rastrick - B.S.	9	*150 0 0	1837	3 17 2	26 2 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 17 4	
Rathmell, Endowed - N.S.		- - -	- - -	1 2 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 19 0	
Ravensworth - N.S.		- - -	- - -	1 0 0							
Rawcliffe - Wes.		- - -	- - -	2 0 0	- - -	- - -	31 5 0				
Rawmarsh, Infants - N.S.		*54 0 0	1842								
Rawmarsh, Endowed Free Grammar School	7	250 0 0	1858	5 12 8¼	66 0 0	- - -	348 10 0	- - -	- - -	55 13 0	
Reeth - Wes.	6	- - -	- - -	3 6 8	36 5 0	- - -	75 1 8	- - -	- - -	22 0 0	
Redcar, Earl of Zetland's - B.S.	6	523 0 0	1859	1 10 0¾	78 5 0	- - -	64 11 8	- - -	- - -	48 19 0	
Redhill - Wes.	12	- - -	- - -	19 12 2¼	90 0 0	- - -	581 10 0	- - -	- - -	72 19 0	
Richmond Corporation School	3	- - -	- - -	2 19 2½	146 0 0	- - -	314 10 0	- - -	- - -	49 4 0	
		- - -	- - -	a9 18 4							
Richmond „ „ - N.S.	3	*50 0 0	1837	10 2 7	221 4 2	- - -	443 2 6	- - -	- - -	43 19 0	
„ „		140 0 0	1852	- - -	c38 6 8						
„ „		129 15 0	1857								
Richmond, Infants	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	- - -	- - -	16 0 0	
Richmond - R.C.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 16 0	
Richmond - Wes.	5	- - -	- - -	7 1 10½	121 0 0	- - -	162 3 4	- - -	- - -	27 2 0	
Rillington - N.S.	3	87 0 0	1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 9 2	- - -	- - -	9 0 0	

			- - -	- - -	a18 0 0		- - -	612 12 6	- - -	14 6 8	88 15 0	
Ripon, Holy Trinity	N.S.	9	*147 0 0	1837	15 5 0	136 0 0	- - -	681 9 2	- - -	- - -	78 9 0	
„ „	„		50 0 0	1854								
„ „	„		47 0 0	1856								
Ripponden	N.S.	12	176 0 0	1844	10 2 10	84 1 8	- - -	307 1 8	- - -	- - -	137 10 0	
„	„		30 0 0	1856								
Rise	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	0 3 4¼	18 6 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 5 0	
Robert Town	N.S.		280 0 0	1850	- - -	11 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 2 0	
Roecliffe	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	6 3 5¾	214 0 0	- - -	146 5 0	- - -	- - -	26 3 0	
Rocking	N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	1 13 4¾	- - -	b25 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 6 0	
Roos	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	368 5 0	- - -	352 15 0	- - -	- - -	115 17 0	
Rotherham and Masboro'	B.S.	2	*349 0 0	1834	24 3 10	125 13 4	22 18 4	384 8 4	- - -	1 0 0	87 3 0	
Rotherham	N.S.	8	330 0 0	1848	14 19 11	278 3 4	30 0 0	1,003 10 0	- - -	- - -	113 19 0	
„	„		18 15 0	1856								
„	„		17 13 4	1858								
„	„		308 0 0	1858								
Rotherham	Wes.	2	877 0 0	1859	10 8 4½	- - -	- - -	4 16 8				
Roystone	N.S.	7	150 0 0	1845	3 11 3½	102 0 0	- - -	39 11 8	- - -	- - -	13 15 0	
Rudstone	N.S.	5	300 0 0	1859	2 18 4	- - -	- - -	15 4 2	- - -	- - -	5 16 3	
Rylstone District	N.S.		75 0 0	1852								
Salterhebble, All Saints'	N.S.	11	444 0 0	1855	7 7 11½	77 0 0	- - -	102 0 0	- - -	- - -	52 15 [illegible]	
Salterforth	N.S.		54 0 0	1844								
Scalby	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	1 1 10¼	7 10 0						
Scammonden	N.S.	1	50 0 0	1846	- - -	10 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 19 0	
Scampston	N.S.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	115 0 0	- - -	116 9 2	- - -	- - -	6 14 0	
Scarborough	N.S.	6	*85 0 0	1838	14 11 8¼	101 10 0	- - -	222 15 10	- - -	- - -	33 13 0	
„	„		1,418 0 0	1860								
Scarborough	Wes.	6	753 0 0	1856	7 0 0	82 10 0	- - -	158 3 4	- - -	4 0 0	71 17 3	
Scholes	N.S.	10	105 0 0	1847	4 6 3¾	11 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	35 12 0	
Scissett, or High Hoyland	N.S.	8	83 0 0	1841	14 13 1½	94 15 0	- - -	402 0 0	- - -	- - -	116 17 0	
Scruton School			220 0 0	1860								
Sculcoates, Ch. Ch.	N.S.	5	474 0 0	1849	50 13 2¾	273 15 0	- - -	1,775 6 8	- - -	- - -	67 15 0	
Sculcoates, St. Mary's	N.S.	6	250 0 0	1852	4 0 1½	36 5 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	42 12 0	
Sculcoates, St. Paul's, Boys	Ch. of E.		573 0 0	1858	8 5 1¾							
Sculcoates, St. Paul's, Girls	N.S.		*100 0 0	1834	2 1 5¼	40 3 4	6 5 0	137 8 4	- - -	- - -	46 8 0	
„ „	„		10 0 0	1845								
„ „	„		6 0 0	1859								
Seacroft	N.S.	9	30 0 0	1856	11 0 9	100 0 0	36 9 2	225 17 6	- - -	- - -	74 17 0	1 19 0
„	„		228 0 0	1860								
Sedbergh	B.S.	8	125 0 0	1843	7 1 7¾	63 12 6	- - -	400 18 4	- - -	2 0 0	103 2 [illegible]	
„	„		62 10 0	1855								
„	„		73 0 0	1855								
Sedbergh	N.S.	[illegible]	115 0 0	1841	- - -	9 6 8						
„	„		15 0 0	1847								
Selby, Abbey Church	N.S.	4	1,009 10 9	1858	5 0 0¼	90 5 0	- - -	114 13 4	- - -	- - -	36 8 0	
Selby, Grey Coat			- - -	- - -	- - -	31 13 4						

a Scientific apparatus. b Probationer. c Retiring pension.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
YORKSHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Selby - - - - - Wes. 3	- - -	- - -	18 12 8¼	52 5 0	- - -	825 0 10	- - -	- - -	59 19 3	
Sessay Village School - - 3	- - -	- - -	1 13 4½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 2 0	
Settle - - - - N.S. 2	- - -	- - -	9 9 3¾	90 0 0	- - -	367 0 10	- - -	- - -	82 17 0	
Settrington - - - - N.S. 6	- - -	- - -	1 16 10¾	95 14 2	- - -	127 9 2	- - -	- - -	62 2 0	
Shadwell - - - - N.S.	56 0 0	1847	1 6 7							
Sharow - - - - - N.S. 10	212 0 0	1857	5 8 10¾	56 5 0	- - -	74 15 0	- - -	- - -	45 14 0	
Sheffield - - - - B.S.	*250 0 0	1837								
Sheffield Brunswick - - Wes. 11	- - -	- - -	6 18 3½	12 10 0	22 10 0	24 3 4	- - -	- - -	11 2 9	
Sheffield, Central (Carver Street) - - - - N.S. 8	- - -	- - -	56 1 0½	238 9 2	- - -	2,517 8 4	- - -	- - -	184 10 0	
Sheffield, Ebenezer - - Wes. 11	- - -	- - -	5 9 4¾	119 0 0	- - -	190 15 0	- - -	9 3 4	50 15 3	
Sheffield, Parish Ch. - - N.S. 8	- - -	- - -	12 14 4	95 0 0	- - -	431 13 4	- - -	- - -	89 9 0	
Sheffield Park, St. John's - N.S. 8	322 0 0	1848	17 11 6	50 16 8	- - -	829 2 6	- - -	- - -	59 0 0	
" "	24 6 8	1858								
Sheffield Park - " - - Wes. 12	538 0 0	1847	11 7 2¼	361 18 4	- - -	1,437 5 0	- - -	- - -	59 2 0	
Sheffield, St. George's - - N.S. 8	1,393 0 0	1846	20 12 6	292 16 8	14 11 8	3,460 16 8	- - -	- - -	184 13 0	
Sheffield, St. Luke's, Dyer's Hill - - - - - N.S.	700 0 0	1858								
Sheffield, St. Marie's (Surrey Street) - - - - R.C. 7	*350 0 0	1835	20 15 1	259 0 0	- - -	1,101 5 0	- - -	- - -	192 11 0	
" " - "	172 10 0	1858								
Sheffield, St. Mary's - - N.S. 8	338 10 0	1842	35 15 11¾	273 5 0	228 15 0	2,695 0 10	- - -	- - -	197 12 0	
" " - - "	40 0 0	1845								
" " - - "	100 0 0	1850								
" " - - "	16 14 8	1855								
" " - - "	44 2 6	1857								
Sheffield, St. Mary's (Sheaf Gardens) - - - - R.C.	974 10 0	1858								
Sheffield, St. Paul's - - N.S. 8	230 0 0	1844	8 6 3¼	211 11 8	- - -	699 6 8	- - -	- - -	60 5 0	
Sheffield, St. Peter's - - N.S.	600 0 0	1855	10 8 4¾							
Sheffield, St. Philip's - - N.S.	185 0 0	1845	- - -	*a*13 6 8	- - -	346 10 0				
Sheffield, St. Vincent of Paul - - - - R.C. 8	534 15 0	1853	21 18 1	156 0 10	107 10 0	1,045 11 8	20 0 0	- - -	261 13 0	
Shelf - - - - - B.S.	*80 0 0	1836								
Shelf - - - - Ch. of E. 2	- - -	- - -	1 6 9¼	35 0 0	- - -	16 5 0	- - -	- - -	18 4 0	
Shepley - - - - - B.S.	*60 0 0	1839								
							- - -	4 0 0	23 0 0	

mpton, Endowed	N.S.	4	- - -	- -	6 10 10	74 0 0	- - -	148 11 8	- - -	- - -	58 10 0	
Sigglesthorne	N.S.	8	14 0 0	1859	3 7 4¾	141 13 4	b14 11 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 15 0	
Silkstone, Boys	Ch. of E.	8	- - -	- -	2 14 2	- - -	- - -	200 0 0	- - -	- - -	62 2 0	
Silkstone, Girls and Infants	N.S.	8	237 0 0	1851	4 17 0¼	33 16 8	- - -	284 5 0	- - -	- - -	69 16 0	
Silsden	N.S.	2	*50 0 0	1836	5 15 7½	84 7 6	- - -	73 15 0	- - -	- - -	42 13 0	
Silsden	Wes.	4	58 0 0	1855	13 7 5	79 0 0	- - -	330 5 0	- - -	4 0 0	125 15 0	
„	„		279 0 0	1858	c6 13 4							
Skelton	N.S.	5	- - -	- -	2 1 8	37 10 0	- - -	37 1 8	- - -	- - -	18 4 8	
Skipsea	N.S.		75 0 0	1846	1 13 2¾							
Skipsea	Wes.		- - -	- -	1 2 9							
Skipton	B.S.	5	415 0 0	1857	20 19 1	167 10 0	58 6 8	877 13 4	- - -	- - -	180 1 0	
Skipton	N.S.	1	- - -	- -	4 10 8	143 0 0	- - -	271 0 0	- - -	- - -	54 19 0	
Skipton, Ch. Ch.	N.S.	1	75 0 0	1845	- - -	11 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 4 0	
Skipton, St. Stephen's	R.C.	7	- - -	- -	1 13 4¼	7 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 6 0	
Skipton	Wes.	6	- - -	- -	10 1 6¼	66 5 0	- - -	466 6 8	- - -	- - -	115 17 0	
Slaithwaite, Lower	N.S.	11	154 0 0	1841	13 3 3½	60 18 4	- - -	1,051 10 10	- - -	- - -	143 13 0	73 8 9
„ „	„		2 0 0	1850								
„ „	„		7 0 0	1851								
„ „	„		120 0 0	1857								
Slaithwaite, Old (Free) Sch.			132 0 0	1846								
Slaithwaite, Upper	N.S.	11	190 0 0	1846	4 1 1¾	45 0 0	- - -	75 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 6
„ „	„		7 0 0	1849								
„ „	„		3 12 0	1850								
Slaithwaite, West	N.S.	6	360 0 0	1860								
Sledmere	N.S.	6	- - -	- -	- - -	140 5 0						
Sleights	N.S.		*55 0 0	1833	1 11 6							
„	„		37 0 0	1849								
Slingsby	Ch. of E.	5	- - -	- -	- - -	35 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 10 0	
Snainton	N.S.	5	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 15 0	
Snaith	Wes.	12	334 0 0	1849	10 8 10½	51 10 0	- - -	80 0 0	- - -	2 0 0	12 5 0	
Sowerby Bridge	N.S.	12	*245 0 0	1838	7 0 0½	43 15 0	- - -	137 3 4	- - -	- - -	73 15 0	
„ „	„		40 0 0	1859								
Sowerby Bridge	Wes.	9	- - -	- -	11 2 0¼	198 10 0	- - -	914 7 6	- - -	- - -	168 10 0	
Sowerby, Chapelry District	N.S.	11	718 0 0	1860	7 11 7¾	121 15 0	- - -	113 10 0	- - -	- - -	85 0 0	
Sowerby, near Thirsk	N.S.		10 0 0	1860	5 2 1¼							
Sowerby, St. George's	N.S.	12	260 0 0	1845	14 15 0¼	113 15 0	- - -	621 6 4	- - -	- - -	123 7 0	
„ „	„		31 6 8	1858								
Sowerby, St. Mary's	N.S.	11	- - -	- -	14 3 4½	12 10 0	- - -	29 0 0	- - -	- - -	96 7 0	
Sowerby, Triangle	N.S.	11	409 0 0	1858	- - -	26 6 8	- - -	47 10 0	- - -	- - -	27 10 0	
Spennithorne	Ch. of E.	10	- - -	- -	1 10 0¾	- - -	b14 11 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 14 0	
Spofforth	N.S.	4	174 15 0	1851	1 17 4¾	33 15 0	- - -	126 5 0				
Stainborough, Hood Green	N.S.	6	- - -	- -	- - -	33 0 0						
Staithes	N.S.	5	100 0 0	1851	- - -	26 10 0						
Stanbury-in-Haworth	N.S.	2	87 0 0	1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 11 0	
Stanley, St. Peter's	N.S.	8	177 0 0	1848	9 1 0½	144 15 0	- - -	486 2 6	- - -	- - -	64 8 0	
„ „	„		80 0 0	1856								

a Retiring pension. *b* Probationer. *c* Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
YORKSHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Stanningley, St. Thomas' - N.S.	250 0 0	1846	2 0 0							
” ” - ”	16 0 0	1848								
Stannington - ” - N.S. 8	52 10 0	1842	2 6 1¾	- - -	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	5 17 0	
Stannington Hollow, Meadow's School -	212 0 0	1858	1 0 10½							
Startforth - Ch. of E. 3	- - -	-	1 19 9½	39 0 0	- - -	11 5 0	- - -	3 0 0	18 0 0	
Staveley - N.S. 9	70 10 0	1851	2 13 9	130 18 4	- - -	132 18 4	- - -	- - -	50 4 0	
Stillingfleet - N.S. 5	- - -	-	- - -	26 10 0	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	5 10 0	
Stillington - N.S. 4	- - -	-	3 8 6¾	3 15 0	- - -	3 15 0				
Stillington - Wes. 3	- - -	-	3 9 2	92 10 0	- - -	101 5 0	- - -	- - -	32 9 6	
Sunk Island - Par. 6	130 0 0	1858	1 16 1	40 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	
Sutton - B.S. 12	- - -	-	6 17 0	79 15 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	53 0 0	
Sutton-in-Derwent - N.S. 5	40 0 0	1844	0 13 2¾	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 10 0	
Sutton-in-Kildwick - N.S. 2	418 0 0	1859	4 19 1½	65 10 0	- - -	118 10 0	- - -	- - -	95 13 0	
Sutton, St. James' - Ch. of E. 5	325 0 0	1859	- - -	- - -	a27 1 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 8 9	
Swinefleet - N.S.	90 0 0	1849								
Swinefleet - Wes.	- - -	-	4 3 7¾	- - -	- - -	95 10 0				
Swinton - N.S. 4	36 0 0	1843	8 5 10½	98 5 0	47 10 0	150 10 0	- - -	- - -	74 12 0	7 10 8
” - ”	418 16 8	1854								
” - ”	5 0 0	1857								
” - ”	6 14 0	1857								
Tanfield, West - N.S. 10	- - -	-	2 1 8	201 0 0	- - -	167 10 0	- - -	- - -	51 12 0	
” ” - ”	- - -	-	c10 0 0							
Tankersley - N.S. 7	- - -	-	6 17 8¾	82 10 0	- - -	226 10 0	- - -	- - -	66 10 0	
Temple Newsam - N.S.	35 0 0	1851	8 5 10¾							
Thirsk - B.S. 3	*125 0 0	1840	12 17 0½	242 3 4	- - -	810 12 6	- - -	- - -	171 12 6	
” - ”	50 0 0	1847	c12 16 0							
” - ”	80 0 0	1854								
Thornaby - N.S. 3	300 0 0	1847	9 18 1¼	83 3 4	- - -	92 6 8	6 12 6	- - -	39 1 0	
” -	19 19 0	1860								
Thorganby with Cottingwith - Ch. of E. 5	- - -	-	- - -	66 5 0	a25 0 0	80 0 0				
Thorner - N.S. 10	- - -	-	3 19 2½	64 5 0	- - -	105 0 0	- - -	- - -	49 12 2	
Thorner - Wes. 2	- - -	-	2 5 10	16 5 0	- - -	16 5 0	- - -	3 0 0	17 7 0	
Thorner, Mr. Gaskell's S. - 8	- - -	-	3 14 11½	205 3 4	- - -	197 6 8	- - -	- - -	52 4 0	
Thornhill, Lees - N.S. 7	615 0 0	1859	5 0 0½	22 10 0	- - -	29 0 0	- - -	- - -	24 1 0	

									- - -	- - -	9 8 0	
Thorpe Hesley	N.S.	7	*147 0 0	1840	6 2 9	47 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 14 0	
Thorpe Hesley	Wes.	9	- - -	- - -	3 13 5¼	60 0 0	- - -	35 16 8	- - -	- - -	41 11 0	
Thorpe Salvin	N.S.		- - -	- - -	1 6 7¾							
Thurgoland	N.S.	7	160 0 0	1851	7 11 3½	72 0 0	- - -	223 1 8	- - -	- - -	31 9 0	
Thurlstone	Ch. of E.	7	- - -	- - -	2 1 8	26 5 0	- - -	10 0 0	- - -	- - -	14 3 0	
Thurstonland, Endowed	Par.		20 0 0	1843	10 18 10½	202 13 4	- - -	421 19 2	- - -	- - -	68 0 0	
„ „	„		52 8 0	1845	- - -	*b*178 6 8						
„ „	„		36 0 0	1855								
Tickhill, Infants	Ch. of E.	4	- - -	- - -	2 7 2¼	22 18 4	- - -	38 5 0	- - -	- - -	20 5 0	
Tickton	N.S.	6	64 0 0	1848	1 13 4	18 15 0	- - -	31 5 0	- - -	- - -	9 1 0	
Tinsley Park, Colliery School		7	- - -	- - -	- - -	37 10 0	- - -	41 16 8	- - -	- - -	30 10 0	
Timble, Great	B.S.		*22 0 0	1836								
Tollerton	Wes.	2	400 8 0	1858	4 3 4	16 5 0	- - -	30 6 8	- - -	- - -	30 12 0	
Topcliffe	N.S.	10	- - -	- - -	1 13 5½	39 0 0	- - -	44 3 4	- - -	- - -	12 5 0	
Trippet Holy Trinity Indus.		5	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	62 10 0	- - -	- - -	19 4 0	
Tunstall	Ch. of E.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	40 3 0	
Ulleskelf	Ch. of E.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 2 0	
Wadsley	N.S.	8	*152 0 0	1839	16 9 1¼	235 11 8	- - -	804 5 0	- - -	1 0 0	65 1 0	
„	„		100 0 0	1855								
„	„		20 0 0	1856								
Wadworth	N.S.	3	72 10 0	1842	3 13 6	146 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 8 0	
„	„		11 3 4	1856								
Wakefield, All Saints', Boys	N.S.	8	9 14 8	1849	9 4 0	98 15 0	- - -	211 6 8	- - -	- - -	60 6 0	
Wakefield, All Saints', Girls	N.S.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	95 16 8	- - -	334 3 4	- - -	- - -	38 10 9	
Wakefield, Holy Trinity	N.S.	8	225 0 0	1847	21 5 4½	360 3 4	- - -	849 14 2	- - -	- - -	109 5 0	
„ „	„		- - -	- - -	*c*13 2 1							
Wakefield, Lancasterian School		3	75 0 0	1856	7 13 4¾	62 3 4	- - -	85 8 4	- - -	- - -	40 18 0	
„ „			14 13 4	1859								
Wakefield, St. Andrew's	N.S.	6	320 0 0	1846	5 15 0	- - -	- - -	201 10 10	- - -	- - -	25 16 8	
„ „	„		18 6 4	1846								
„ „	„		95 0 0	1849								
Wakefield, St. Austin's	R.C.		750 0 0	1859	7 10 0¾							
Wakefield, St. Mary's	N.S.	7	375 0 0	1857	2 0 0	85 8 4	- - -	143 10 0	- - -	- - -	48 3 0	
Wakefield	Wes.	3	500 0 0	1857	4 0 10	76 13 4	- - -	122 10 0	- - -	- - -	42 4 6	
Wakefield, West Riding Reformatory		2	- - -	- - -	0 16 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	95 12 6R
Walton	N.S.	5	- - -	- - -	6 14 1	152 10 0	- - -	214 8 4	- - -	- - -	30 10 0	
Walton (Wakefield)	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 5 0				
Wansford, Great	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	1 14 2¾	81 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 6 0	
Warmfield	B.S.		*50 0 0	1837								
Warmsworth	N.S.	8	- - -	- - -	1 12 11½	55 8 4	- - -	27 18 4	- - -	- - -	18 9 0	
Wath-upon-Dearne	N.S.		279 0 0	1858	4 3 10¾							
Weaverthorpe (Lady Sykes')	N.S.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	35 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 14 0	
Weeton	N.S.	10	- - -	- - -	1 13 4	12 7 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 10 0	

a Probationer. *b* Retiring pension. *c* Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.			Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
			Amount.	Date of Payment.								
YORKSHIRE—*cont.*			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Weighton, Market	N.S.	6	140 0 0	1843	9 14 0¼	156 10 0	- - -	648 3 4	- - -	- - -	81 10 0	
" "			44 0 0	1858	a10 0 0							
Welburn	N.S.	5	- - -	- - -	3 10 0¾	109 15 0	- - -	113 6 8	- - -	- - -	28 17 0	
Welham Bridge	Ch. of E.		- - -	- - -	2 0 4½							
Welton	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	3 8 4½	191 14 2	- - -	273 0 0	- - -	- - -	64 7 0	
Wentworth	N.S.	8	- - -	- - -	9 9 6¾	196 13 4	- - -	801 8 4	- - -	- - -	30 10 0	
Wentworth (Barrow)	Ch. of E.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	148 16 8	- - -	179 0 0	- - -	3 10 0	27 12 0	
Wentworth, Park Gate	N.S.	8	- - -	- - -	5 18 7½	57 17 6	- - -	467 18 4	- - -	0 11 8	52 15 0	
Westgate Common	N.S.	8	123 15 0	1852	6 9 3¾	92 10 0	- - -	196 11 8	- - -	3 3 4	66 17 0	
" "			35 0 0	1853								
Westhouse	N.S.	3	15 12 0	1860	1 9 2							
Weston	N.S.	8	- - -	- - -	2 1 3½	66 3 4	- - -	764 19 2	- - -	- - -	8 10 0	
Wetherby	N.S.		- - -	- - -	1 14 0							
Wetherby	Wes.	3	- - -	- - -	9 2 7	108 15 0	- - -	349 7 6	- - -	- - -	64 5 6	
Wetwang (Lady Sykes')		5	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 6 8						
Whiston	N.S.	8	*75 0 0	1839	2 3 9¼	85 0 0	- - -	131 5 0	- - -	- - -	21 0 0	
Whitby	B.S.	7	97 12 6	1857	7 2 6¾	118 5 0	30 0 0	738 0 0	- - -	- - -	82 8 4	
Whitby	N.S.	6	200 0 0	1845	11 1 5	136 8 4	- - -	884 19 2	- - -	- - -	90 0 0	
" "			90 0 0	1856								
Whitby	Wes.	7	- - -	- - -	28 8 7½	173 3 4	- - -	401 0 10	- - -	3 0 0	45 19 0	
Whitwell	Ch.S.	5	- - -	- - -	1 0 7¼	3 15 0	b27 10 0	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	2 0 0	
Whixley	Ch. of E.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	147 0 0	- - -	- - -	30 14 0	
Whorlton	Par.	3	347 0 0	1857	1 13 4	3 15 0						
Wicker, Holy Trinity	N.S.	8	628 3 4	1854	23 2 8½	243 8 4	- - -	1,090 15 0	- - -	12 18 4	111 3 0	
" "	"		304 0 0	1857								
" "	"		20 0 0	1858								
Wickersley	N.S.	7	360 0 0	1857	- - -	67 10 0	- - -	52 10 0	- - -	- - -	24 4 0	
Wigginton	N.S.		*40 0 0	1836								
Wigglesworth, Clark's End Sch.			- - -	- - -	1 14 7½	31 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 19 0	
Wighill	N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	1 11 8¼	52 10 0	- - -	78 15 0	- - -	- - -	30 10 0	
Wilsden, Infants	N.S.	2	*60 0 0	1838	6 9 5½	30 5 0	25 0 0	52 13 0				
Wilsden	Wes.	5	332 18 0	1858	15 13 2	50 0 0	18 15 0	162 10 0	- - -	- - -	78 15 0	
Windhill	Ch. of E.	3	- - -	- - -	3 2 6	- - -	- - -	1 13 4				
Windhill	Wes.	3	646 0 0	1857	9 16 3	17 10 0	29 3 4	35 6 8	- - -	- - -	59 8 0	
Withernwick	N.S.		55 0 0	1847	- - -	6 5 0						
Witton, East	Ch. of E.		- - -	- - -	1 0 1					3 16 8	53 18 0	

	N.S.	11	150 0 0	1856	13 0 6¼	15 0 0	- - -	44 0 0	- - -	- - -	9 0 0	
Woodhouse (Feather Hill), St. Mark's - - -	N.S.	9	200 0 0	1846	21 16 9¾	71 13 4	- - -	1,297 3 4	- - -	- - -	151 0 0	
" "	"		25 4 0	1857								
" "	"		335 0 0	1860								
Woodmansey and Thearne	N.S.	6	276 15 0	1856	2 0 0	20 0 0	- - -	51 5 0	- - -	- - -	26 3 10	
Woodside (Horsforth) -	N.S.	10	220 0 0	1850	6 5 6¾	81 10 0	- - -	223 15 0	- - -	1 15 0	118 2 0	
Worrall - - - -	N.S.	7	101 0 0	1848	2 5 10	- - -	- - -	75 0 0				
Worsborough Dale - -	N.S.		169 0 0	1848	6 11 2							
Worsborough, Grammar School - - - -			- - -	- - -	2 8 8½							
Wortley (near Sheffield) -	N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	4 7 8	135 15 0	- - -	439 10 0	- - -	- - -	45 7 0	
Wortley, New (near Leeds)	N.S.	10	500 0 0	1849	2 12 6	124 3 4	- - -	371 10 0	- - -	- - -	75 15 0	
" "	"		12 12 0	1856								
Wortley (New) Zion - -	B.S.	2	*400 0 0	1837	20 1 9¾	77 10 0	- - -	573 0 0	- - -	- - -	61 3 0	
" " -	"		150 0 0	1843								
Wortley, Old (near Leeds) -	N.S.	5	*55 0 0	1836	- - -	- - -	- - -	57 6 8				
Wragby - - - -	N.S.	9	- - -	- - -	- - -	73 15 0						
Wrenthorpe - - -	N.S.		100 0 0	1845	2 9 7	- - -	b10 8 4	6 5 0	- - -	- - -	11 18 0	
Wressle, Par. School - - -		5	144 0 0	1859	1 11 4½	3 15 0	b2 10 0	4 11 8	- - -	- - -	3 10 6	
Wyke - - - - -	N.S.	2	- - -	- - -	8 4 7	80 7 6	- - -	437 16 8	- - -	- - -	76 14 0	
Wykeham - - - -	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	1 3 4	132 0 0	- - -	95 16 8				
Yapham - - - -	N.S.		- - -	- - -	1 6 8							
Yeadon - - - -	N.S.	9	272 0 0	1849	7 19 2¼	57 10 0	- - -	218 11 8	- - -	- - -	47 1 0	
Yeadon, Upper - - -	N.S.	9	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	- - -	131 3 4	- - -	- - -	38 3 0	
Yedingham - - - -	N.S.		*12 0 0	1836	1 11 8½							
York, Aldwark - - -	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	15 8 8¼	116 8 4	64 3 4	637 11 8	- - -	- - -	56 7 0	
York and Ripon, Female Practising School - - -		3	100 0 0	1851	- - -	114 3 4						
York and Ripon, Male Practising School - - -		3	100 0 0	1851	3 0 0	94 11 8	- - -	332 0 0	- - -	1 1 8	30 12 0	
York and Ripon Model - -		5	- - -	- - -	- - -	51 10 0	b8 6 8	5 0 0	- - -	1 13 4		
York, Bishopgate - -	N.S.	6	11 6 8	1855	6 9 2½	66 0 0	- - -	633 15 0	- - -	- - -	47 14 0	
York, Bishophill - - -	B.S.	2	- - -	- - -	9 5 10¼	56 6 8	- - -	167 10 10	- - -	- - -	23 15 0	
York (Hope Street) - -	B.S.	2	- - -	- - -	15 9 10½	180 1 8	- - -	1,025 4 2	- - -	5 0 0	91 9 6	
York, Industrial Ragged School - - - -		5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	46 12 7
York, Manor House - -	N.S.	5	23 6 8	1855	20 11 2	222 6 8	87 10 0	1,067 13 4	- - -	1 6 8	63 8 0	
" " -	"		18 13 4	1855								
York, Micklegate, District -	N.S.	6	176 10 0	1853	6 15 6¾	70 8 4	- - -	456 5 0	- - -	- - -	25 15 0	
York, Micklegate, Trinity	N.S.	6	*125 0 0	1836	8 14 3¾	176 5 0	- - -	642 2 6	- - -	0 5 0	48 0 0	
York (Priory Place) -	Wes.	2	1,691 0 0	1858	17 8 8½	208 6 8	- - -	724 0 10	- - -	5 0 0	81 2 0	
Yorkshire Reformatory -	R.C.	7	- -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	163 4 11
York, St. Cuthbert's - -	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	14 14 1¾	153 15 0	44 11 8	792 0 0	- - -	2 5 0	87 10 0	
York, St. George's - -	Wes.	2	1,546 9 6	1858	22 8 11¼	283 11 8	- - -	799 12 6	- - -	20 13 4	39 19 0	
York, St. Mary's, Boys -	R.C.	8	- - -	- - -	6 18 8	87 15 0	- - -	472 5 10	- - -	- - -	77 13 0	
York, St. Mary's, Girls -	R.C.	8	- - -	- - -	13 3 2¾	141 10 0	- - -	903 15 0	- - -	- - -	79 14 0	

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a Scientific apparatus.

b Probationer.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued*.

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
YORKSHIRE—*cont.*										
York, St. Thomas' - - N.S. 5	493 0 0	1859	9 1 1¾	54 3 4	15 0 0	232 13 4	- - -	- - -	37 5 0	
York, Walmgate, St. Margaret's - - - N.S. 6	200 0 0	1842	21 0 1¼	351 1 8	50 16 8	1,146 15 0	- - -	- - -	111 6 0	
" " - - "	75 0 0	1847								
" " - - "	83 10 0	1858								
ISLANDS.										
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
CHANNEL ISLANDS.										
Alderney - - - N.S. 10	- - -	- - -	2 4 10	7 10 0	- - -	13 15 0	- - -	- - -	11 3 0	
Alderney - - - Wes. 10	150 0 0	1855	1 18 8½	53 15 0	- - -	64 3 4	- - -	- - -	12 9 0	
Guernsey, St. John's - N.S. 10	*40 0 0	1842	22 10 9	250 12 6	- - -	1,071 4 2	- - -	- - -	104 13 6	
" " - - "	56 10 0	1842								
" " - - "	298 10 0	1859								
Guernsey, St. Peter's Port B.S. 10	*46 0 0	1839	8 11 2½	86 5 0	- - -	368 3 4	- - -	- - -	60 3 0	
" - - - "	266 0 0	1843								
" - - - "	9 18 9	1846								
" - - - "	14 10 0	1856								
Guernsey, St. Peter's Port N.S. 10	- - -	- - -	16 1 6	43 10 0	- - -	341 13 4	- - -	- - -	125 12 0	
Jersey - - - N.S. 10	*125 0 0	1840	14 2 2⅓	98 15 0	- - -	833 14 2				
" - - - "	51 0 0	1857								
Jersey, Gorey - - N.S. 10	*100 0 0	1836	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 14 0	
Jersey, Grouville, Central - N.S. 10	381 0 0	1857	8 3 4½	107 6 8	- - -	211 16 8	- - -	- - -	92 0 10	
" " " - "	- - -	- - -	*a*14 17 7							
Jersey, St. James' - N.S. 10	- - -	- - -	13 4 10¾	140 1 8	- - -	783 13 4	- - -	- - -	50 10 0	
Jersey, St. Mark's - - N.S. 10	200 0 0	1846	18 19 0	201 8 4	65 12 6	1,025 6 8	6 0 0	- - -	107 2 2	
" " - - "	16 5 0	1853	*a*8 13 4							
" " - - "	27 17 6	1854								

Arbory - -	N.S.		*50 0 0	1835	1 17 3½	- - -	- -	88 0 0				
Ballasalla - -	N.S.	9	88 0 0	1843	6 12 7½	93 0 0	- - -	507 6 8	- - -	- - -	77 10 0	
,, - -	,,		100 0 0	1855								
Bishopscourt, Model	N.S.		- - -	- - -	5 18 5½							
Castletown - -	N.S.	9	*90 0 0	1839	16 0 2¼	92 0 0	- - -	917 15 0	- - -	- - -	77 7 0	
,, - -	,,		82 6 0	1850	- - -	*b*30 0 0						
Cronkbourne - -	N.S.	8	- -	- - -	3 15 0	45 3 4	- - -	97 18 4	- - -	- - -	29 6 0	
Cronk-ne-Voddy, St. John's	N.S.		48 10 0	1842	2 0 0							
Dhoon Bridge -	N.S.		*44 0 0	1836								
Dolby - -	B.S.		*150 0 0	1840								
Dolby - -	N.S.	8	- - -	- - -	1 15 4	- - -	- - -	97 18 4	- - -	- - -	88 8 0	
Douglas - -	R.C.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	35 16 8	- - -	8 15 0	- - -	- - -	38 9 0	
Douglas, Thomas Street	Wes.	8	- - -	- - -	5 17 10¼	35 0 0	17 10 0	- - -	- - -	1 15 0	3 19 0	
Douglas, St. Barnabas'	N.S.	8	85 0 0	1845	35 9 6¼	158 15 0	- - -	1,876 5 10	- - -	- - -	198 0 0	
,, ,, - -	,,		16 13 4	1851								
Douglas, St. George's (Athol Street) - -	N.S.	9	- - -	- - -	10 5 3	321 3 4	- - -	1,974 6 8	- - -	- - -	128 12 0	
Foxdale, St. Patrick's (Mining) -	Ch. of E.	9	100 0 0	1848	8 2 9	258 1 8	- - -	678 13 4	- - -	- - -	12 2 0	
,, ,, ,,	,,		50 0 0	1850								
Grenaby - -	N.S.	9	*50 0 0	1835	5 14 8	70 0 0	- - -	286 10 0	- - -	- - -	46 1 0	
Kirk Andreas -	N.S.	9	*72 0 0	1837	7 10 11¾	88 15 0	- - -	342 0 0	- - -	- - -	37 9 0	
,, ,, - -	,,		72 6 0	1848								
Kirk Braddan -	N.S.		344 0 0	1860	2 18 4½							
Kirk German, St. John's	N.S.	8	70 0 0	1845	5 2 4	70 13 4	- - -	205 8 4	- - -	- - -	24 10 0	
Kirk Marown -	Par.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 14 0	
Kirk Maughold -	Par.		140 5 0	1854	1 10 0							
Kirk Michael -	N.S.		*67 10 0	1841								
Kirk Onchan -	Par.	8	77 0 0	1842	5 7 6	38 15 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	23 10 0	
,, - -	,,		10 13 4	1859								
Kirk Patrick -	Par.	8	200 0 0	1855	10 3 6¼	78 15 0	- - -	425 11 8	- - -	- - -	38 15 0	
Kirk, St. Anne's -	N.S.	9	100 0 0	1852	3 1 8½	21 5 0	- - -	104 3 4	- - -	- - -	17 19 0	
Laxey Glen - -	N.S.	8	*38 0 0	1836	4 7 2¾	38 15 0	- - -	63 0 0	- - -	- - -	14 9 0	
Man, Isle of, St. Jude's	N.S.		63 0 0	1855								
Malew, St. Mark's	Ch. of E.	8	70 0 0	1843	7 19 4	- - -	- - -	175 0 0	- - -	- - -	35 6 0	
,, ,, - -	,,		30 0 0	1845								
Peel, Christian's Endowed	N.S.	9	100 0 0	1842	18 14 2	113 6 8	- - -	817 16 8	- - -	- - -	65 9 0	
Peel, Mathematical and Nautical School - - -		8	112 0 0	1850	1 0 10	160 10 0	- - -	70 8 4	- - -	- - -	2 8 0	
Port, St. Mary's -	N.S.	8	*75 0 0	1837	6 11 8¼	107 5 0	- - -	374 1 8	- - -	- - -	18 6 0	
Ramsey - -	N.S.	8	*155 0 0	1835	9 6 10¼	109 7 6	- - -	195 18 4	- - -	- - -	18 18 0	
,, - -	,,		122 15 3	1850								
Rushen - -	N.S.	8	- - -	- - -	0 19 11¾	72 0 0	- - -	253 13 4	- - -	- - -	18 5 0	
Sulby - -	N.S.	8	*100 0 0	1840	5 17 4	66 16 8	- - -	165 9 2	- - -	- - -	13 10 0	

a Scientific apparatus. *b* Retiring pension.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

WALES.

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.			Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
			Amount.	Date of Payment.								
ANGLESEA.			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aberffraw	Par.		285 2 0	1860								
Amlwch	B.S.	6	1,146 0 0	1860	5 0 0½	-	-	9 13 4				
Amlwch	N.S.	5	-	-	3 9 10½	-	-	151 5 0	-	-	103 5 0	
Beaumaris	Par.	6	-	-	5 17 10½	8 19 2						
Cemaes	B.S.	5	150 0 0	1847	9 11 3¼	20 0 0	-	190 13 4	-	-	7 10 0	
„	„		59 11 4	1859								
Dwyran	B.S.	6	-	-	4 10 3¼	21 5 0	-	41 1 8	-	-	31 10 0	
Gaerwen	N.S.	5	171 0 0	1850	9 0 1¼	7 10 0	-	45 8 4	-	-	22 10 0	
Gwalchmai	B.S.	5	240 0 0	1856	-	41 5 0	-	135 3 4	-	-	49 1 0	
Gwalchmai	N.S.		*30 0 0	1840								
„	„		90 0 0	1856								
Hengelwys	B.S.		18 0 0	1840								
Holyhead	B.S.	5	*37 0 0	1836	30 0 6¾	208 19 2	*a*8 6 8	1,575 6 3	-	-	280 12 0	
„	„		354 0 0	1849								
„	„		30 15 0	1853								
„	„		138 4 0	1856								
„	„		76 0 0	1856								
„	„		146 0 0	1858								
Holyhead Town	N.S.	5	55 0 0	1840	17 3 5¾	183 6 8	-	422 1 8	-	-	83 5 0	
„	„		15 6 3	1844								
„	„		993 12 0	1860								
Llanalgo	N.S.		75 0 0	1846								
Llandbadrig	Ch. of E.	5	-	-	3 5 0	-	*a*31 5 0	77 10 0	-	-	5 13 0	
Llanddeusant and Llanbabo	N.S.	5	164 0 0	1849	0 9 4¾	127 18 4	-	138 9 2	-	-	46 17 0	
Llandegfan	N.S.	5	-	-	-	21 10 0	-	-	-	-	5 4 0	
Llandysilio	N.S.	6	149 10 0	1853	2 8 11	17 10 0	-	39 11 8	-	-	12 19 0	
Llanedwin, Duchess of Kent's	S.	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12 0 0	
Llanerchymedd	N.S.	6	857 0 0	1860	7 10 5¾	10 0 0	-	-	-	-	8 15 0	
Llanerchymedd	B.S.	6	-	-	-	6 5 0	-	22 18 4	-	-	20 6 0	
Llangefni	B.S.		179 15 0	1852	13 8 4½	158 0 0	-	561 2 6	-	-	105 15 3	

„	„		6 0 0	1856								
Llanrhyddlad	B.S.	8	120 0 0	1845	1 13 4	108 0 0	- - -	462 12 6	- - -	- - -	[illegible]	
„	„		80 0 0	1856								
Llanrhyddlad	N.S.		208 0 0	1847	3 5 8¼							
Llanvaelog	N.S.	5	121 0 0	1849	2 13 10½	- - -	- - -	108 6 8	- - -	- - -	35 12 0	
Marian Glas	B.S.		125 0 0	1844	6 10 3¾	28 15 0	- - -	293 8 4	- - -	- - -	17 9 0	
„	„		40 0 0	1847								
Penmon and Llangoed	N.S.	5	133 0 0	1852	2 15 9½	90 15 0	- - -	215 5 0	- - -	- - -	52 1[illegible] 0	
Pensarn	N.S.		*40 0 0	1836								
Rhosybol	B.S.	5	200 0 0	1848	7 5 10	96 13 4	- - -	287 12 6	- - -	- - -	73 14 0	
„	„		32 0 0	1858								
Trevdraeth and Llangadwaladr	N.S.		505 0 0	1860	3 18 6½							
BRECONSHIRE.												
Abercrave	N.S.	7	144 10 0	1854	5 1 2¼	86 12 6	- - -	52 10 0	- - -	- - -	22 5 0	
Abergwessin School		10	93 0 0	1851	3 1 8¾	37 10 0	a10 8 4	- - -	- - -	1 13 4	12 6 0	
„	„		6 10 0	1859								
Brecon	P.U.	1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0 0				
Brecon (Archdeaconry of), Schoolmasters' Association			- - -	- - -	10 0 0							
Brecon, St. David's	N.S.		b*73 0 0	1836								
Brecon, St. John's (Pendre)	N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	1 15 2½	142 15 10	a12 10 0	460 13 4	- - -	- - -	35 2 0	
Brecon, St. Mary's	N.S.	7	214 10 0	1850	3 0 4½	59 10 0	- - -	686 0 0	- - -	- - -	37 7 2	
„	„		9 12 6	1860	- - -	c10 0 0						
Brynmaur	B.S.	10	83 6 8	1856	9 15 0¾	92 0 0	- - -	335 0 10	- - -	- - -	89 18 2	
Castle Madoc	B.S.	10	84 0 0	1854	1 6 8	26 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 10 4	
Cathedine	N.S.	8	- - -	- - -	2 14 2	7 10 0	a5 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 5 0	
Cefn. Boys and Girls Sch.		10	- - -	- - -	20 3 11½	26 5 0	- - -	249 10 0	- - -	- - -	89 4 0	
Crickhowel	N.S.		- - -	- - -	4 1 6½							
Cwmtwich	N.S.		- - -	- - -	2 15 3							
Cwmtwich, Charity School			- - -	- - -	2 0 0½							
Devynnock (Sir J. Davey's) Endowed School		8	77 0 0	1840	5 3 8½	26 2 6	- - -	89 0 0	- - -	- - -	52 8 0	
„	„		23 6 8	1855								
Hay	N.S.	7	65 13 0	1855	6 3 4½	202 10 0	- - -	330 0 0	- - -	- - -	55 17 0	20 1 2
Llandefaelog Vach	N.S.	8	25 0 0	1856	- - -	88 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 12 0	
„	„		116 0 0	1859								
Llanelly	N.S.	8	*50 0 0	1836	1 4 1½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 5 0	
„	„		6 0 0	1847								
„	„		67 10 0	1857								
Llanfrynach	Ch. of E.	8	86 18 0	1856	- - -	23 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 6 0	
Llangasty	N.S.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	73 15 0	a39 11 8					
Llangenny	N.S.	7	74 0 0	1848	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 9 0	
Llanigon	N.S.		*30 0 0	1838								

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a Probationer.

b This school has been pulled down.

c Retiring pension.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
BRECONSHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Llyswen - - - N.S. 7	134 0 0	1859	- - -	7 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 19 0	
Talgarth - - Ch. of E. 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	27 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 8 0	
Talgarth - - - B.S. 10	170 0 0	1860	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0 6 0	
Talybont - - - N.S. 8	- - -	- - -	5 0 9¾	41 15 0	- - -	46 10 0	- - -	- - -	28 11 0	
Trallong - - - N.S. 8	183 12 0	1858	1 15 0¼	- - -	33 6 8					
Yniscedwyn (Iron Works School)	375 0 0	1844	2 0 9							
Ystradgunlais - - N.S. 8	- - -	- - -	3 2 6½	23 15 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	21 6 0	
CAERMARTHENSHIRE.										
Abergwili - - - N.S. 3	*80 0 0	1834	- - -	151 10 0	- - -	233 8 4	- - -	- - -	31 11 0	
Amman Iron Works - B.S. 7	- - -	- - -	2 9 8¼	8 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 18 0	
Bettws - - - N.S. 4	55 0 0	1845	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 10 0	
,, - - - ,,	28 0 0	1847								
Bryn - - - - B.S. 8	- - -	- - -	2 19 9	- - -	a39 11 8	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	11 13 0	
Capel Cynfal - - - N.S. 4	123 0 0	1849	0 12 2	18 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 18 0	
Capel Evan - - - B.S.	- - -	- - -	6 17 9¼	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	41 15 0	
Caermarthen, Lancasterian School - - - - 8	465 0 0	1850	23 9 1¾	253 14 2	- - -	1,250 15 0	- - -	15 0 0	141 13 0	
,, ,, ,, - -	21 0 0	1854								
,, ,, ,, - -	140 0 0	1860								
Caermarthen, St. David's Practising School - - 3	727 0 0	1849	13 7 11¼	227 15 0	- - -	793 5 0	- - -	- - -	46 0 0	
,, ,, - - -	194 0 0	1858								
Cross Inn - - - B.S. 8	- - -	- - -	3 6 8	- - -	a39 11 8	30 8 4	- - -	- - -	34 14 0	
Cwmamman - - - N.S. 4	- - -	- - -	2 0 3½	73 10 0	6 5 0	92 18 4	- - -	- - -	13 19 0	
Cwmdu - - - N.S. 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 2 0	
Cwm Ivor - - - B.S. 8	- - -	- - -	4 6 2¼	38 15 0	- - -	75 0 0	- - -	- - -	55 12 0	
Cwmfelinboeth - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	2 7 6							
Dafen (Tin Plate Works) - N.S. 3	- - -	- - -	11 0 9¾	128 10 0	- - -	463 19 7	- - -	- - -	114 15 0	
Ferryside, St. Thomas' - Par. 4	404 0 0	1856	2 0 0½	96 6 8	- - -	144 11 8	- - -	- - -	40 18 8	
Kenarth - - - N.S.	*32 0 0	1838								
Kidwelly - - - B.S. 7	297 0 0	1860	2 4 11¼	42 10 0	- - -	32 10 0	- - -	- - -	33 11 0	
Laugharne - - - N.S. 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 15 0	- - -	18 15 0	- - -	- - -	8 15 0	
Llandarog - - - N.S. 4	148 13 4	1853	1 16 10¼	6 5 0	a25 0 0	18 15 0	- - -	- - -	4 4 0	
,, - - ,,	50 0 0	1854								

Llandybie	N.S.	4	130 0 0	1849	7 9 11½	38 15 0	-	135 15 0	-	-	26 14 0	
Llanelly	N.S.		*113 0 0	1837								
"	"		87 0 0	1839								
Llanelly, Boys and Girls	B.S.	8	250 0 0	1854	13 3 1¼	129 11 8	-	631 15 10	-	-	122 5 0	
" "	"		75 0 0	1857								
Llanelly (Copper Works)	B.S.	8	-	-	22 1 1	258 10 0	-	1,068 15 0	-	2 11 8	149 15 0	
Llanelly, Infants	B.S.	8	20 0 0	1852	1 14 4½	43 6 8	-	146 0 0	-	-	23 17 0	
" "	"		192 0 0	1855								
Llanelly, New Dock	B.S.	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 12 0	
Llanfihangel Aberbythic	N.S.	3	-	-	1 8 1	127 17 6	-	206 7 6	-	-	11 18 0	
Llanfihangel Uwch Gwili	N.S.		50 0 0	1848								
Llangadock	B.S.	8	73 10 0	1852	3 10 6½	-	*a*39 11 8	30 0 0	-	-	36 13 0	
Llangathen	N.S.		-	-	1 14 10½							
Llangeler	N.S.		100 0 0	1850								
Llangendeirne	Par.	4	-	-	2 9 2½	37 15 0	-	65 8 4	-	1 0 0	5 2 0	
Llangennech	Ch. of E.	3	66 0 0	1851	6 6 9¼	78 6 8	-	348 10 0	-	-	39 8 0	
"	"		10 0 0	1852								
"	"		58 10 0	1856								
Llanllwch	N.S.	4	6 2 0	1859	-	36 15 0	-	-	-	-	21 5 0	
Llannon	N.S.	4	33 0 0	1858	3 2 6	90 0 0	-	115 0 0	-	-	26 0 0	
Llansadwrn	B.S.	8	-	-	2 12 3½	7 10 0	-	-	-	-	6 3 1	
Llanstephan	N.S.	4	-	-	5 4 2	61 5 0	-	161 0 0	-	-	40 9 0	
Llwynhendy	B.S.	8	-	-	4 6 9¾	-	-	76 0 0	-	-	51 7 0	
Mothfai	N.S.	4	-	-	2 14 10¼	27 10 0	-	35 15 0	-	-	2 16 0	
Mydrim	N.S.		15 0 0	1846								
Newcastle Emlyn	N.S.	4	118 10 0	1850	7 9 2¾	-	-	127 10 0	-	-	60 15 0	
" "	"		70 0 0	1857								
Pembrey (Copper Works)	B.S.	8	-	-	-	119 9 2	-	220 0 0	-	-	87 4 0	
Rhandirmwyn	B.S.	7	-	-	2 3 4	-	-	-	-	-	6 12 0	
Rhandirmwyn	N.S.	4	209 19 0	1860	-	-	-	3 15 0				
Tregaron	B.S.	7	-	-	-	-	*a*10 8 4					
Velinfoel	B.S.	8	-	-	3 8 1	-	*a*14 11 8	57 0 0	-	-	38 4 0	
CAERNARVONSHIRE.												
Abercirch	N.S.		*40 0 0	1836	2 0 0½							
Bangor	N.S.	5	*72 0 0	1836	-	337 6 0	*a*5 0 0	1,715 0 10	-	14 13 4	141 13 3	
Bangor, Diocesan Board	-		-	-	39 5 5							
Bangor (Garth Road)	B.S.	1	500 0 0	1849	18 5 8¼							
" "	"		28 8 0	1854								
" "	"		6 10 0	1854								
" "	"		132 0 0	1858								
" "	"		55 0 0	1859								
Bangor	R.C.		-	-	1 0 0¾							
Bangor, St. Paul's	Wes.	6	1,559 0 0	1859	4 3 4	35 0 0	-	92 5 10	-	3 3 0	22 18 0	
Beddgelert	B.S.	6	150 0 0	1851	4 5 5	73 15 0	-	224 18 4	-	-	84 7 0	
"	"		16 10 0	1857								

a Probationer.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.			Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
			Amount.	Date of Payment.								
CAERNARVONSHIRE—*cont.*			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Beddgelert - -	N.S.	6	360 0 0	1859	2 10 0	13 15 0	a9 3 4	6 5 0	- - -	- - -	8 6 0	
Bethesda - -	B.S.	5	- - -	- - -	13 19 11¼	99 17 6	a8 6 8	420 17 6	- - -	- - -	98 12 0	
Bettws Garmon -	N.S.	6	30 0 0	1844								
Bodfean - -	N.S.	5	50 0 0	1842	- - -	84 5 0	- - -	57 10 0	- - -	- - -	52 18 0	
Bodfeirig - -	N.S.	5	- - -	- - -	6 13 8¼	108 0 0	- - -	136 16 8	- - -	- - -	75 18 0	
Bontnewydd - -	N.S.	5	63 0 0	1845	3 2 6	5 0 0	- - -	43 10 10	- - -	- - -	8 3 0	
,, - -	,,		84 0 0	1850								
Bottwnog - -	N.S.		72 0 0	1847								
Bronyfoel - -	N.S.		472 10 0	1844								
Bryncroes and Rhyw	N.S.		*45 0 0	1837								
,, ,,	,,		29 7 8	1852								
Caernarvon - -	B.S.	6	1,680 0 0	1859	14 0 10¼	64 3 4	- - -	214 15 0	- - -	- - -	65 15 0	
Caernarvon, Model School	,,	5	*100 0 0	1837	15 14 11	172 0 0	73 15 0	1,972 10 10	- - -	- - -	110 8 0	
,, ,, ,,	,,		400 0 0	1842	- - -	b150 0 0						
,, ,, ,,	,,		166 0 0	1843								
,, ,, ,,	,,		150 0 0	1843								
,, ,, ,,	,,		250 0 0	1848								
,, ,, ,,	,,		39 16 10	1859								
Clynnog - -	N.S.	5	163 0 0	1850	- - -	89 14 2	a10 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 2 0	
Conway - -	N.S.	5	*108 0 0	1840	18 10 8¾	257 3 4	- - -	983 13 4	- - -	- - -	149 5 0	
,, - -	,,		54 0 0	1852	- - -	b128 6 8						
Deiniolen - -	B.S.	6	741 0 0	1856	15 5 6½	104 3 4	- - -	454 13 4	- - -	- - -	131 0 0	
Dinorwic - -	B.S.	5	- - -	- - -	2 13 11¾	20 0 0	- - -	92 13 4	- - -	- - -	47 14 0	
Dolbadarn - -	B.S.	6	- - -	- - -	4 16 3½	87 15 0	- - -	148 12 6	- - -	- - -	63 13 0	
Dwygyfylchi - -	N.S.	5	190 0 0	1848	6 4 3	46 10 0	- - -	19 3 4	- - -	- - -	34 16 0	
Edern - - -	N.S.	6	90 0 0	1847	2 11 4	64 0 0	- - -	21 5 0	- - -	- - -	45 1 8	
Eglwys Rhos - -	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	2 2 1	- - -	a10 8 4	6 5 0	- - -	- - -	0 17 0	
Glan-Ogwen - -	N.S.	5	208 5 0	1853	5 4 2	93 10 0	- - -	285 13 4	- - -	- - -	98 17 0	
Llanbedr and Caerhaen	N.S.		*47 0 0	1835								
Llandegai - -	N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	2 4 3¼	19 10 0	- - -	43 0 0	- - -	- - -	21 17 11	
Llandiniorwig -	N.S.	6	633 0 0	1856	3 6 8¾	75 5 0	- - -	41 1 8	- - -	2 0 0	29 8 0	
Llandudno - -	N.S.	5	120 0 0	1846	10 14 6½	122 11 8	- - -	297 13 4	5 0 0	- - -	61 3 0	
,, - -	,,		175 0 0	1855								
Llandwrog - -	N.S.	5	199 15 0	1854	1 19 0½	156 5 0	- - -	99 11 8	- - -	- - -	22 19 2	
Llanengan - -	B.S.	6	191 0 0	1848	- - -	6 5 0	- - -	6 5 0				

Llangelynin Gyffin	N.S.	7	80 0 0	1844	1 5 5½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 10 0	
Llangwnadle	N.S.		149 10 0	1859								
Llaniestyn	N.S.	5	40 0 0	1843	- - -	40 0 0	- - -	73 6 8	- - -	- - -	14 7 0	
"	"		17 0 0	1844								
"	"		[illegible]5 0 0	1858								
Llanllechid	B.S.	5	- - -	- - -	1 6 6¼	54 10 0	- - -	200 6 8	- - -	- - -	74 8 0	
Llanllechid	N.S.	5	101 0 0	1848	13 6 9¼	45 0 0	- - -	191 13 4	- - -	9 13 4	64 9 0	
"	"		46 13 4	1855								
Llannor	N.S.	5	44 0 0	1855	- - -	- - -	*a*35 8 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 13 9	
Llanystymdwy	N.S.	5	91 7 6	1853	2 16 2¾	106 5 0	- - -	84 15 0	- - -	- - -	57 9 0	
Nant Peris	B.S.	6	229 10 0	1857	2 16 8½	36 5 0	- - -	38 15 0	- - -	- - -	25 12 0	
Nevyn	N.S.		*62 0 0	1840								
"	"		25 0 0	1844								
Nevyn	B.S.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 15 0	- - -	5 0 0				
Pantglas	N.S.	6	355 0 0	1859	- - -	- - -	[illegible]2[illegible] 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 1[illegible] 0	
Penmachno	N.S.	12	282 0 0	1858	3 0 0	16 5 0	- - -	[illegible]9 0 0	- - -	- - -	14 15 0	
Portmadoc	N.S.	6	624 0 0	1857	5 17 9	27 18 4	- - -	84 5 0	- - -	- - -	34 6 0	
Pwllheli	N.S.	5	200 0 0	1843	6 16 4½	106 5 0	- - -	504 6 8	- - -	- - -	11[illegible] 1[illegible] 0	
"	"		70 0 0	1849								
"	"		[illegible] 0 0	1856								
Pwllheli, Troed-yr-Allt Free	B.S.	6	707 0 0	1859	5 4 5½	62 16 8	- - -	9[illegible] 15 0	- - -	- - -	52 18 0	
Roe Wen	B.S.	5	200 0 0	1849	1 16 7	12 1[illegible] 0	- - -	199 3 4	- - -	- - -	23 11 0	
Tre and Port Madoc	B.S.	6	113 10 0	1840	7 1 9½	6 5 0	- - -	178 0 0	- - -	- - -	42 7 4	
Tydweilog	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 2 0	
Twthill	N.S.		200 0 0	1848								
"	"		6 0 0	1852								
Tyntur	N.S.	5	- - -	- - -	10 8 7½	134 10 0	- - -	267 18 4	- - -	- - -	91 12 0	
Vaynol	N.S.	6	373 10 0	1860	2 4 8	6 5 0	- - -	6 5 0	- - -	- - -	18 1 0	
Waenfawr	N.S.	5	*93 0 0	1838	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	9 2 0	
Waenfawr	B.S.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	- - -	- - -	4 13 0	
CARDIGANSHIRE.												
Aberaron	N.S.	7	266 0 0	1849	5 4 10	36 5 0	- - -	[illegible]2 10 0	- - -	- - -	36 12 0	
Aberbank	N.S.	7	157 0 0	1849	5 8 [illegible]¼	31 10 0	- - -	102 10 0	- - -	- - -	24 5 0	
Aberporth	N.S.	8	78 10 0	1853	1 [illegible] 8½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	24 19 0	
"	"		8 10 0	1858								
Aberystwith	N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	2 8 8½	18 15 0	- - -	13 15 0	- - -	- - -	9 12 0	
Bangor Chapel	N.S.	7	139 15 0	1854	1 9 10	68 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	0 12 0	
Borth	N.S.		100 0 0	1842								
"	"		8 0 0	1846								
Cardigan	B.S.	8	- - -	- - -	4 2 11¾	49 0 0	- - -	155 5 0	- - -	3 11 8	38 7 0	
Cardigan, St. Mary's	N.S.	7	322 [illegible] 0	1849	9 7 6½	168 [illegible] 0	- - -	930 15 0	- - -	- - -	58 8 0	
Henfynyw	N.S.		*13 0 0	1836								
Lampeter, Pont Stephen	N.S.	7	119 5 0	1850	2 3 2	126 0 0	- - -	98 3 4	- - -	- - -	29 7 0	
" "			83 19 0	1858								

a Probationer. *b* Retiring pension. *c* School in ruins.

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.			Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
CARDIGANSHIRE—*cont.*			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Llancynfelin	Ch. of E.		174 4 0	1858								
Llanddewi Aberarth	N.S.		*40 0 0	1840	2 18 8	-	-	-	-	-	8 19 0	
Llandygwydd	N.S.	7	-	-	4 19 4½	57 17 6	-	237 15 0	-	-	35 18 0	
Llandyssil	B.S.		78 0 0	1850								
Llandyssil	N.S.	7	112 10 0	1852	6 1 11½	-	-	110 15 10	-	-	31 0 0	
„	„		25 0 0	1852								
Llangeitho	N.S.		82 0 0	1847								
Llangranog	N.S.		52 10 0	1846	0 19 0							
„	„		15 0 0	1847								
Llangoedmore	Ch. of E.	7	84 10 0	1849	3 2 6	60 0 0	-	110 0 0	-	-	15 11 0	
„	„		59 10 0	1849								
Llanllwchairn	N.S.		*40 0 0	1835								
Llanrhystydd	B.S.		-	-	1 18 9							
Llanychairn, Chancery	Ch. of E.		-	-	1 0 5	-	-	-	-	-	1 10 0	
Llwyndafydd	B.S.		153 0 0	1855								
New Quay	B.S.	8	-	-	4 3 6½	59 11 8	-	318 13 4	-	-	78 3 0	
Penbryn	Ch. of E.		106 0 0	1859								
Penllwyn	B.S.	8	-	-	6 2 11¾	75 12 6	-	228 18 4	-	-	52 19 0	
Pen-y-parke	N.S.	7	224 0 0	1847	6 11 11½	165 17 6	-	638 15 0	-	-	127 13 0	
„	„		12 19 7	1854								
DENBIGHSHIRE.												
Abergele	N.S.		*70 0 0	1838	3 6	-	-	189 10 0				
Berse Drelincourt	N.S.	12	-	-	-	4 0 0	-	-	-	-	10 0 0	
Bersham	N.S.		76 10 0	1856								
Bettws-in-Rhos	Ch. of E.		-	-	2 6 7¾							
Blaenan Llangernyn	B.S.	6	200 0 0	1849	5 11 3	21 5 0	-	77 11 8	-	-	43 3 0	
„ „	„		43 13 6	1858								
Brymbo	B.S.		-	-	14 1 0							
Brymbo	N.S.	11	373 0 0	1852	8 8 0¼	145 10 0	12 10 0	150 18 4	-	-	70 13 0	
Capel Garmon	N.S.	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 15 0	
Cefn Meriadog	N.S.	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 15 0	
Chirk	B.S.	6	-	-	3 15 0	46 5 0	-	427 8 4	-	-	9 12 0	
Chirk	N.S.	11	100 0 0	1844	6 1 8¾	-	-	152 13 4	-	-	35 5 0	
„	„		11 0 0	1845								
Colwyn	N.S.	5	100 0 0	1849	3 17 6¾	12 10 10	-	22 11 8				

„	„	150 0 0	1846								
„	„	12 0 0	1851								
„	„	24 0 0	1854								
Eglwysfach	N.S. 11	*75 0 0	1836	1 13 3¾	-	-	342 1 8	-	-	61 1 0	
Gresford	N.S. 12	*100 0 0	1838	2 19 10½	76 13 4	-	130 8 4	-	-	75 11 0	
Gwersyllt	N.S. 11	87 0 0	1852	9 4 2¾	27 10 0	-	215 6 8	-	-	65 8 0	
„	„	641 2 1	1858								
Gyffylliog	N.S.	180 0 0	1859								
Henllan	N.S. 12	-	-	2 1 8	25 0 0	-	30 8 4	-	-	18 13 0	
Llanarmon Dyffrin Ceiriog	N.S. 12	20 0 0	1844	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 17 0	
Llanarmon-in-Yale	N.S. 12	-	-	2 16 3½	8 5 0	-	30 0 0	-	-	20 3 0	
Llandyrnog	N.S. 11	*50 0 0	1838	6 11 2¾	-	-	348 10 0	-	-	46 10 0	5 10 0
„	„	132 0 0	1855								
Llanelidan	N.S.	50 0 0	1843	1 1 7¾							
„	„	20 0 0	1846								
„	„	8 10 0	1859								
Llanfair Talhaiarn	N.S. 11	*50 0 0	1836	2 19 5¾	115 0 0	-	173 6 8	-	-	23 5 0	
„	„	35 0 0	1850								
Llanferres	N.S. 11	55 0 0	1847	1 17 5	45 11 8	-	289 3 4	-	-	21 13 0	
„	„	40 0 0	1856								
Llangedwin	N.S. 12	-	-	-	96 5 0	-	67 10 0	-	-	31 7 0	
Llangerniew	Par.	-	-	2 6 7¾	-	-	-	-	-	9 15 0	
Llangollen	B.S. 6	275 0 0	1848	3 6 4½	155 15 10	-	599 15 0	-	-	130 15 0	
„	„	8 16 0	1854								
„	„	21 13 0	1858								
Llangollen	N.S. 11	103 0 0	1842	41 11 2½	106 15 0	-	427 19 2	-	-	12 17 0	
„	„	18 0 0	1852								
Llanrhaiadr-yng-hghlin meirch	N.S. 11	-	-	4 3 6	68 15 0	a8 6 8	151 13 4	-	-	70 4 0	
Llanrhaidr-yn-Mochnant	B.S. 7	-	-	2 9 9¼	7 10 0						
Llanrhaidr-yn-Mochnant	N.S.	352 0 0	1859								
Llanrwst	B.S. 5	227 14 0	1847	5 1 8	90 7 6	-	249 15 0	-	-	50 14 6	
Llanrwst	N.S. 11	296 0 0	1847	9 10 8¾	204 6 8	-	436 6 8	-	-	87 19 0	
„	„	17 0 0	1856								
Llansaintfraid Glan Conway, or Brynrhys	N.S. 11	*50 0 0	1835	7 2 5¾	102 10 0	-	340 10 0	-	-	70 14 0	
„	„	468 0 0	1857								
Llansaintfraid Glyn Ceiriog	N.S. 12	*64 0 0	1839	2 18 4½	-	-	-	-	-	8 19 0	
„	„	83 0 0	1859								
Llansannan	N.S.	260 0 0	1858	1 10 4	10 0 0	-	-	-	-	3 0 0	
Llantysilio	Par. 12	258 0 0	1860	-	-	a20 16 8					
Minera	N.S. 11	373 0 0	1852	7 13 8½	64 16 8	a16 13 4	265 10 0	-	-	131 5 0	
Nantglyn	N.S.	227 0 0	1859	4 1 7½							
Rhos-Llanerchrugog	N.S. 11	200 0 0	1844	11 18 11½	82 11 8	14 11 8	256 2 6	-	-	164 10 0	
„ „	„	66 0 0	1846								
„ „	„	79 0 0	1856								
Rhos-y-medre	N.S.	-	-	1 0 0¼	-	-	30 0 0				

a Probationer.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.								
DENBIGHSHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Ruabon - N.S. 11	366 0 0	1848	7 13 4	159 13 4	- - -	310 13 4	- - -	- - -	69 3 0	
" - "	121 0 0	1856	- - -	a4 3 4						
" - "	30 2 9	1856								
" - "	22 10 0	1860								
Ruthin - B.S. 5	618 0 0	1848	22 9 4¼	106 15 0	- - -	1,122 10 0	- - -	- - -	133 15 6	
" - "	74 2 9	1856								
Ruthin - N.S. 11	361 0 0	1849	7 1 4¾	113 6 8	- - -	439 16 8	- - -	- - -	52 14 0	
" - "	47 18 0	1855								
" - "	9 5 0	1860								
Wrexham - N.S. 1	*125 0 0	1838	5 3 0	30 0 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	31 16 0	
" - "	14 0 0	1841								
" - "	150 0 0	1850								
" - "	10 12 6	1854								
Wrexham, Brook Street - B.S. 6	- - -	- - -	3 10 10	157 3 4	- - -	511 8 4	- - -	- - -	68 0 10	
Wrexham, Chester Street - B.S.	150 0 0	1841	2 16 8							
Yspytty - N.S. 11	216 0 0	1858	2 1 2	27 10 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	23 19 4	
FLINTSHIRE.										
Asaph, St. - N.S. 1	15 0 0	1856	5 8 9½	110 10 0	- - -	174 3 4	- - -	10 0 0	42 18 0	
Asaph, St. - R.C. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	34 3 4	- - -	91 13 4	- - -	- - -	40 18 2	
Bagillt - N.S. 1	150 0 0	1841	6 15 2	27 10 0	- - -	161 13 4	- - -	- - -	39 3 0	
" - "	30 0 0	1844								
Bistre-in-Mold - N.S.	100 0 0	1842								
" " - "	36 10 0	1860								
Bodvari - N.S.	- - -	- - -	1 0 9							
Broughton - N.S. 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 9 0	
Brynford - N.S. 2	198 8 6	1853	4 12 5	45 5 0	- - -	50 10 10	- - -	4 0 0	41 18 0	
Buckley Lane Endowed - N.S. 1	- - -	- - -	1 13 3¼	10 0 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	7 15 0	
Buckley, St. Matthew's - N.S. 1	411 4 0	1849	11 14 6	423 11 8	- - -	501 0 0	- - -	- - -	130 8 0	
" " - "	222 0 0	1857								
Cilcain - N.S. 2	65 0 0	1843	3 2 9½	76 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 15 0	
Flint - N.S. 1	20 0 0	1844	6 5 8¼	116 6 8	- - -	533 0 0	- - -	1 0 0	65 15 0	
" - "	38 0 0	1855								
" - "	1,048 4 0	1859								
Gorsedd - N.S.	82 17 6	1854								

”	”		300 0 0	1858								
”	”		144 10 0	1858								
Halkyn	Ch. of E.	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	54 5 0	- - -	50 0 0	- - -	- - -	61 13 0	
Hawarden	Ch. of E.	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 19 0	
Hawarden, St. John's	N.S.	2	*125 0 0	1838	2 6 8¼	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 16 0	
Holywell	N.S.	1	83 0 0	1855	9 7 6¼	143 18 4	- - -	559 15 0	- - -	- - -	80 2 0	
Holywell	P.U.		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0				
Holywell, St. Winifred's	R.C.	6	- - -	- - -	2 17 9¼	14 11 8	- - -	6 5 0	- - -	- - -	14 1 0	
Leeswood District	Ch. of E.		405 0 0	1859	5 6 8¾							
Lixwm	B.S.	5	204 0 0	1849	14 10 2¼	126 6 8	- - -	403 1 8	- - -	- - -	104 7 0	
”	”		37 6 8	1856								
Llanasa	Par.	2	390 0 0	1859	3 0 2¾	- - -	- - -	2 8 4				
Meliden	N.S.	1	200 0 0	1843	6 2 11	90 0 0	- - -	349 10 0	- - -	- - -	37 17 0	
”	”		55 0 0	1856								
Mold	N.S.	1	452 10 0	1850	21 0 9¼	256 6 8	- - -	924 8 4	- - -	- - -	198 9 0	
”	”		18 15 0	1856	a14 18 0							
”	”		9 0 0	1857								
Mold	B.S.	6	180 0 0	1844	10 4 0	121 1 8	- - -	895 0 0	- - -	- - -	79 8 2	
”	”		105 0 0	1856								
Mostyn	N.S.		250 0 0	1844	5 5 6¾	- - -	- - -	195 0 0	- - -	- - -	14 5 0	
Northop	N.S.	1	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	29 0 0	- - -	- - -	21 6 0	
Pantasaph	R.C.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 10 0	
Pont-Bleiddyn	N.S.		b*75 0 0	1836								
Redbrook, Village School	-		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 16 8				
Rhosemor	N.S.	1	305 0 0	1859	3 0 3½	10 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 8 9	
Rhuddlan, Boys	N.S.	1	18 0 0	1856	6 8 3¼	186 12 6	- - -	286 13 4	6 10 0	- - -	62 14 0	
Rhuddlan, Girls	N.S.	1	- - -	- - -	2 6 1½	133 10 0	47 18 4	117 10 0	- - -	- - -	38 5 3	
Rhyl	N.S.	2	51 0 0	1842	20 9 3	62 1 8	- - -	206 8 4	9 14 6	- - -	41 10 0	
”	”		501 0 0	1858								
Rhyl	R.C.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 5 0	
Talacre	R.C.	6	670 0 0	1859	6 11 8	49 13 4	- - -	165 10 0	- - -	- - -	54 14 0	
Threapwood	N.S.	2	- - -	- - -	4 6 8½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 3 0	
Trenddyn	N.S.	2	70 0 0	1844	2 1 10½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 17 0	
”	”		24 15 0	1860								
Wepre, St. Mark's (Northop)	N.S.	2	*100 0 0	1837	5 13 5½	31 13 4	- - -	31 8 4	- - -	7 18 4	20 16 0	
” ” ”	”		50 0 0	1846								
” ” ”	”		7 0 0	1855								
Whitford	N.S.	1	- - -	- - -	8 19 3	161 15 0	- - -	323 12 6	- - -	- - -	93 6 0	
”	”		- - -	- - -	a11 11 4							
Ysceifiog	N.S.	1	120 15 0	1852	4 8 8	55 0 0	- - -	60 0 0	- - -	5 0 0	35 2 0	
GLAMORGANSHIRE.												
Aberavon	N.S.	3	172 10 0	1854	7 6 8½	53 15 0	- - -	111 18 4	- - -	- - -	31 2 0	
Aberdare	B.S.	10	350 0 0	1859	8 13 9½	33 0 0	- - -	291 0 0	- - -	- - -	44 11 6	
Aberdare, Town	N.S.	2	285 15 0	1851	6 9 8¾	122 10 0	113 6 8	359 19 2	- - -	- - -	16 15 0	
Aberdare	Wes.	10	- - -	- - -	3 5 3½	31 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	7 4 0	

a Scientific apparatus.

b School pulled down, and proceeds of materials appropriated towards erecting a new school at Leeswood.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.			Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
			Amount.	Date of Payment.								
GLAMORGANSHIRE—*cont.*			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Bettws	N.S.		71 0 0	1850	1 4 3							
Bishopston and Pennard	N.S.		216 0 0	1851								
Bride, St., Major	N.S.	2	*30 0 0	1840	1 15 1	163 15 0	- - -	431 8 4	- - -	- - -	96 14 0	
" "	"		27 0 0	1845								
Bridgend	N.S.	2	- - -	- - -	11 8 9	80 17 6	- - -	463 10 0	- - -	- - -	93 15 6	
Bridgend	Wes.	5	- - -	- - -	1 15 4	37 12 6	- - -	190 15 10	- - -	5 5 0	34 13 6	
Briton Ferry	N.S.	3	434 0 0	1858	4 6 0¾	50 8 4	- - -	50 16 8	- - -	- - -	11 2 0	
Bryncethin	N.S.		233 0 0	1860								
Bryncock	N.S.	3	173 0 0	1858	4 3 4½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 6 0	
"	"		85 0 0	1860								
Cadoxton-juxta-Neath	N.S.	2	152 0 0	1849	5 5 1¾	94 11 8	- - -	515 13 4	- - -	- - -	84 3 0	
" "	"		201 0 0	1852								
" "	"		57 0 0	1859								
Cadoxton, Merthyr-dovan	N.S.		56 0 0	1847	1 0 0							
Canton	N.S.	2	270 0 0	1858	1 16 0½	32 16 8	- - -	52 7 4	- - -	- - -	6 4 0	
Cardiff Bute Docks	B.S.	5	- - -	- - -	6 12 1½	24 18 4	- - -	9 13 4	- - -	4 3 4	32 15 0	
Cardiff	Wes.	5	- - -	- - -	15 19 11¾	321 6 8	6 5 0	800 19 2	- - -	5 10 0	45 9 0	
Cardiff	R.C.	6	720 0 0	1856	38 7 5	*a*83 1 8	31 5 0	424 10 0	- - -	- - -	152 19 0	
Cardiff, Ragged and Industrial		7	- - -	- - -	1 12 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	220 9 0R
Cardiff, St. John's	N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	5 19 3	89 18 4	- - -	52 10 0	- - -	1 0 0	35 7 0	
Cardiff, St. Mary's	N.S.	3	380 0 0	1848	9 3 9¼	280 6 8	- - -	1,101 13 4	- - -	- - -	66 15 0	
" "	"		36 0 0	1849								
" "	"		20 0 0	1849								
" "	"		40 0 0	1849								
Cowbridge	N.S.	3	*45 0 0	1859	- - -	76 15 0	- - -	79 3 4	- - -	- - -	33 2 0	
"	"		12 15 0	1855								
Coychurch	N.S.		*20 0 0	1837								
"	"		27 10 0	1851								
Crynant	N.S.		228 0 0	1858	5 0 0¾							
Cwmbach	N.S.	3	200 0 0	1850	6 18 10¾	62 10 0	- - -	161 1 8	- - -	- - -	25 10 0	
Cwmllynfell	B.S.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 1 0	
Cyfarthfa, Girls School		10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	42 0 0	- - -	- - -	60 0 0	
Cyfarthfa	N.S.	2	46 0 0	1855	7 3 8½	76 5 0	- - -	136 16 8	- - -	- - -	82 8 0	
Cyfarthfa George Town	N.S.		- - -	- - -	9 4 2¼							
Cymmer	N.S.	3	403 0 0	1858	3 3 5¾	20 18 4	- - -	51 6 8	- - -	- - -	48 18 0	
Dinas Colliery School		10	- - -	- - -	6 17 6½	11 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 6 0	
Dowlais Schools		8	- - -	- - -	36 12 11	497 11 8	*a*10 8 4	889 10 0	27 0 0	3 0 0	364 13 0	

Dowlais, St. Mary's	R.C.	6	- - -	- - -	3 19 11	50 0 10	- - -	20 0 0	- - -	- - -	27 11 0	
Duffryn		10	652 0 0	1857	13 6 11½	30 0 0	45 0 0	112 10 0	- - -	- - -	33 18 0	
Fagan's, St., Castle, Lady Clive's	N.S.	4	- - -	- - -	3 11 2	32 15 0	- - -	18 15 0	- - -	- - -	18 11 0	
Fagan's, St., District	N.S.	3	713 0 0	1858	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 11 0	
Gellifaelog	B.S.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	96 15 0	80 8 4	426 0 0	- - -	- - -	125 5 0	
Gellygaer, Endowed		3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	285 0 0				
Giant's Grave	B.S.		96 0 0	1842	1 13 10¾							
Glamorganshire Reformatory		-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	114 7 7B
Glyntaff	N.S.	3	180 0 0	1856	5 10 6¼	23 15 0	- - -	29 3 4	- - -	- - -	14 18 0	
Hafod Copper Works School		5	- - -	- - -	- - -	121 6 8	- - -	1,423 0 0	- - -	- - -	168 3 0	
Hirwain	B.S.	10	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 6 0	- - -	40 10 0	- - -	2 5 0	20 6 0	
Kilvey Copper Works School		5	- - -	- - -	10 6 0¾	55 16 8	- - -	264 16 8	- - -	- - -	91 3 8	
Llandaff	N.S.	3	29 0 0	1856	3 18 6¾	108 3 4	- - -	79 3 4	- - -	- - -	47 2 0	
Llandeilo Talybont, or Pontarddulais	N.S.	3	128 0 0	1846	3 1 8¼	77 10 0	- - -	110 6 8	- - -	- - -	58 10 0	
” ” ”	”		10 0 0	1851								
” ” ”	”		9 0 0	1856								
” ” ”	”		3 7 6	1856								
” ” ”	”		57 0 0	1859								
Llanfabon	N.S.	3	288 0 0	1850	- - -	13 15 0	- - -	2 10 0	- - -	- - -	4 9 0	
Llangyfelach	N.S.		3 0 0	1846								
”	”		45 0 0	1847								
Llantrisant	N.S.	2	- - -	- - -	5 4 6	75 16 8	- - -	339 6 8	- - -	- - -	171 0 0	
Llantwit, Major	N.S.	3	- - -	- - -	2 19 2	39 0 0	- - -	43 15 0	- - -	- - -	34 17 0	
Llanwonno	N.S.	3	298 4 0	1856	4 17 8½	16 5 0	- - -	34 10 0	- - -	- - -	23 1 0	
Loughor	Par.	2	169 18 0	1854	10 5 1¾	75 0 0	- - -	440 16 8	- - -	- - -	112 4 0	
”	”		- - -	- - -	b8 13 4							
Maesteg Iron Works School		8	- - -	- - -	12 5 0½	78 4 2	- - -	560 14 2	- - -	- - -	132 5 3	13 15 0
Maesteg, Llynvi Iron Works School		5	- - -	- - -	35 5 0¼	203 8 4	- - -	924 6 8	- - -	- - -	102 18 6	
Maesteg, or Llangoyndd (Spelter Works)	B S.		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	43 15 0	
Maindy	Ch. of E.	3	314 0 0	1860	- - -	6 17 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 1 3	
Merthyr Tydvil, St. David's	N.S.	2	300 0 0	1849	8 18 3½	226 0 10	- - -	743 0 10	- - -	- - -	46 15 0	
” ” ”	”		108 15 2	1852								
” ” ”	”		25 0 0	1858								
Morriston	B.S.		*150 0 0	1837								
Mumbles	B.S.	5	*30 0 0	1839	3 15 9¾	88 0 0	- - -	253 13 4	- - -	- - -	74 4 0	
Nantgarw	N.S.		75 0 0	1844								
Neath, Alderman Davies' Charity		2	1,150 0 0	1858	15 13 2½	63 16 8	- - -	197 13 4	- - -	- - -	36 18 0	
Neath Abbey	B.S.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	38 18 4	- - -	82 18 4	- - -	- - -	57 17 6	
Neath, School Society's	B.S.	5	635 0 0	1858	7 11 7¼	34 15 0	- - -	171 7 6	- - -	- - -	40 18 6	
Newton Nottage	N.S.		96 0 0	1848	2 17 7¼	45 0 0	- - -	188 6 8	- - -	- - -	8 7 0	
Nicholas, St.	N.S.	2	- - -	- - -	3 7 2¼	80 17 6	- - -	54 11 8	- - -	- - -	30 3 0	
Penclawdd	N.S.		58 0 0	1843								
Penclawdd	B.S.	5	- - -	- - -	3 6 8½	17 10 0	- - -	20 0 0	- - -	- - -	9 6 0	

a Probationer.

b Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
GLAMORGANSHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Penmark - - - - N.S. 3	70 0 0	1847	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 4 0	
Pentrechwyth, Infant School - 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 6 8	- - -	41 5 0	- - -	- - -	20 13 4	
Pentyrch - - - - N.S.	*32 0 0	1836								
Pen-y-darran Iron Company Ch. of E.	- - -	- - -	1 14 5							
Pontardawe - - - N.S. 3	432 0 0	1857	3 9 3½	37 10 0	- - -	17 10 0	- - -	- - -	31 5 0	
Pontypridd - - - Wes. 10	- - -	- - -	4 3 4	44 5 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	12 11 0	
Pyle, Bryndu Colliery School 2	- - -	- - -	10 11 8¼	168 6 8	- - -	267 5 0	- - -	- - -	153 15 0	
Resolven, Village - Ch. of E.	- - -	- - -	1 13 4							
Ruddry - - - N.S.	25 0 0	1843								
,, - - - ,,	15 0 0	1844								
Sketty, St. Paul's - - N.S. 3	- - -	- - -	7 5 3	81 15 0	- - -	35 0 0	- - -	- - -	24 14 0	
Sketty, Infants - - B.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	29 10 0				
Skewen - - - N.S. 3	- - -	- - -	2 13 4	17 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 5 0	
Swansea - - Ch. of E. 2	1,143 0 0	1848	39 6 9	399 13 4	95 8 4	1,558 10 0	- - -	0 6 8	218 14 0	
,, - - - - ,,	5 12 0	1849	*a*19 7 10							
,, - - - - ,,	6 4 0	1850								
Swansea, Boys, (Goat Street) B.S. 5	203 8 0	1854	8 6 9	102 2 6	58 6 8	956 19 2	- - -	0 11 8	92 13 0	
,, ,,	- - -	- - -	- - -	*c*40 0 0	10 0 0					
Swansea, Girls, (Queen Street) B.S. 5	170 13 4	1858	9 10 5¼	88 6 8	6 5 0	641 6 8	- - -	- - -	30 12 0	
Swansea, St. David's - R.C. 6	- - -	- - -	3 0 0½	34 3 4	- - -	75 1 8	- - -	- - -	11 15 0	
Swansea, St. Peter's - N.S. 2	363 12 0	1858	4 9 6	28 6 8	- - -	47 13 4	- - -	- - -	12 6 0	
Swansea, Upper - - N.S.	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 10 0						
Tondû Iron Works School - 5	- - -	- - -	3 15 2	33 6 8	- - -	135 0 0	- - -	- - -	50 3 3	
Tydvils Well - - B.S. 10	- - -	- - -	3 13 3½	- - -	- - -	51 10 0	- - -	- - -	49 10 0	
Wick - - - N.S.	20 0 0	1848	1 0 0¼							
Ystalyfera - - - N.S. 3	- - -	- - -	11 7 10½	134 15 0	50 0 0	330 15 0	- - -	- - -	135 5 0	
MERIONETHSHIRE.										
Aberdovey School - - - 8	- - -	- - -	5 2 5¾	38 12 6	- - -	100 10 0	- - -	- - -	57 1 0	
Aberllefenny - - - B.S. 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 5 0	- - -	23 15 0				
Bala - - - - B.S. 6	511 4 0	1856	6 13 7¼	47 5 0	- - -	198 0 0	- - -	- - -	59 18 0	
Bala - - - - N.S. 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 5 0						
Barmouth - - - N.S. 8	100 0 0	1842	- - -	129 17 6	- - -	154 0 0	- - -	- - -	107 15 0	
,, - - - - ,,	7 16 0	1849								

Corwen	B.S.	6	404 0 0	1857	8 11 8¼	23 7 6	- - -	148 0 0	- - -	- - -	31 8 0
Dolgelly	B.S.	6	- - -	- - -	10 10 3½	66 5 0	- - -	384 0 10	- - -	- - -	85 15 0
Dolgelly	N.S.	8	277 0 0	1847	1 18 11½	171 5 0	30 0 0	310 0 0	- - -	- - -	107 9 0
Dyffryn	B.S.	6	- - -	- - -	6 15 8½	32 1 8	- - -	436 14 2	- - -	- - -	44 6 2
Festiniog	B.S.	6	- - -	- - -	7 11 10¾	54 5 0	- - -	299 5 0	- - -	- - -	85 9 0
Festiniog, Slate Quarries	B.S.	6	125 0 0	1850	12 6 3½	63 10 0	- - -	487 8 9	- - -	- - -	98 19 0
" " "	"		37 0 0	1857							
Festiniog and Maentwrog	N.S.	8	38 17 3	1855	2 13 4	100 10 0	- - -	141 11 8	- - -	- - -	62 16 0
Glanrafon	B.S.		80 0 0	1849							
Glyndifydwy, Infants	B.S.	7	35 0 0	1843	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 0 0
Harlech, Charity	Ch. of E.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1 13 0
Llandrillo	B.S.		130 0 0	1849	1 2 8½						
"	"		27 13 4	1858							
Llanenddwyn	N.S.		*45 0 0	1836							
Llanfaur	N.S.		*50 0 0	1836							
Llanfrothen	N.S.	8	248 0 0	1858	1 15 10½	15 0 0	- - -	12 10 0	- - -	- - -	8 13 0
Llansantffraid (near Corwen)	N.S.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0 0	b25 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 7 0
Llangelynin Arthog	N.S.		40 0 0	1844	1 0 0						
" "	"		10 0 0	1845							
Llansaintfraid, Glyndyfrdwy	N.S.		278 0 0	1859							
Mallwyd	N.S.		130 0 0	1860							
Penrhyn-den-Draeth	B.S.	6	309 0 0	1855	2 0 6¾	- - -	- - -	352 18 4	- - -	- - -	91 0 4
Talybont	B.S.		73 0 0	1841							
Towyn and Pennal	B.S.	6	90 0 0	1849	4 18 11¾	154 18 4	- - -	231 18 4	- - -	- - -	43 4 6
Trawsfynydd	N.S.	8	25 0 0	1844	4 0 5½	130 4 2	- - -	360 11 8	- - -	- - -	122 15 0
"	"		45 0 0	1852							
MONTGOMERYSHIRE.											
Berriew, Endowed	N.S.	10	- - -	- - -	5 16 5¼	190 0 0	- - -	426 17 6	- - -	- - -	92 10 8
Buttington	N.S.		*33 0 0	1838	1 5 8						
Bwlch-y-Ciban	N.S.	10	122 8 0	1855	1 12 7½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 5 0
Carno	B.S.		36 0 0	1852	2 1 8½						
Castle Caereinion	N.S.	10	- - -	- - -	1 18 2¼	77 7 6	- - -	50 0 0	- - -	- - -	15 15 0
Cemmes	B.S.	8	17 18 0	1856	2 7 6	68 15 0	- - -	110 8 4	- - -	- - -	72 1 0
Churchstoke	N.S.	10	150 0 0	1848	- - -	153 2 6	- - -	172 10 0	- - -	- - -	51 15 0
"	"		46 5 8	1854							
Barowen	N.S.		60 0 0	1841	0 16 0¾						
Dylife	N.S.	10	128 0 0	1859	2 5 10	36 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 18 6
Forden	N.S.	9	105 0 0	1849	- - -	10 0 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 9 0
Garthbeibio	N.S.	10	- - -	- - -	2 5 0¼	11 5 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 18 0
Llanbrynmair	B.S.		- - -	- - -	1 16 8						
Llanbrynmair	N.S.	10	150 0 0	1857	2 4 1½	- - -	- - -	- -	- - -	- - -	5 7 0
Llandysilio	N.S.		*30 0 0	1835							
Llanfair Caereinion	N.S.	10	100 0 0	1852	4 10 0½	69 10 0	- - -	66 10 0	- - -	- - -	29 1 0
Llanfair Caereinion	B.S.	8	183 0 0	1850	4 0 0	25 5 0	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	- - -	9 7 0
Llanfechan	N.S.	10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	b14 11 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 12 0

a Scientific apparatus. *b* Probationer. *c* Retiring pension.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Capitation Grants.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
		Amount.	Date of Payment.								
MONTGOMERYSHIRE—*cont.*		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Llanfyllin	N.S. 10	70 0 0	1843	5 5 10	109 10 0	-	501 5 0	-	-	63 7 0	
Llanfyllin	B.S. 7	219 0 0	1854	5 10 0¾	58 11 8	-	37 10 0	-	1 0 0	22 14 0	
"	"	29 2 8	1860								
Llanidloes	N.S. 10	240 0 0	1845	4 5 10¾	177 0 0	-	866 2 6	-	-	61 5 0	
"	"	13 0 0	1850								
"	"	34 5 0	1852								
Llanllwchairn	N.S. 10	-	-	2 12 6¾	35 0 0	-	45 5 0	-	-	14 16 0	
Llanwnog	N.S. 10	72 0 0	1853	4 13 4	61 5 0	-	69 3 4	-	-	16 3 0	
Llanwyddelan	N.S.	87 4 0	1856	-	-	-	-	-	-	0 16 0	
Machynlleth	N.S. 10	39 9 0	1849	4 6 6	156 10 0	-	607 1 8	-	-	72 15 0	
"	"	16 0 0	1854								
"	"	36 0 0	1859								
Meifod	N.S. 10	-	-	1 16 5½	-	-	-	-	-	8 14 0	
Montgomery, Church Schoolmasters' Association		-	-	3 0 0¼							
Newtown	N.S. 10	300 0 0	1847	6 9 1¾	192 11 8	-	545 12 6	-	-	79 8 0	
"	"	4 18 0	1849								
"	"	84 8 0	1854								
Newtown	B.S. 8	210 0 0	1847	10 19 2	72 10 0	-	513 11 8	-	-	81 5 0	
"	"	60 0 0	1856								
Penybontfawr	N.S.	274 0 0	1859	1 17 6							
Trelystan	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 15 0	
Welshpool, Boys and Girls	N.S. 10	100 0 0	1855	-	329 12 6	-	1,351 17 11	-	-	133 7 0	
Welshpool, Infants	N.S.	115 0 0	1851	-	8 5 0						
Welshpool, The Belan	N.S.	60 0 0	1842	6 12 2¼							
PEMBROKESHIRE.											
Amroth	N.S.	210 3 4	1860								
Burton	N.S. 6	-	-	1 19 9½	36 5 0	-	32 10 0	-	-	6 1 0	
Brawdy	N.S. 6	-	-	2 2 3	-	-	-	-	-	10 15 0	
Cilgerran	N.S. 6	90 0 0	1844	6 1 5¾	64 0 0	14 11 8	419 15 0	-	-	35 0 0	
"	"	45 15 0	1859								
Cosheston and Nash	N.S. 7	285 3 0	1859	3 6 8	7 10 0	35 8 4	27 10 0	-	-	22 2 0	
Fishguard	N.S. 6	219 0 0	1850	13 5 0½	97 1 8	-	768 14 2	-	-	119 3 0	
Florence (St.)	N.S.	160 0 0	1859	1 13 4							

Johnstone	N.S.		*17 0 0	1837								
Lampeter Velfry (Tavern-spite)	N.S.	10	84 0 0	1844	2 10 11½	31 5 0	- - -	98 6 8	- - -	- - -	5 14 0	
" " "	"		60 0 0	1845								
" " "	"		27 0 0	1846								
Letterston	N.S.	6	81 0 0	1853	4 7 2¼	66 5 0	- - -	75 8 4	- - -	- - -	27 0 0	
Llandeloy	N.S.		227 0 0	1850	4 9 7	- - -	- - -	52 10 0	- - -	- - -	3 19 0	
"	"		100 0 0	1851								
Llandewi Velfry	N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	1 0 8¾	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 15 0	
Llanrhian	N.S.		116 13 4	1853	6 10 7							
Llawhaden	N.S.		37 10 0	1847	3 14 4¼							
"	"		8 8 8	1860								
Manor Divy	N.S.		*42 0 0	1835								
Martletwy	N.S.		129 10 0	1854	1 17 3¾							
Milford Haven, Endowed Church School		6	- - -	- - -	5 4 7¾	81 5 0	- - -	450 2 6	- - -	- - -	104 4 0	
Narberth	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	7 13 11½	65 0 0	- - -	195 0 0	- - -	- - -	59 2 0	
Narberth	B.S.	6	*40 0 0	1839	- - -	- - -	- - -	19 3 4				
Pembroke	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	33 15 0	- - -	75 8 4	- - -	- - -	20 14 0	
Pembroke Dock	N.S.	6	200 0 0	1844	29 11 4½	277 10 0	44 11 8	2,307 2 6	- - -	- - -	144 7 0	
" "	"		200 0 0	1848								
" "	"		12 0 0	1855								
Pembroke Dock	B.S.	8	320 0 0	1849	45 18 6¾	165 19 2	- - -	1,601 15 0	- - -	- - -	198 3 0	
" "	"		31 0 0	1855								
Puncheston	N.S.	7	269 0 0	1855	1 17 5	24 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	35 18 0	
Reynalton	B.S.		*30 0 0	1836								
Rhydberth	N.S.	6	70 0 0	1853	8 11 4¾	36 5 0	- - -	821 5 10	- - -	- - -	56 5 0	
"	"		6 0 0	1855								
Roch	N.S.		86 15 0	1855								
Rudbaxton	N.S.	6	58 0 0	1846	- - -	27 2 6	- - -	115 16 8	- - -	- - -	24 1 0	
Solva	N.S.		*75 0 0	1838	- - -	30 0 0						
Spittal	N.S.	7	210 0 0	1857	1 13 4	15 0 0	- - -	33 15 0	- - -	- - -	27 10 0	
Stackpole	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	283 3 4	- - -	- - -	36 13 0	
Templeton	B.S.		*25 0 0	1836								
Tenby	N.S.	6	90 0 0	1840	8 6 9	183 10 0	- - -	655 0 0	- - -	- - -	58 18 0	
"	"		60 0 0	1845								
"	"		20 0 0	1846								
Tenby, Infant School	N.S.	6	- - -	- - -	9 4 6	48 3 4	- - -	363 5 0	- - -	- - -	20 12 0	
Tenby, New Hedges	Ch. of E.	6	119 0 0	1853	2 4 6¼	77 10 0	- - -	128 6 8	- - -	- - -	16 3 0	
Trevine District	B.S.	8	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	8 15 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 13 9	
Uzmaston-cum-Boulston	N.S.	6	147 0 0	1848	5 19 7	181 10 0	- - -	578 10 10	- - -	- - -	40 12 0	
" "	"		20 0 0	1848								
Walton, West, and Talbenny	N.S.		109 10 0	1851	3 6 4							
Warren, Agricultural School		6	- - -	- - -	4 7 8¼	79 5 0	- - -	246 18 4	- - -	- - -	12 5 0	
Wiston	N.S.	7	- - -	- - -	3 15 0¼	6 17 6						
Wolfscastle	B.S.	8	*175 0 0	1836	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 0 0	
Zion Hill	B.S.	8	- - -	- - -	1 15 11¼	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	60 7 0	

a Probationer.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

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		Amount.	Date of Payment.								
RADNORSHIRE.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Boughrood - - -	N.S. 11	74 0 0	1851	2 4 8½	25 0 0	a12 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 18 3	
Cascob - - -	N.S.	134 0 0	1859								
Clyro - - -	N.S.	276 0 0	1860								
Heyop - - -	Par.	- - -	- - -	1 5 5½	41 15 0						
Knighton - - -	N.S. 11	- - -	- - -	4 1 4½	- - -	- - -	257 8 4	- - -	- - -	26 17 0	
Llanbadarnfawr - -	N.S.	202 0 0	1858	1 3 6½	17 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 3 9	
Nantmel - - -	N.S. 8	156 0 0	1856	- - -	8 15 0	a24 11 8	13 2 6	- - -	- - -	9 13 1	
Radnor, New - -	N.S. 8	- - -	- - -	1 6 8	8 15 0						
Radnor, Old - -	N.S.	220 0 0	1850								

a Probationer.

SCOTLAND.

NOTE.—G.A. denotes that the school is in connexion with the *General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland*; F.C., with the *Free Church of Scotland*; Epis., the *Episcopal Church of Scotland*; R.C., *Roman Catholic Poor School Committee*; Sess., that it is a *Sessional* School; Par., a *Parochial* School; and Undl., that it is *Undenominational*.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued*.

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.							
ABERDEENSHIRE.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aberdeen, Bon Accord - - F.C. 10	*250 0 0	1838	7 0 4½	303 15 0	45 12 6	685 15 0			
Aberdeen, Dr. Bell's Day and Evening Undl. 10	- - -	- - -	14 1 2¼	59 12 6	48 19 2	184 16 8	10 0 0		
Aberdeen, East Parish - - F.C. 9	- - -	- - -	2 0 1¼	- - -	- - -	535 11 8			
Aberdeen, East Parish - - Sess. 10	*400 0 0	1840	34 5 2½	210 8 4	25 0 0	1,956 2 6			
,, ,, - - ,,	54 0 0	1858	a9 8 0						
Aberdeen, Educational Society's - G.A.	165 0 0	1841							
Aberdeen Female Orphan Asylum G.A. 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 10 0					
Aberdeen, Grey Friars - - F.C.	500 0 0	1841							
Aberdeen, Guestrow Reformatory 10	- - -	- - -	2 4 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	530 19 5R
Aberdeen (John Knox's) - - Sess. 10	*100 0 0	1835	- - -	42 10 0	- - -	821 16 8			
,, - - Sess. 10	*95 8 0	1836							
Aberdeen (John Knox's) - - F.C. 9	- - -	- - -	21 1 11	230 10 10	- - -	804 3 4			
Aberdeen, North Parish - - Sess. 10	*300 0 0	1840	29 8 4¾	184 0 0	- - -	781 10 0			
Aberdeen, North Parish - - F.C. 10	- - -	- - -	6 11 5¾	103 2 6	- - -	548 6 8			
Aberdeen, Old Mill Reformatory Par.	- - -	- - -	1 8 4						
Aberdeen, South Parish - - F.C. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	165 0 0	105 16 8	1,300 0 10			
Aberdeen, South Parish, Trinity Sess. 10	*220 0 0	1837	8 3 8	141 18 4	- - -	503 5 0			
Aberdeen, West Parish - - Sess. 10	266 0 0	1850	31 11 4½	285 11 8	- - -	833 5 0			
Aberdeen, St. Andrew's - Epis. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	115 5 0	- - -	51 13 4	10 0 0		
Aberdeen, St. Andrew's, Female (late St. John's) - - Epis. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	29 3 4	- - -	97 18 4			
Aberdeen, St. Peter's - - R.C. 4	- - -	- - -	16 13 3¾	30 0 0	- - -	365 15 0			
Aberdeen, Shaw's Court, Female Industrial - - Undl. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	49 3 4	- - -	228 5 0			
Aberdeen, Sheriff Watson's Female Industrial - - - F.C. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 5 0	- - -	33 6 8			

a Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.							
ABERDEENSHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Aberdeen (Sugar House Lane) Undl. 10	204 0 0	1852	3 0 10½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	539 18 2R
Aberdeen, Trades - - Undl. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	105 0 0	- - -	172 5 0			
Aberdeen, Union Parish - - F.C.	295 0 0	1841							
Aberdour - - - - F.C. 11	105 0 0	1850	7 4 0	55 0 0	- - -	87 18 4			
Aboyne - - - - Par. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	49 3 4			
Alford - - - Estab. Ch. 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	100 0 0	- - -	- -	
Ballogie, Female - - - Par. 10	- - -	- - -	1 13 4¾	22 10 0	- - -	36 5 0			
Banchory Davenick - - F.C. 9	- - -	- - -	5 16 8	181 3 4	- - -	129 3 4			
Banks (Insch) - - - F.C. 11	- - -	- - -	2 3 11	42 10 0	- - -	55 8 4			
Belhelvie - - - - Par. 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	177 10 0			
Birse - - - - Par. 10	- - -	- - -	4 3 4½	- - -	- - -	100 0 0			
Bonny Kelly District School - -	148 0 0	1860							
Braemar, Inverey - - - R.C.	- - -	- - -	2 1 7						
Braemar, Achendryne - - R.C.	- - -	- - -	2 8 4						
Bridge of Don - - Subn. G.A. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	37 15 0					
Burnhaven - - - - G.A. 10	127 10 8	1857	3 0 0½	96 4 2	- - -	252 0 0			
Castleton of Braemar Society's - 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 10 0					
Coldstone - - - - Par. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 5 0					
Cruden - - - - F.C. 9	57 0 0	1850	2 18 0	105 5 0	- - -	99 3 4			
Cruden (The Erroll) - Epis. 6	*90 0 0	1838	6 9 2¾	170 7 6	- - -	196 13 4			
Cullerley District School - Undl. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	78 5 0					
Cuminestown - - Epis.	- - -	- - -	2 9 4						
Daviot - - - - Par.	- - -	- - -	1 6 4						
Deer - - - Epis. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	4 3 4					
Deer, Old - - - - F.C. 10	109 11 5	1848	4 11 4½	225 6 8	- - -	92 10 0			
Echt Female School - - 8	- - -	- - -	1 11 8¼	38 3 4	- - -	57 18 4			
Ellon - - - - F.C. 10	162 0 0	1849	1 0 3	144 10 0					
Ellon - - - - Par. 10	- - -	- - -	14 12 7½	35 10 0	- - -	115 0 0			
Ellon - - - Epis.	- - -	- - -	0 15 10½						
Forgue - - - Epis.	- - -	- - -	1 6 8						
Forgue - - - Par. 10	- - -	- - -	2 10 0½	3 15 0	- - -	32 10 0			
Forgue-Side - - Estab. Ch. 10	117 0 0	1849	2 13 9½	107 10 0	- - -	20 8 4			
Fraserburgh - - - F.C.	492 0 0	1858	3 16 10						
Fraserburgh, St. Peter's - Epis. 6	- - -	- - -	8 15 8¼	174 17 6	- - -	260 8 4			
Fyvie - - - - Par. 8	- - -	- - -	2 3 8	56 13 4					
Fyvie, All Saints' - - Epis. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	87 0 0					

Gilcomston	F.C. 9	- - -	- - -	2 17 11	126 15 0	- - -	102 10 0			
Glenfoundland	G.A. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	107 7 6					
Huntly, Congregational	F.C. 9	- - -	- - -	10 14 9¼	132 0 0	- - -	440 0 0	- - -	2 0 0	
Huntly	Par. 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	297 3 4			
Huntly, Second	Par. 10	- - -	- - -	1 4 8½	38 15 0					
Huntly	R.C.	- - -	- - -	1 0 2						
Huntly-Gordon Industrial	F.C. 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	123 13 4	- - -	398 6 6			
Insch	F.C. 10	73 0 0	1858	3 4 0½	106 13 4	- - -	137 3 0			
"	"	9 4 6	1859							
Insch	Par. 10	- - -	- - -	1 14 2½	15 0 0	- - -	15 0 0			
Inverury	F.C. 6	120 0 0	1851							
Inverury, St. Mary's	Epis. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	63 15 0	- - -	93 6 8			
Kemnay	Par.	- - -	- - -	2 14 2						
Kincardine O'Neill	F.C. 10	- - -	- - -	3 4 0½	160 10 0					
" "	"	- - -	- - -	- - -	[a]15 0 0					
Kincardine O'Neill	Par. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	48 15 0					
King Edward	Par. 10	- - -	- - -	2 6 8	21 0 0					
Kingswells	F.C. 11	334 0 0	1860	- - -	5 0 0					
Kintore	F.C. 10	75 0 0	1851	5 11 7¼	99 5 0	- - -	134 7 6			
Kintore	Par.	- - -	- - -	4 14 2						
Leslie	Par. 10	- - -	- - -	3 9 5¼	11 5 0	- - -	36 5 0			
Leylodge	G.A. 10	210 0 0	1856	2 0 0¼	48 15 0	- - -	15 0 0			
Longhill	G.A. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	83 15 0					
Lyne of Skene	F.C.	- - -	- - -	2 14 6						
Machar (New)	Par.	- - -	- - -	3 5 0						
Meiklefolla	Epis. 6	- - -	- - -	2 13 10	43 15 0	- - -	49 11 8			
Meldrum, Old	F.C. 11	123 0 0	1848	- - -	70 5 0					
Methlick, Female	Estab. Ch. 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 16 8					
Migvie	G.A. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	94 15 0					
Mindurno	Undl.	- - -	- - -	4 0 0						
Newhills, Congregational	F.C. 11	6 12 6	1860	4 17 6	75 1 8	- - -	83 1 8			
Oyne	Par. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 5 0			
Peterculter	Par. 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	32 10 0					
Peterhead, Academy	"	*650 0 0	1840							
" "	"	140 0 0	1840							
Peterhead Seminary (Mixed)	F.C. 10	219 15 0	1850	3 10 4½	144 13 4	- - -	266 12 6			
Peterhead (Girls)	F.C. 10	- - -	- - -	- - -	87 10 0	- - -	313 7 6			
Peterhead, East Parish	G.A.	300 0 0	1840							
Peterhead, St. Peter's	Epis. 6	- - -	- - -	2 0 11¾	84 13 4					
Peterhead Union Industrial	Undl.	120 0 0	1858	2 5 3						
Pitsligo	Par.	- - -	- - -	1 13 4½						
Pitsligo, New	Par. 7	- - -	- - -	3 9 6½	- - -	- - -	29 0 0			
Pitsligo, New, St. John's	Epis. 6	762 12 0	1858	18 16 6½	121 5 0	- - -	559 13 4			
Pitsligo, New, Female School	10	- - -	- - -	2 0 0	- - -	- - -	81 8 4			
Port Elphinstone, Subs.	F.C. 10	103 10 0	1840	13 9 8½	205 2 6	- - -	570 0 0			
Rathin	G.A.	108 0 0	1842							

[a] Retiring pension.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

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			Amount.	Date of Payment.							
			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ABERDEENSHIRE—*cont.*											
Rayne, Old, Female	G.A.	10	-	-	-	81 15 0	-	81 5 0			
Savoch	G.A.	10	113 0 0	1857	-	19 0 0					
Skene	F.C.	10	130 10 0	1852	11 8 1	157 13 4	-	236 5 0			
Strichen	Par.	7	-	-	1 14 0	-	-	274 0 0			
Strichen, Female	G.A.	10	-	-	1 17 11	73 0 0	-	70 5 0			
Tarvas	Par.	10	-	-	7 11 11	7 10 0					
Tillymorgan	Epis.	6	-	-	-	58 15 0	-	75 0 0			
Tornaveen	Par.	10	-	-	2 0 0	7 10 0	-	19 11 8			
Torphins	Par.		-	-	2 0 0						
Tullynessle	Ch. of S.	10	148 0 0	1858	-	20 3 4	-	17 10 0			
Udney	F.C.	11	81 0 0	1850	-	80 0 0					
Waterton of Echt	Par.	10	-	-	6 4 6½	37 10 0	-	33 15 0			
Whiterashes	Epis.	6	-	-	2 10 0½	12 10 0	-	27 1 8			
Whitestripes	G.A.	8	-	-	-	105 0 0					
Woodside	F.C.	10	*150 0 0	1837	9 14 8¼	132 0 0	-	440 15 0			
"	"		14 0 0	1855	*a*9 13 4						
"	"		16 13 4	1859							
ARGYLLSHIRE.											
Appin	F.C.		291 12 0	1859	-	16 10 0					
Ardrishaig	F.C.	4	-	-	3 6 8¼	140 10 0	-	93 6 4			
Ardrishaig	Estab. Ch.	2	-	-	-	28 6 8					
Ardrishaig	Epis.	9	-	-	1 17 6½	45 8 4	-	26 5 0			
Ardtun	F.C.	7	-	-	-	7 10 0					
Ballachulish, St. John's	Epis.	9	-	-	8 10 10	65 10 0	-	235 3 4			
Barcaldine	G.A.	8	-	-	-	135 0 0	-	105 0 0			
Bowmore	Par.	7	-	-	5 15 4¼	140 0 0	-	232 3 4			
Bowmore	F.C.	7	-	-	-	7 10 0					
Bowmore, Foreland	F.C.	8	-	-	2 0 8	166 18 4	-	157 18 4			
Bridgend	Par.	7	-	-	-	62 10 0					
Campbeltown, Burgh and Parochial		7	-	-	1 7 5	-	-	390 0 0			
Campbeltown	Epis.	9	-	-	1 13 5	-	-	48 3 4			
Campbeltown	F.C.	6	-	-	-	316 12 6	-	706 13 4	-	-	155 16 8

Croish	F.C.		- - -	- - -	2 3 8½						
Dalinlongart	G.A.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 10 0					
Dalintober (Miss Campbell's), Charity	Par.	7	- - -	- - -	11 17 3½	126 16 8	50 0 0	499 5 0			
Dervaig Female Industrial (Island of Mull)	G.A.		120 0 0	1847							
" " "	"		77 0 0	1849							
Dunoon, Female	Par.	8	- - -	- - -	2 7 6	66 6 8	- - -	106 13 4			
Dunoon	F.C.	4	- - -	- - -	3 16 8½	27 10 0	- - -	159 10 0			
Dunoon, Female Industrial	F.C.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 13 4	- - -	18 15 0			
Dunoon-Kirn	Sess.	1	- - -	- - -	- - -	35 15 0	- - -	15 0 0			
Glencoe	F.C.	7	- - -	- - -	2 6 3	106 0 10	- - -	172 1 8			
Grinnard	F.C.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 15 0					
Hynish	F.C.		- - -	- - -	5 0 0½						
Inverary	F.C.	4	- - -	- - -	1 10 6½	93 15 0	- - -	152 18 4			
Inverary Burgh	Par.	8	- - -	- - -	3 11 0	144 1 8	- - -	202 3 4			
Killarow and Kilmeny	F.C.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 0					
Kinloch	G.A.		*75 0 0	1839							
Killean	F.C.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	108 6 8	- - -	132 18 4			
Kilmodan	F.C.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	75 10 0					
Kintraw	G.A.	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	55 0 0					
Knapdale, North (Bellannoch)	Par.	7	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	158 15 10	- - -	81 13 4			
Lagavulin	Estab. Ch.		- - -	- - -	3 0 0						
Ledaig	G.A.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 0 0					
Lochaline	Sess.	8	100 0 0	1850	- - -	112 2 6					
Lochdonhead	G.A.		82 0 0	1848							
Lochend	F.C.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	103 15 0	- - -	316 15 0			
Lochgilphead	F.C.	7	- - -	- - -	5 16 8¾	138 10 0	*b*12 10 0	488 13 4			
Lochgilphead	Par.	7	251 0 0	1856	4 11 8½	45 0 0					
Lochgilphead	Epis.	9	- - -	- - -	3 16 0	56 13 4	- - -	253 11 8			
Oatfield	G.A.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	162 0 0	- - -	100 0 0			
Oban	F.C.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	43 6 8	- - -	32 10 0			
Ormsary	G.A.	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 0 0					
Peninver	G.A.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	36 5 0	*b*4 3 4				
Poltalloch, Industrial	Undl.	9	- - -	- - -	3 15 0½	8 6 8	- - -	92 5 10			
Port Charlotte	G.A.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	150 0 0	- - -	134 11 8			
Port Ellen, Infant and Industrial	-	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0					
Portnahaven	F.C.	8	73 15 0	1853	5 3 3	130 15 10	- - -	251 1 8			
"	"		- - -	- - -	- - -	*c*16 13 4					
Portnahaven, Parliamentary School	"	7	- - -	- - -	2 10 0½	- - -	- - -	94 11 8			
Salen, Female Industrial School	-	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	63 0 0					
Sandbank	G.A.		357 10 0	1860							
Southend	Par.	7	- - -	- - -	2 15 7¾	2 10 0	- - -	477 0 0			
Strone, Female School	-	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 0					
Strachur, The Pole	Estab. Ch.		200 0 0	1858							
Tarbert	G.A.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	151 15 0	- - -	300 9 2			
Tobermory, Girls, Industrial	G.A.		133 0 0	1849							
Tobermory	F.C.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	57 0 0	- - -	15 0 0			

a Scientific apparatus. *b* Probationer. *c* Retiring Pension.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

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AYRSHIRE.			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Alloway - - -	G.A.	5	140 0 0	1848	1 16 11	35 10 0	- - -	38 13 4			
Ardeer Iron Works - -	Par.	7	- - -	- - -	6 1 6¾	28 15 0	42 10 0	57 0 0			
Ardrossan - - -	Par.	4	- - -	- - -	6 19 5½	231 15 0	50 0 0	509 1 8			
„ - - - -	„		- - -	- - -	a15 10 0						
Ardrossan, Public - - -	Sess.	4	*150 0 0	1838	6 17 6	97 11 8	138 6 8	137 0 0			
„ - - -	„		- - -	- - -	a13 18 0						
Ardrossan, Female Indust. School -		4	108 0 0	1850	4 15 0½	98 0 0	- - -	450 5 0			
Ayr - - - -	G.A.		200 0 0	1843							
Ayr - - - -	Epis.	12	- - -	- - -	6 2 11½	89 7 6	- - -	355 6 8			
Ayr, Fish Cross District -	F.C.	4	- - -	- - -	4 6 8	47 10 0					
Ayr, Industrial Ragged -	Undl.		158 15 0	1853	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	211 3 10R
Ayr - - - -	R.C.		- - -	- - -	3 0 0						
Ballantrae - - -	Par.	5	- - -	- - -	6 11 6½	136 10 0	- - -	419 6 8			
Ballantrae, Glennap Endowed - -		5	- - -	- - -	- - -	130 15 0					
Barrhill - - -	F.C.	5	80 0 0	1851	7 18 4	86 5 0	- - -	135 8 4			
Beith - - - -	Par.	3	109 0 0	1849	2 12 2	35 5 0	- - -	650 2 6			
Beith - - - -	F.C.	5	132 0 0	1849	3 6 8	98 10 0	- - -	43 0 0			
Beith, Female, Industrial School - -		4	- - -	- - -	2 14 10	69 6 8	- - -	256 6 8			
Blair Iron Works School - - -		4	- - -	- - -	- - -	88 15 0	- - -	214 8 4			
Blair Mains - - -	Par.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	99 4 2	- - -	417 10 10			
Catrine - - -	F.C.		- - -	- - -	3 0 0						
Colmonel, Female Industrial School		5	- - -	- - -	- - -	31 0 0					
Crosshills - - -	G.A.	5	- - -	- - -	10 5 4½	133 16 8	- - -	337 6 8			
Crosshills Female School - - -		5	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 1 8	- - -	41 3 4			
Crosshouse - - -	G.A.	5	150 0 0	1849	4 10 0	112 15 0					
Cumnock, New - - -	F.C.	5	- - -	- - -	14 11 9½	193 8 4	- - -	409 11 8			
„ - - -	„		- - -	- - -	a10 8 2						
Cumnock, Old - - -	F.C.	5	- - -	- - -	18 7 8½	193 8 4	- - -	576 16 8			
„ „ - - -	„		- - -	- - -	a13 16 8						
Dailly - - - -	F.C.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	5 0 0			
Dailly - - -	Par.		- - -	- - -	- - -	44 18 4					
Dalry - - - -	Par.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	60 15 0	40 8 4	403 15 0			
Dalry - - - -	F.C.	4	66 10 0	1852	12 3 1	- - -	- - -	249 10 0			
Dalry, Female Industrial School - -		4	- - -	- - -	- - -	66 3 4	- - -	524 0 0			
Dalry, Kersland Barony - -	G.A.	4	138 0 0	1848	12 9 2¾	57 10 0	- - -	607 6 8			
Dalry, Love Lane - - -	G.A.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 5 0					

							- - -	50 16 8			
Dundonald	Par.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 15 0					
Dundonald, Old Rome	F.C.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	56 0 10	- - -	101 11 8			
Eglinton, Iron Works	G.A.	4	637 0 0	1858	9 16 9½	101 16 8	88 15 0	73 15 0			
Fenwick	Par.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 17 6					
Fisherton	G.A.		47 10 0	1844							
"	"		20 0 0	1848							
Fullarton	F.C.	4	100 0 0	1849	19 13 9½	146 0 0	18 15 0	597 18 4			
"	"		22 13 4	1853							
"	"		33 10 0	1859							
Fullarton	Par.		- - -	- - -	3 15 0¾	176 0 0	17 10 0	527 3 4			
Galston	Par.	5	- - -	- - -	18 1 10¼	162 10 0	- - -	505 13 4			
Gateside (Beith)	Par.	7	- - -	- - -	3 15 0½	45 5 0	- - -	61 10 0			
Girvan	F.C.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	114 5 0	- - -	135 15 0			
Girvan	Par.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	580 6 8			
Girvan, Charity School	-		195 0 0	1860							
Glengarnock, Iron Works	-	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 10 0	6 5 0	13 0 0			
Hurlford and Portland Iron Works	Estab. Ch.	7	497 3 6	1857	10 6 3	79 13 4	- - -	167 10 0	10 0 0		
Kilbirnie	F.C.	5	203 0 0	1849	- - -	87 17 6	- - -	120 15 0			
Kilbride, West	Par.	5	- - -	- - -	2 9 9¾	58 3 4	- - -	50 0 0			
Kilbride, West	F.C.	5	- - -	- - -	2 4 8½	126 15 0	- - -	182 5 0			
Kilbride, West, Female Industrial	Undl.	5	213 6 0	1860	4 3 4	34 3 4	- - -	70 6 8			
Kilgrammie	Undl.		- - -	- - -	2 1 3						
Kilkerran (Hill Side) School	-	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	40 0 0					
Kilmarnock Academy	-	5	- - -	- - -	11 6 2¾	107 10 0	- - -	606 18 4			
Kilmarnock, Female Industrial	Par.	6	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	8 6 8	- - -	17 10 0			
Kilmarnock, Industrial, High	F.C.	5	- - -	- - -	12 1 4	91 13 4	- - -	337 0 0			
Kilmarnock	Epis.	12	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 19 2	- - -	10 0 0			
Kilmarnock, Reformatory Industrial School	-		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	186 3 0R
Kilmarnock, Town Head District	F.C.	5	140 13 4	1853	28 6 10½	131 13 4	80 0 0	664 5 0			
Kilmaurs	Par.	5	- - -	- - -	- -	73 12 6	- - -	33 13 4			
Kilmaurs, Female	Undl.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 10 0	- - -	72 18 4			
Kilwinning	Par.	4	- - -	- - -	22 18 4¾	120 10 0	186 9 2	334 8 4			
"	"		- - -	- - -	*a*11 15 0						
Largs	Par.	7	- - -	- - -	4 12 0	32 0 10	- - -	22 10 0			
Largs, Brisbane Endowed	Undl.	4	- - -	- - -	4 16 0¾	284 18 4	- - -	543 4 4			
Largs, Old Free Church Industrial, Congregational (Bath Street)	-	4	225 15 0	1859	5 4 2	165 2 6	- - -	435 15 0			
Largs, New (Lade Street)	F.C.		403 13 4	1859							
Largs, Female Industrial	F.C.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	45 0 0	- - -	85 10 0			
Largs, Female Sch. of Industry	Est. Ch.	4	103 2 6	1852	2 19 1	97 10 0	- - -	284 18 4			
Lendal, Colmonel	Estab. Ch.	7	120 0 0	1859	2 12 6½	- - -	*b*33 6 8				
Loudoun	Par.		- - -	- - -	4 8 0						
Lugar Iron Works	Estab. Ch.		577 0 0	1859	12 18 4	17 1 8					

a Scientific apparatus. *b* Probationer.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.			Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
			Amount.	Date of Payment.							
			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
AYRSHIRE—*cont.*											
Maybole, West Church	Par.	7	- - -	- - -	6 3 4	27 10 0	- - -	42 0 0			
Monkton	F.C.	4	- - -	- - -	3 15 0	- - -	- - -	197 10 0			
Muirkirk Ironworks School	-	5	- - -	- - -	27 10 0¼	61 13 4	*a*6 5 0	122 16 8			
,, ,, ,,	-	-	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	35 8 4				
Muirkirk	Par.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	70 10 0	- - -	52 10 0			
Newmilns	F.C.	5	201 0 0	1855	12 15 0½	113 13 4	- - -	178 1 8			
Newton-on-Ayr	Par.	2	- - -	- - -	12 10 3½	20 0 0	- - -	846 10 10			
Newton-on-Ayr	F.C.	4	180 0 0	1849	13 17 7¼	197 1 8	80 0 0	489 5 0			
Newton-on-Ayr, Missionary	F.C.		- - -	- - -	3 17 8						
Ochiltree	F.C.	4	100 0 0	1849	4 8 2¾	131 0 0	- - -	335 2 6			
,,	,,		- - -	- - -	*b*7 13 4						
Perceton	F.C.	4	- - -	- - -	1 14 2½	32 0 0	- - -	199 5 0			
Pinwherry	G.A.	5	100 13 8	1857	1 3 4	58 15 0	- - -	20 0 0			
Prestwick, Burgh School	-	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	142 15 0					
Saltcoats	F.C.	5	363 4 0	1858	- - -	44 15 0	- - -	28 0 0			
Saltcoats, Ryles' Hill	Par.		*150 0 0	1840							
Sorn	Par.	5	- - -	- - -	13 6 8¾	163 15 0	- - -	266 11 8			
,,	,,		- - -	- - -	*b*10 0 0						
Stewarton	F.C.	4	158 0 0	1849	2 4 0¼	29 15 0	- - -	343 11 8			
Symington	F.C.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	49 7 6					
Tarbolton, Female Subscription	-	5	- - -	- - -	7 1 9	52 6 8	- - -	166 16 8			
Tarbolton	Par.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	34 5 0	- - -	29 0 0			
Tarbolton, Subscription	-	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 0					
Troon	G.A.		167 10 0	1841							
Troon Academy	-	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 2 6	- - -	86 9 2			
Troon	F.C.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	57 10 0	- - -	124 5 0			
Whitletts, Feuars' School	Estab. Ch.	8	71 0 0	1860	1 6 8	51 7 6					
BANFFSHIRE.											
Aberchirder	G.A.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	214 13 4	- - -	365 1 8			
Arradoul Female Industrial	F.C.	11	171 0 0	1859	2 19 10	16 13 4	- - -	15 0 0			
Banff, Educational Institution	Undl.	11	*100 0 0	1836	- - -	40 0 0	60 0 0	56 10 0			
Bellie	Par.	11	- - -	- - -	2 18 4	121 1 8	- - -	130 10 0			
Boharm, Second	Par.		214 0 0	1858							
					6 14 1¼	210 0 0	- - -	310 10 0			

Enzie, Christian Society's School	G.A.	11	-	-	2 11 1½	27 10 0	-	76 5 0			
Fordyce	F.C.	10	69 0 0	1850	2 18 4¼	82 15 0					
Fordyce, Industrial	G.A.	8	-	-	-	8 6 8					
Forglen, Female School		11	-	-	-	7 10 0					
Glenrinnes	G.A.	4	-	-	-	174 6 8	-	88 6 8			
Grange	Par.	11	-	-	3 2 6½	12 10 0	-	37 10 0			
Inverkeithney, Downies	F.C.	10	-	-	5 5 10¾	95 18 4	-	96 5 0			
Keith	F.C.	10	-	-	-	120 0 0	6 5 0	190 0 0			
Linhead, Female School		8	-	-	-	58 10 0	-	82 10 0			
Longmanhills, Endowed	Estab. Ch.		-	-	2 10 0¾						
Longmanhills, Lord Fife's School		11	-	-	-	12 10 0					
Macduff	F.C.	10	353 11 0	1860	8 1 5¾	205 16 8	-	509 5 0			
Macduff	Par.	11	-	-	2 15 8	-	-	191 16 8			
Marnock, New	F.C.	10	-	-	9 1 7	246 0 0	-	430 10 0			
New Mill, Society's		11	-	-	-	12 10 0					
Park, Girls School		11	-	-	-	4 3 4					
Pitgair	Par.	11	-	-	-	59 6 8	83 6 8				
Port Gordon	Estab. Ch.	8	-	-	-	71 5 0	-	15 0 0			
Portnochie	G.A.		-	-	2 4 9						
Portsoy	Par.	11	180 0 0	1842	-	76 13 4					
Portsoy, Female Industrial	Undl.		107 0 0	1858							
Protston Hill	Par.	11	-	-	-	107 10 0					
Rathven	Par.	11	-	-	-	50 0 0	-	164 18 4			
Rothiemay	Par.	11	-	-	-	-	-	43 15 0			
Rothiemay	F.C.	10	-	-	6 3 4	194 0 0	-	167 10 0			
Tomintoul, Parliamentary		8	-	-	-	-	-	168 15 0			
Tomnavoulen-in-Glenlivat	G.A.	4	-	-	-	132 15 0	-	18 15 0			
BERWICKSHIRE.											
Abbey, St. Bathan's	Par.	12	-	-	-	13 15 0					
Allanton, Subscription	G.A.	10	-	-	-	15 0 0					
Ayton	Par.	12	-	-	-	36 5 0	-	38 15 0			
Ayton, Female Sewing School		12	-	-	-	42 10 0	-	50 0 0			
Berwick, Girls, Industrial School			-	-	2 3 6¼						
Birgham, District	G.A.	11	-	-	-	34 7 6					
Boston	F.C.	2	-	-	6 7 1¾	224 0 10	-	459 8 4			
Burnmouth	Estab. Ch.	12	183 0 0	1859	-	14 5 0	-	21 5 0			
Cranshaws	Par.	12	-	-	-	34 7 6					
Dunse	Par.	12	-	-	1 15 0½	183 6 8	-	419 15 0			
Earlstown	F.C.	1	-	-	5 13 0¾	128 17 6	-	416 10 0			
Eyemouth	Par.	12	-	-	2 15 9½	250 10 10	30 0 0	426 6 8			
Eyemouth	F.C.	2	160 0 0	1848	1 15 7½	165 15 10	-	220 5 0			
Greenlaw	F.C.	2	71 0 0	1847	9 2 5½	205 1 3	25 0 0	472 5 0			
,,	,,		2 10 0	1848							
,,	,,		42 0 0	1852							
,,	,,		80 0 0	1858							
,,	,,		47 0 0	1860							

a Probationer.

b Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Berwickshire—*cont.*									
Lauder - - - - Par. 12	- - -	- - -	2 9 9¾	222 1 8	- - -	491 6 8			
Leitholm - - - - F.C. 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	53 10 0					
Milne Graden - - - Par. 12	- - -	- - -	2 10 0¼	38 0 0	- - -	17 10 0			
Ninewells (Chirnside) - Estab. Ch. 12	- - -	- - -	4 0 6	118 5 0	- - -	75 0 0			
Paxton, Girls and Infants Estab. Ch. 12	- - -	- - -	- - -	33 13 4					
Paxton Village - - - G.A. 11	- - -	- - -	4 14 2¾	61 5 0					
Renton - - - Estab. Ch. 12	50 0 0	1843	3 5 5¼	71 7 6	- - -	58 15 0			
Reston Parish School - - - 12	68 0 0	1859	- - -	30 5 0	- - -	50 15 0			
Swinton - - - - F.C. 2	- - -	- - -	3 4 11½	123 0 0	- - -	397 18 4			
Buteshire.									
Bute, Ragged and Industrial - Undl. 7	- - -	- - -	2 1 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	131 8 11 R
Brodick, Endowed School - - 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 15 0	- - -	34 0 0			
Cambrae, Isle of - - - F.C. 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	96 0 0	- - -	75 0 0			
Corrie (Arran) - - - - 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 15 0	a12 10 0				
Kingarth - - - - F.C.	- - -	- - -	1 13 4½	3 15 0					
Port Bannatyne - - - F.C. 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 5 0					
Rothesay - - - - G.A.	118 0 0	1842							
Rothesay, East - - - F.C. 4	- - -	- - -	2 4 8¼	162 10 0					
Rothesay, West - - - F.C. 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	37 10 0					
Caithness-shire.									
Achow - - - - F.C.	- - -	- - -	4 18 6¼						
Barrock - - - Estab. Ch. 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	48 0 0					
Berriedale - - - - G.A. 8	- - -	- - -	- - -	90 15 0					
Bruan - - - - F.C.	- - -	- - -	2 3 4½						
Canisbay - - - - Par.	- - -	- - -	1 11 11						
Dunn, British School - - - 8	- - -	- - -	2 5 10¾	85 8 4					
Dunnet - - - - Par.	- - -	- - -	1 13 4½						
Forss - - - - G.A. 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 10 0					
Freswick - - - - G.A. 7	- - -	- - -	5 1 0½	119 5 0	- - -	32 10 0			
Halkirk - - - - Par. 7	- - -	- - -	1 4 2	42 10 0					
Halkirk, Congregational - F.C. 6	- - -	- - -	1 16 0¼	- - -	- - -	38 15 0			
[illegible] - G.A. 7	- - -	- - -	3 15 8½	131 0 0	- - -	131 1 8			

Newlands	F.C.		- - -	- - -	4 10 1¼						
Olrig, Female	Undl.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	49 10 0	- - -	90 1 8			
Olrig, Congregational	F.C.	6	- - -	- - -	3 1 3½	15 0 0	- - -	8 15 0			
Pulteneytown	F.C.	6	112 0 0	1850	- - -	74 1 8	- - -	456 4 2			
Pulteneytown Academy	Undl.	7	*400 0 0	1839	6 13 4	70 10 10	- - -	230 5 0			
Stroma Society's	Estab. Ch.	7	- - -	- - -	1 14 3	- - -	- - -	15 0 0			
Thrumster	Par.	9	- - -	- - -	1 17 2¾	- - -	- - -	181 0 0			
Thurso, Benevolent Female	Undl.	6	- - -	- - -	1 15 3½	37 10 0	- - -	114 0 0			
Thurso	F.C.	6	- - -	- - -	8 15 2¾	140 0 0	- - -	306 5 0			
Toftinghall	G.A.	9	- - -	- - -	- - -	96 5 0					
Ulbster Society's School	-	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 0	a15 0 0				
Watten	F.C.	6	- - -	- - -	1 14 8¾	106 10 0	- - -	100 0 0			
Wick	F.C.	6	- - -	- - -	4 0 3	170 0 0	- - -	596 3 4			
CLACKMANNANSHIRE.											
Alloa Juvenile and Infants School		5	401 0 0	1848	3 18 4	40 16 8					
Alloa	Epis.	3	- - -	- - -	5 2 9¾	68 17 6	- - -	225 10 0			
Alloa Ragged and Industrial	Undl.	4	- - -	- - -	1 13 4¾	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	39 12 6R.
Forestmill, Subscription	Undl.	8	- - -	- - -	1 2 5¼	64 10 0					
Kennet Village	Par.	6	- - -	- - -	1 9 2	46 15 0	- - -	21 5 0			
Menstry, Subscription	Undl.	6	- - -	- - -	1 7 11	63 15 0	- - -	45 16 8			
Sauchie Village School	-		- - -	- - -	2 10 0						
Tillicoultry	Par.	6	- - -	- - -	12 17 2¼	23 7 6	- - -	177 8 4			
Tullibody, Subscription	Undl.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 9 2	- - -	523 15 0			
DUMBARTONSHIRE.											
Alexandria, Academy	G.A.		250 0 0	1853							
Alexandria	Par.	6	- - -	- - -	13 7 10½	182 16 8	- - -	445 5 0			
Alexandria	F.C.	4	120 0 0	1852	2 0 0½	131 16 8	- - -	279 8 4			
Arrochar	Par.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	42 10 0	- - -	37 10 0			
Bonhill	Par.	6	- - -	- - -	7 12 6¾	149 5 0	25 0 0	299 16 8			
Bonhill (Mrs. Ewing's) Female Industrial	Undl.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	55 0 0	- - -	6 5 0			
Cardross	Par.	6	- - -	- - -	3 2 11½	20 3 4	- - -	204 8 4			
Cumbernauld	Par.		- - -	- - -	5 18 0	- - -	- - -	4 3 4			
Cumbernauld, Female	Par.	6	-	- - -	- - -	7 10 0					
Dalmonach (privately endowed)	G.A.	6	- - -	- - -	16 5 10¼	61 3 4	- - -	626 11 8			
Dalmuir, Subscription	G.A.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	205 15 0			
Dumbarton, St. Luke's	Epis.	12	- - -	- - -	3 6 8	47 10 0	- - -	15 0 0			
Dumbarton	F.C.	6	112 0 0	1850	5 9 0½	139 15 0	- - -	273 8 4			
Dumbarton, Burgh Academy	-	12	- - -	- - -	- - -	103 5 0	- - -	286 3 4			
Dumbarton	R.C.		- - -	- - -	2 13 5						
Duntocher	F.C.		- - -	- - -	4 5 0						
Faifley	Undl.	6	- - -	- - -	2 11 3¼	51 15 0	- - -	266 10 0			
Gairlochhead, Public	Undl.	6	- - -	- - -	3 15 0	73 15 0	- - -	102 0 0			

a Probationer.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

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	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
DUMBARTONSHIRE—*cont.*									
Helensburgh - - - F.C.	240 0 0	1842	3 12 6½						
Helensburgh - - - Par.	- - -	- - -	*a*12 19 4						
Helensburgh, Quoad Sacra - Estab. Ch. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	69 15 0	- - -	255 13 4			
Helensburgh, Ragged and Industrial - - - Undl. 6	- - -	- -	7 0 8	41 5 0	- - -	45 0 0			
Helensburgh, Trinity - - Epis. 12	- - -	- - -	1 10 0	118 6 8	- - -	30 0 0			
Helensburgh, Female Industrial Sch. - 6	- - -	- - -	1 13 4	10 16 8	- - -	20 0 0			
Jameston - - - - F.C. 6	- - -	- - -	10 10 1¾	163 15 0	- - -	190 16 10			
Kilcreggan - - - - F.C. 6	423 0 0	1859	1 5 10½	15 0 0					
Kilpatrick, Old - - - Par. 4	- - -	- - -	3 15 0	- - -	- - -	105 10 0			
Kilpatrick, Old - - - F.C. 4	- - -	- - -	2 1 8½	27 15 0	- - -	21 5 0			
Kirkintilloch (The Oswald and	650 0 0	1855	1 11 5	140 0 0	- - -	245 8 4			
Kirk Session) - - - G.A. 6	- - -	- - -	*a*6 13 4						
Kirkintilloch, Kerr Street - Undl. 4	- - -	- - -	3 10 0½	75 17 6	- -	173 8 4			
” ” ” - - ”	- - -	- - -	*b*6 13 4						
Knockderry, Mixed - - Sch. 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 0					
Luss - - - - - Par. 7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	82 10 0			
Muirhead, South - - - Sch. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 13 4					
Muirland Side - - - G.A. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 10 0					
Renton, Female - - - G.A. 6	- - -	- - -	2 0 3½	70 6 8	- - -	151 0 0			
Renton, Infant and Fem. Indust. F.C. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 13 4	- - -	24 3 4			
Renton, Public, Free - Undl. 6	- - -	- - -	13 14 8½	98 6 8	- - -	482 10 10			
Shandon - - - - F.C. 4	- - -	- - -	4 12 6	225 15 0	- - -	105 8 4			
” - - - ”	- - -	- - -	- - -	55 15 0					
Waterside, Subscription - Undl.	- - -	- - -	2 0 0¼						
DUMFRIESSHIRE.									
Annan - - - - Par. 11	- - -	- - -	5 5 2¼	- - -	- - -	243 0 0			
Annan, Infant Female Industrial Undl. 11	- - -	- - -	2 4 4	97 6 8	- - -	267 10 0			
Brydekirk Infant & Industrial, Church of Scotland - - - 11	88 18 0	1860	- - -	16 5 0	- - -	53 0 0			
Brydekirk, Quod Sacra - - Par. 11	45 0 0	1842	3 6 8¼						
	100 0 0	1860			-	446 5 0			

							- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	664 5 3
Dumfries, Ladies' Benevolent Society's	Estab. Ch.	11	27 11 8	1859	4 3 6	48 0 0	- - -	68 0 0			
Dumfries, St. Andrew's	R.C.	6	- - -	- - -	7 19 8½	- - -	- - -	189 16 8			
Ecclefechan	F.C.		- - -	- - -	0 19 11½						
Ecclefechan, Infant & Industrial	F.C.	12	*50 0 0	1842	1 9 1½	53 0 0	- - -	78 15 0			
Gasstown	Par.		45 0 0	1840	1 9 11¾						
Glencairn	F.C.	10	- - -	- - -	7 4 6¼	105 17 6	- - -	400 18 4			
Goodhope	Estab. Ch.	11	- - -	- - -	- - -	161 0 0	- - -	32 10 0			
Hightae	F.C.	10	11 0 0	1855	5 5 0½	67 10 0					
Hoddam	Par.	11	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 15 0					
Holywood	Par.	11	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 5 0					
Kirkmahoe	F.C.	10	- - -	- - -	6 0 7¾	11 5 0	- - -	170 0 0			
Kirkpatrick Fleming	F.C.	12	- - -	- - -	- - -	37 10 0					
Langholm	F.C.	10	117 0 0	1851	6 13 6	90 0 0	- - -	174 1 8			
"	"		90 0 0	1855							
Langholm	Par.		- - -	- - -	6 13 4						
Langholm, Infant	Estab. Ch.	12	- - -	- - -	1 15 5½	12 1 8					
Locharbriggs	G.A.		50 0 0	1840	1 10 0						
Lochmaben	Par.	11	- - -	- - -	4 14 5¼	- - -	- - -	91 13 4			
Lochmaben	F.C.	10	15 0 0	1857	5 13 2¼	42 10 0	- - -	25 8 4			
Lockerbie	F.C.	10	320 0 0	1859	2 0 0½	61 0 0	- - -	68 17 6			
Newton, Girls' School		11	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 3 4					
Ruthwell	F.C.	10	- - -	- - -	2 16 11	27 15 0					
Sibbaldie	Par.	11	- - -	- - -	- - -	28 15 0					
Tinwald, Annisfield Parish	Par.	11	54 0 0	1859	- - -	42 0 0	- - -	11 13 4			
Trohoughton	G.A.		90 0 0	1840							
EDINBURGHSHIRE.											
Balerno, Subscription	Undl.	4	100 0 0	1842	- - -	121 10 0	- - -	52 10 0			
"	"		5 7 6	1858							
Barnton, late Lauriston, Female Industrial		4	- - -	- - -	- - -	142 16 8	- - -	165 16 8			
Calder, East, Subscription	Undl.	4	- - -	- - -	2 4 0¾	65 0 0					
Calder, West	Par.	4	- - -	- - -	6 11 5¼	150 0 0	- - -	162 10 0			
Carrington	Par.	1	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 5 0					
Cockpen	F.C.	2	168 0 0	1850	5 13 3¾	173 8 4	10 8 4	272 16 8			
Colinton and Currie	F.C.	1	117 0 0	1849	- - -	- - -	- - -	268 10 0			
Coltbridge (Lord Mackenzie's)	Undl.	2	103 10 0	1852	3 10 2½	141 0 0	- - -	160 4 2			
Cousland, District	Undl.	1	150 0 0	1842	6 16 8	117 0 0	- - -	129 0 0			
Cramond	Par.	4	- - -	- - -	2 5 7	184 0 0	- - -	90 0 0			
Cramond	F.C.	2	- - -	- - -	2 4 0	130 15 0	- - -	52 1 8			
Cramond, Davidson's Mains	F.C.		124 0 0	1847							
Cramond, Davidson's Mains	G.A.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	110 5 10	- - -	206 10 0			
Crichton	Par.		- - -	- - -	4 19 10½						

a Scientific apparatus.

b Retiring pension.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and	Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
EDINBURGHSHIRE—*cont.*		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dalkeith Free Ch. Academy -	2	248 0 0	1848	3 13 3¼	464 12 6	25 0 0	463 3 4			
Dalkeith, Buccleuch - Estab. Ch.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	72 0 0					
Dalkeith - - - - Sess.	1	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 15 0					
Dalkeith, St. Mary's - - Epis.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	84 13 4	- - -	20 0 0			
Dalmahoy, St. Mary's - - Epis.	3	- - -	- - -	1 18 0	55 11 8	- - -	71 8 4			
Edinburgh, Advocates' Close, High F.C.	2	- - -	- - -	2 16 8½	105 3 4	- - -	8 13 4			
Edinburgh, Buccleuch - - Sess.	1	*750 0 0	1839	- - -	16 2 6					
Edinburgh, Canongate, Burgh Estab. Ch.	4	250 0 0	1854	14 17 6	170 0 0	- - -	743 1 8			
Edinburgh, Canongate - - Sess.	4	*350 0 0	1836	6 16 8	55 0 0	- - -	629 16 8			
Edinburgh, Canongate Christian Society's, Male School - -	4	- - -	- - -	1 8 6	108 5 0	- - -	197 0 0			
Edinburgh, Canongate Christian Society's Female School - -	4	- - -	- - -	1 3 6	174 0 0	- - -	327 10 0			
Edinburgh, Canonmills, St. Mary's - - - - F.C.	2	141 15 0 8 10 0	1850 1854	16 0 5¾	182 3 4	47 18 4	217 16 8			
Edinburgh, Canonmills, St. Mary's Sess.	4	- - -	- - -	8 15 0¼						
Edinburgh, Chalmers', Westport, Territorial - - - F.C.	2	- - -	- - -	19 3 4¾	99 3 4	- - -	869 8 4			
Edinburgh, Dean Chalmers' - F.C.	2	- - -	- - -	3 7 9¼	63 0 0	- - -	211 3 4			
Edinburgh, Dr. Thomson's - F.C.	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	479 8 4	155 0 0	2,285 0 0			
Edinburgh, Fountainbridge Missionary - - - Undl.	2	145 0 0	1850	- - -	243 16 8	- - -	650 4 2			
Edinburgh, New North - - F.C.	2	- - -	- - -	5 9 9	83 7 6	- - -	133 8 4			
Edinburgh, General Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland - - - - -		- - -	- - -	8 11 10¾						
Edinburgh, Greenside (Dr. Bell's) Undl.	4	148 0 0	1848	17 3 11½	23 0 0	- - -	473 10 0			
Edinburgh, High Church - Sess.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 0					
Edinburgh, Holyrood - - F.C.	2	- - -	- -	11 3 1	205 9 2	- - -	836 1 8			
Edinburgh, Holy Trinity - Epis.		- - -	- -	5 3 8¾						
Edinburgh, John Street Indust. Undl.	2	- - -	- -	- - -	56 0 0	- - -	85 0 0			
Edinburgh, Model - - - G.A.	4	- - -	- -	- - -	233 14 2	- - -	2,465 15 0			
Edinburgh, Model - - - F.C.	1	- - -	- -	- - -	776 7 6	71 13 4	3,848 7 6			
Edinburgh, New Grey Friars - Sess.		254 0 0	1848							

									-	2,690 2 11R
Edinburgh, Marionville, Original Ragged school	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- -	83 12 9R
Edinburgh, Pilrig - F.C.	2	120 0 0	1846	12 16 0¼	214 15 0	83 15 0	384 13 4			
" "		106 0 0	1857							
Edinburgh, Pleasance Territorial F.C.	2	131 0 0	1854	14 16 11½	114 18 4	- - -	362 5 0			
" "		150 0 0	1858							
Edinburgh (Roxburgh Street) - F.C.	10	- - -	- - -	- - -	33 0 0					
Edinburgh, St. Andrew's Hall, Model - Epis.	3	- - -	- - -	10 4 2¼	178 0 10	- - -	625 11 8			
Edinburgh, St. Andrew's - R.C.	2	- - -	- - -	12 16 3	166 13 4	35 8 4	1,251 3 4			
Edinburgh, St. Bernard's - Sess.	1	23 6 8	1857	5 5 0	63 0 0	- - -	148 10 0			
Edinburgh, St. Catherine's - R.C.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	73 11 10	- - -	710 17 11			
Edinburgh, St. Columba, Old Town Epis.	3	280 0 0	1848	3 15 8½	71 13 4	- - -	191 18 4			
Edinburgh, St. George's - Epis.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	56 13 4	- - -	81 10 0			
Edinburgh, St. George's Local - G.A.	4	- - -	- - -	*a*6 13 4	108 15 0	12 10 0	680 10 0			
Edinburgh, St. John's - Epis.	3	- - -	- - -	12 15 11	172 19 2	- - -	577 0 0	36 0 0		
Edinburgh, St. Mary's - Sess.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	199 13 4	- - -	587 5 10			
Edinburgh, St. Mary's, and St, Catherines' (Lothian Street) Girls and Infants R.C.	2	1,200 0 0	1860	33 15 9½	22 13 4	- - -	202 11 8			
Edinburgh, St. Mary's (Market Street), Infant - R.C.	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	- - -	212 0 0			
Edinburgh, St. Mary's - R.C.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	136 6 8	- - -	1,341 11 8			
Edinburgh, St. Patrick's - R.C.	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	74 5 0	- - -	817 13 4			
Edinburgh, St. Paul's District - F.C.	2	300 0 0	1852	14 8 9¼	164 8 4	- - -	956 16 8			
Edinburgh, St. Paul's (Carrubber's Close) - Epis.	3	- - -	- - -	3 9 4	60 0 0	- - -	528 13 4			
Edinburgh, St. Stephen's - G.A.		*800 0 0	1836							
Edinburgh, Thistle Street (Maclean's) Estab. Ch.	3	- - -	- - -	9 0 6	77 15 0	- - -	228 16 8			
Edinburgh, Tolbooth - Par.		*600 0 0	1838							
Edinburgh, Tolbooth - Sess.	10	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 10 0					
Edinburgh, Tolbooth, Congregational F.C.	3	- - -	- - -	12 17 1¾	62 10 0	- - -	388 1 8			
Edinburgh, Trinity - Epis.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	56 13 4	- - -	356 0 0			
Edinburgh, United Industrial - Undl.	4	- - -	- - -	3 4 11½	118 5 0	- - -	360 10 0	- - -	- - -	1,321 16 6
Edmonstone, Colliery - G.A.	4	- - -	- - -	4 1 8¾	22 17 6					
Edmonstone, Female - G.A.	4	- - -	- - -	3 8 4½	55 8 4	- - -	96 5 0			
Fisherrow - F.C.	1	- - -	- - -	- - -	173 15 0	12 10 0	626 8 4			
Fisherrow (Back of) Ragged - F.C.	2	204 0 0	1850	3 9 4	79 15 0	- - -	185 1 8	- - -	- - -	19 14 2
Fisherrow, English - Undl.		- - -	- - -	- - -	39 5 0	- - -	37 10 0			
Fountainbridge, West, Female Industrial School -	1	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 16 8	- - -	76 15 0			
Glencross - Par.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 5 0				
Gogar, Female - Estab.Ch.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0					
Juniper Green - Undl.	4	80 0 0	1842	1 13 4¾	79 15 0	- - -	133 10 0			
Kirknewton - Par.	2	- - -	- - -	3 11 5	30 0 0	- - -	28 15 0			

a Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

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	Amount.	Date of Payment.							
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
EDINBURGHSHIRE—*cont.*									
Lasswade (Whitehill Colliery) Estab.Ch. 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	231 14 2	- - -	192 1 8			
Leith, Hay's Mechanics' - - - 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 15 0			
Leith - - - R.C. 6	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	29 7 6	- - -	330 10 10			
Leith (Mariners') - - F.C. 2	*490 0 0	1840	- - -	285 10 0	30 0 0	1,069 3 4			
Leith, St. James' - - Epis. 3	735 0 0	1857	12 17 2	147 8 4	- - -	586 0 0			
Leith, St. John's - - - F.C. 1	*550 0 0	1837	4 9 1¾	156 5 0	- - -	731 8 4			
Leith, South - - - F.C. 2	650 0 0	1858	6 13 0½	215 8 4	14 11 8	672 10 0			
Lenny Moor - - - - Undl.	85 0 0	1842							
Leven Lodge, Subscription - - 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	45 0 0					
Loanhead, Subscription - -Undl. 4	- - -	- - -	3 1 4¾	48 0 0	- - -	18 15 0			
Meadowbank, Female Industrial Undl. 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	64 5 0					
Morningside - - - - F.C. 2	108 15 0	1850	2 9 11¼	54 5 0	- - -	115 1 8			
Morningside, Original Subscription School - - - - - 3	- - -	- - -	7 0 11⅓	153 9 2	40 10 5	404 11 8			
Musselburgh, Female - Estab. Ch. 2	- - -	- - -	1 0 2	97 10 0	- - -	358 15 0			
Nellfield, Private School - - - 4	- -	- - -	- - -	73 15 0	- - -	97 10 0			
Newbattle - - - - Par. 4	- - -	- - -	3 15 0¼	- - -	- - -	201 5 0			
Newbattle (Collieries) - - G.A. 4	- - -	- - -	6 10 9	170 0 0	- - -	217 5 0			
Newbiggin - - - - F.C. 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	182 0 0	59 3 4	562 0 0			
Newhaven - - - - G.A.	*311 0 0	1839							
Newhaven, Victoria - - Undl. 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	103 2 6	- - -	105 10 0			
Newhaven, FreeFisherman's Society Undl. 2	- - -	- - -	- - -	45 16 8	- - -	195 3 4			
Newington - - - - F.C. 2	300 0 0	1849	6 17 10	125 0 0	127 10 0	227 11 8			
Penecuick - - - - Par.	188 0 0	1847	- - -	79 0 0	- - -	77 10 0			
Penecuick - - - - F.C. 2	81 0 0	1859	6 1 2	84 5 0	- - -	145 0 0			
Portobello - - - Epis. 3	- - -	- - -	1 0 0	26 13 4	- - -	95 15 0			
Portobello - - - - F.C. 2	- - -	- - -	2 17 7	234 13 4	- - -	102 1 8			
Portobello, Female - - - Undl. 1	- - -	- - -	- - -	31 13 4	- - -	74 12 6			
Ratho, Female - - Estab.Ch. 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 13 4	- - -	117 10 0			
Ratho, New Subscription - Estab.Ch. 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	62 10 0	- - -	148 0 0			
Ratho and Kirknewton - - F.C.	117 0 0	1850							
Roslin - - - - F.C. 3	- - -	- - -	3 0 0½	30 0 0					
Roslin - - - Estab.Ch. 4	- - -	- - -	1 3 11¾	- - -	- - -	46 10 0			
Slateford, St.Cuthbert's, Subscription - - - - Undl. 2	100 0 0 15 0 0	1840 1841	1 15 3	40 0 0	- - -	140 0 0			

		112 10 0	1858				[illegible]			
Stobhill, Mission	" F.C.	-	-	2 0 4						
Temple	F.C. 2	-	-	-	89 0 6					
Valleyfield, Infant and Industrial	Undl. 2	-	-	3 6 9½	29 3 4	-	66 8 4			
Wilkieston	F.C. 2	-	-	4 13 10½	175 15 0	-	248 11 8			
ELGINSHIRE.										
Archiestown	G.A.	101 0 0	1854							
Bishopmill	G.A. 12	289 0 0	1858	-	184 11 8	-	167 11 8			
Burghead	F.C. 11	-	-	5 5 2	31 5 0	-	31 10 0			
Burghead	G.A. 12	-	-	-	59 0 0					
Clackmarras District	Estab.Ch. 12	-	-	-	38 15 0	-	57 1 8			
Duffus	Par. 12	-	-	1 14 2¼	25 0 0					
Elchies	Par. 8	-	-	-	12 10 0					
Elchies	Second Par.	-	-	1 10 0						
Elgin, The Trades'	Undl. 12	*120 0 0	1838	-	34 10 0	-	166 8 4			
Elgin, Anderson's Institution,	Estab.Ch. 12	-	-	-	-	-	75 1 8			
Elgin, Infants and Industrial	Undl. 12	*150 0 0	1837	1 8 8	20 16 8	-	85 16 8			
Elgin, Girls	Epis. 9	110 0 0	1856	2 8 6	65 3 4	-	162 16 8			
"	"	56 0 0	1859							
Findhorn	F.C. 9	-	-	3 2 6¾	11 5 0					
Fochabers (Milnes'), Free	Undl. 12	-	-	25 15 1	-	-	790 3 4			
Forres	Epis. 9	-	-	-	-	-	15 0 0			
Forres (Frazer's), Female Industrial School	Estab.Ch. 12	70 0 0	1853	-	34 3 4	-	187 10 0			
Garmouth	F.C. 11	80 0 0	1851	6 12 0½	80 0 0	-	63 0 0			
Garmouth, Christian Society's	Estab.Ch. 12	-	-	2 10 0	28 15 0	-	15 0 0			
Hopeman	G.A. 12	-	-	1 13 4½	136 7 6					
Hopeman	F.C.	-	-	3 4 8¼						
Kinloss	Par. 12	-	-	-	13 15 0					
Llanbryd, St. Andrew's	Par. 12	-	-	2 14 2½	39 17 6	-	119 3 4			
" "	"	-	-	*a*10 0 0						
Lossiemouth	G.A. 12	522 1 6	1856	-	85 10 0	-	187 3 4			
Lossiemouth, Girls	G.A. 12	-	-	-	22 13 4	-	36 13 4			
Lossiemouth	F.C. 10	-	-	-	22 10 0					
Speymouth	Par.	-	-	2 11 8						
Spynie, New	Par. 12	-	-	1 2 8	13 15 0					
Urquhart	Par. 12	-	-	-	23 7 6	-	135 18 4			
Urquhart	F.C. 10	-	-	3 13 3¾	86 7 6	-	298 10 0			

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a Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

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	£ *s.* *d.*		£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
FIFESHIRE—*cont.*									
Aberdour - - - - F.C. 11	- - -	- - -	7 15 1	93 0 0					
Aberdour - - - - Par. 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 13 4			
Andrew's, St., Infants - Estab. Ch. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	113 1 8	- - -	277 8 4			
Andrew's, St. (Fisher's) - - Undl. 6	360 0 0	1858	6 7 0	169 14 2	107 10 0	148 11 8			
Andrew's, St., Madras College - Undl. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	77 15 0	- - -	956 0 0			
Anstruther, Easter - - F.C. 11	222 0 0	1859	8 1 8½	72 1 8	- - -	92 13 4			
Auchtermuchty - - - F.C. 8	65 0 0	1850	14 12 6	187 0 0	- - -	353 12 6			
„ - - - „	- - -	- - -	*a*13 18 8						
Auchtermuchty, Madras - - G.A. 6	278 0 0	1857	9 16 1	49 16 8	33 6 8	212 2 6			
Auchtermuchty - - - Par. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 10 0	- - -	25 0 0			
Balmerino - - - - Par. 6	- - -	- - -	2 0 0	- - -	- - -	15 0 0			
Bogie, West - - - - F.C. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 15 0	- - -	4 11 8			
Boreland - - - - Par.	- - -	- - -	2 1 8						
Brunton, Flisk, and Creich - F.C.	80 0 0	1849							
Buckhaven, Links S. - - 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 10 0	- - -	6 5 0			
Burnside, Endowed - - G.A.	45 10 0	1849							
Burntisland - - -Epis. 3	- - -	- - -	13 15 0	10 0 0	- - -	318 11 8			
Burntisland, Infants - - F.C. 5	- - -	- - -	3 14 8½	28 6 8	- - -	77 0 0			
Burntisland, Burgh School - - 5	- - -	- - -	9 9 6	82 6 8	- - -	128 0 0			
Cameron - - - - Par. 6	- - -	- - -	2 11 8½	91 17 6					
Carnbee - - - - F.C. 11	86 0 0	1858	2 1 8	50 0 0	- - -	57 10 0			
Cellardyke - - - - G.A. 5	110 0 0	1840	- - -	17 0 0	- - -	14 0 0			
Ceres - - - - - Par. 6	- - -	- - -	- - -	181 6 8	69 11 8	547 6 8			
Ceres, Female Industrial School - 5	- - -	- - -	3 6 8	14 0 0	- - -	15 0 0			
Cluny, Colliery, - - Undl. 6	- - -	- - -	4 3 4	40 10 0	- - -	32 10 0			
Colinsburgh, Subscription - G.A.	95 0 0	1845	1 19 9						
Collessie - - - - F.C.	120 0 0	1855							
Collessie, New - - - Par. 6	- - -	- - -	5 11 7	40 0 0	- - -	205 6 8			
Crail, Town and Parochial School,	- - -	- - -	4 3 4						
Cupar (Madras Academy) - Undl. 6	- - -	- - -	37 0 10¾	- - -	- - -	1,604 9 2			
Dairsie - - - - Par. 6	- - -	- - -	1 13 4	6 5 0					
Dairsie - - - - F.C.	- - -	- - -	3 0 8						
Dalgety - - - - Par. 5	- - -	- - -	3 10 10	13 15 0	- - -	9 13 4			
Denhead, Subscription - - G.A. 6	67 10 0	1852	5 8 7	- - -	- - -	152 10 0			
Dunbog - - - - Par. 6	- - -	- - -	4 1 8	28 6 8	- - -	197 10 0			
Dunfermline Abbey - - F.C. 8	400 0 0	1847	- - -	205 2 6	- - -	708 1 8			

	Undl.	5	-	-	9 14 10¼	80 5 0	85 0 0	136 13 4			
Dunfermline, Trinity	Epis.	3	-	-	-	37 10 0	21 0 0				
Dunino	Par.	6	-	-	3 6 8	37 15 0					
Dunshelt	Estab. Ch.	5	-	-	-	20 0 0					
Dysart, Burgh and Par.		6	-	-	-	-	-	291 11 8			
Dysart, Subscription School		6	*330 0 0	1839	-	7 10 0					
" " "			140 0 0	1840							
Dysart, Industrial School		5	-	-	3 8 10	15 0 0	-	9 12 4			
Earlsferry, Infant and Industrial	F.C.	10	78 0 0	1854	3 6 10	79 3 4	-	97 10 0			
Earlsferry, Subscription School		5	105 0 0	1855	2 8 8	75 3 4	-	114 15 10			
" " "			7 17 8	1857							
Easter Fernie	G.A.		88 0 0	1856							
Elie	Estab. Ch.	6	-	-	-	181 6 8	-	100 0 0			
Falkland	Par.	6	-	-	16 17 6½	62 14 2	-	618 3 4			
Ferryport-on-Craig, Subscription	F.C.	7	65 0 0	1840	18 12 0½	69 0 0	-	636 0 10	-	2 0 0	
" " "	"		10 0 0	1842							
" " "	"		49 0 0	1853							
Ferryport-on-Craig	Par.	5	-	-	2 8 3	21 10 0	-	20 0 0			
Flockhouse	Undl.	7	-	-	1 18 7¼	62 13 4	-	117 5 0			
Forgan	Par.	5	-	-	2 3 4	28 17 6					
Fruchie, Subscription	Undl.	6	-	-	6 16 2½	49 15 0	-	29 6 8			
Gallatown, Subscription	Undl.	11	37 10 0	1858	6 15 0¼	27 10 0	-	71 10 0			
Gilston, New, Subscription	Undl.	6	32 10 0	1850	5 15 8½	46 15 0					
" "	"		20 10 6	1858							
Kelty	F.C.	11	-	-	-	27 10 0					
Kembach	Par.	6	-	-	2 2 8	-	-	130 16 8			
Kennoway	Par.	6	-	-	10 4 7½	113 6 8	-	519 16 8			
Kettlebridge, Subscription	Undl.	5	-	-	2 10 0	37 10 0	-	20 0 0			
Kilconquhar	Par.	5	-	-	4 6 7¾	86 15 0	86 17 6	353 18 4			
Kinghorn	F.C.	8	-	-	1 2 4	110 11 8					
Kingsbarns	Par.	6	-	-	4 17 7½	21 5 0	-	48 6 8			
Kirkcaldy, Burgh School	Undl.	6	-	-	-	-	-	1,041 0 0			
Kirkcaldy, Industrial Ragged School		10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	370 12 6R
Ladybank,	Estab. Ch.	5	264 0 0	1855	9 0 0¾	96 5 0	21 13 4	238 16 8			
Largo Durham, Fem. Charity	Estab. Ch.	6	144 0 0	1859	3 6 8½	67 15 0	-	141 6 8			
Larcoward, Subscription School		5	-	-	-	119 0 0	-	20 0 0			
Leslie	Par.	5	*430 0 0	1838	4 0 0	12 10 0	-	83 0 0			
Letham, Lady Leven's School			-	-	2 15 0½						
Letham, Subscription	Estab. Ch.	5	-	-	7 18 3½	190 1 8	-	312 6 8			
" "	"		-	-	*a*13 0 0						
Leuchars	Par.	5	-	-	-	61 13 4	-	141 6 8			
Leven	F.C.	8	-	-	4 10 4¼	162 10 0	25 0 0	114 16 8			
Lime Kilns, Village		5	-	-	-	5 0 0	-	9 13 4			
Lochgelly (Ironworks School)		6	274 0 0	1851	8 5 10	312 0 0	138 15 0	390 15 0			
Lundin Mill, Subscription	Undl.	5	330 0 0	1859	13 1 6¼	51 5 0	-	66 10 10			
Markinch	F.C.	10	-	-	3 13 4	72 15 0	-	184 10 0			

a Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

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			Amount.	Date of Payment.							
			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
FIFESHIRE—*cont.*											
Monans, St., Infant	Par.	5	125 0 0	1846	1 11 2	66 5 0	- - -	20 0 0			
Monimail	F.C.		90 0 0	1850							
Newburgh	Estab. Ch.	5	318 0 0	1858	6 0 0¼	20 0 0	- - -	38 13 4			
Newburgh	Par.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 13 4	- - -	6 5 0			
Newport	F.C.	7	182 0 0	1854	8 6 7½	132 17 6	- - -	496 13 4	- - -	12 0 0	
Pathhead and Sinclairtown	Undl.	6	293 0 0	1850	16 11 10½	135 1 8	50 0 0	451 0 0			
” ”	”		10 0 0	1853							
” ”	”		35 10 0	1859							
Pitlessie	F.C.	7	- - -	- - -	3 15 7¼	158 0 0	- - -	224 0 0			
Pittenweem	Undl.	5	76 0 0	1844	2 5 6	45 10 0	- - -	20 0 0			
Prinlaws	Undl.		- - -	- - -	18 4 8						
Scoonie	Par.	5	- - -	- - -	10 6 0½	87 15 10	- - -	388 3 4			
”	”		- - -	- - -	*a*14 4 0						
Sinclairtown, Hawklemuir, and Parkhead	Undl.		- - -	- - -	2 0 0						
Springfield	F.C.	7	219 0 0	1856	4 16 6¾	100 10 0	- - -	552 5 0			
Star Subscription	Undl.		- - -	- - -	1 16 3¾						
Strathkinness	F.C.	7	100 0 0	1860	6 13 9	121 5 0	- - -	155 14 2			
Thornton	G.A.		180 0 0	1841	3 9 2						
Torryburn	Par.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	116 13 4	- - -	234 10 0			
Townhill, Colliery School	-	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	12 10 0					
Wemyss (East	F.C.	8	378 0 0	1859	8 5 10	186 10 0	- - -	311 13 4			
Wemyss	Par.	6	- - -	1841	2 19 11¼	102 0 0	- - -	393 16 8			
FORFARSHIRE.											
Aldbar (Private School)	Undl.	2	- - -	- - -	2 17 9½	133 15 0	- - -	185 16 8			
Arbirlot	Par.		- - -	- - -	3 6 9						
Arbroath. Abbey Church School	-		240 0 0	1841							
Arbroath	Par.	2	- - -	- - -	16 10 9½	17 10 0	- - -	631 3 4			
”	”		- - -	- - -	*a*6 13 4						
Arbroath, Free Church (Educational Institution)			- -	- - -	*a*10 0 0	444 0 0	- -	195 3 4			
Arbroath Local Schoolmasters' Association			- - -	- - -	1 9 11½				- - -	- - -	386 7 10

Bonnington	F.C.	7	168 0 0	1856	2 5 0½	115 18 4	- - -	99 3 4		
"			- - -	- - -	a10 0 0					
Brechin	F.C.	8	150 0 0	1850	- - -	169 13 4	- - -	536 4 2		
Brechin	Par.	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	242 1 0	- - -	834 18 4		
Brechin, Infant School	"		*220 0 0	1837						
Brechin, the Tenements' School			569 0 0	1860						
Brechin, St. Andrew's	Epis.	6	- - -	- - -	1 11 8	77 19 2	- - -	50 0 0		
Broughty Ferry	F.C.	7	186 0 0	1849	3 1▮ 4½	138 0 0	- - -	383 6 8		
Broughty Ferry (West Ferry)	Sess.	1	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	280 15 0		
Burnside of Inshewan	G.A.		90 0 0	1848						
Carnoustie, Female	F.C.	7	250 0 0	1855	10 19 2	97 10 0	- - -	235 10 0		
" "	"		90 0 0	1857	a14 0 0					
Carnoustie, Male	F.C.	7	*120 0 0	1844	5 0 0					
Charleston School		2	- - -	- - -	- - -	31 5 0				
Colliston	F.C.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -					
Craigo Works	Estab. Ch.	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 13 4	- - -	32 10 0		
Cupar Angus Female Industrial	Epis.		- - -	- - -	3 6 8					
Cupar Angus	F.C.	7	- - -	- - -	7 2 4½	221 12 6	- - -	553 5 0		
"	"		- - -	- - -	a12 0 0					
Cupar Angus	Par.		- - -	- - -	11 5 0					
Dudhope	F.C.	7	- - -	- - -	3 15 0¼	180 17 6	- - -	367 0 0		
Dundee, Chalmers' Free School		7	260 0 0	1854	14 1 4½	122 6 8	- - -	388 10 0	- - -	8 10 0	
Dundee, Chapelshade	F.C.	8	- - -	- - -	9 14 2	61 5 0	- - -	177 6 8		
Dundee (General)	Sess.	1	*500 0 0	1835	32 9 0¾	247 17 6	- - -	2,596 0 0	- - -	- - -	38 16 0
" "	"		*270 0 0	1836						
" "	"		*100 0 0	1838						
Dundee, Hill Town	F.C.	8	400 0 0	1843	16 6 4½	298 6 8	- - -	713 7 6	- - -	4 0 0	
Dundee, Meadowside, Female	Sess.	1	- - -	- - -	10 2 9½	134 5 0	- - -	775 15 0		
Dundee, Park Wynd, Infants	F.C.		*240 0 0	1837						
Dundee, Princes' Street Chapel	Par.	1	- - -	- - -	3 10 0¼	15 0 0	- - -	29 0 0	- - -	4 0 0	
Dundee, Rood Yards	Epis.	6	- - -	- - -	1 ▮ 3½	27 10 0	- - -	93 13 4		
Dundee (Rosebank)	Sess.	1	100 0 0	1849	6 19 3¾	206 0 0	- - -	1,404 6 8	- - -	- - -	17 19 6R
" "	"		178 0 0	1857						
Dundee, St. Andrew's, Meadowside	Sess.	1	450 0 0	1842	14 15 10¼	96 13 4	- - -	202 6 8		
Dundee, St. Andrew's	F.C.	7	- - -	- - -	11 6 8¾	247 0 0	- - -	962 0 10	- - -	4 0 0	
Dundee, St. David's	F.C.	7	550 0 0	1842	18 8 2¾	174 0 0	- - -	1,236 10 0	3 10 0		
Dundee, St. David's	Sess.	1	- - -	- - -	1 8 7	55 10 10	- - -	29 0 0		
Dundee, St. John's, Boys	Sess.	1	241 0 0	1856	10 10 4	114 16 8	- - -	238 13 4	- - -	1 16 8	
" "	"		57 2 0	1858						
Dundee, St. John's, Boys	F.C.	7	- - -	- - -	17 19 4¾	170 0 0	- - -	552 7 6	- - -	8 0 0	
Dundee, St. John's, Girls & Infants, Industrial	F.C.	7	*260 0 0	1837	- - -	71 13 4	- - -	591 0 0		
Dundee, North East District, Juvenile and Infant Schools, Crescent Street	F.C.		472 10 0	1840						
Dundee, St. Mary Magdalene's	Epis.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	29 3 4	- - -	403 10 0		

a Scientific apparatus.

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			Amount.	Date of Payment.							
FORFARSHIRE—*cont.*			£ *s.* *d.*		£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Dundee, St. Mary's	R.C.	4	- - -	- - -	7 5 8½	19 5 0	- - -	63 0 0			
Dundee, St. Paul's, Boys	Epis.	6	- - -	- - -	5 0 0¾	55 0 0	- - -	265 5 0	- - -	4 0 0	
Dundee, St. Peter's	F.C.	7	- - -	- - -	23 10 10¼	344 15 0	2 5 0	1,354 8 4	- - -	10 0 0	9 15 0
Dundee, St. Salvador's, Girls	Epis.	6	- - -	- - -	2 6 2	45 3 4	*a*8 6 8	265 8 4			
Dundee, Wallace Town, Juvenile	F.C.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	45 13 4	- - -	672 0 0	- - -	-	
Dundee, Wallace Town, Infant and Industrial	F.C.	7	- - -	- - -	12 5 1½	96 5 0	- - -	450 5 0			
Dundee, Wallace Town	Sess.	1	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 10 0	- - -	63 0 0			
Dunnichen	F.C.	8	184 16 0	1854	7 2 7	54 13 4	- - -	96 9 2			
Dunnichen	Par.	2	- - -	- - -	6 9 2¾	149 11 8	- - -	220 13 0			
Fearn	Par.		- - -	- - -	2 10 0						
Ferryden, Infants	G.A.		*75 0 0	1840							
Ferryden, Fishermen's School	G.A.		80 0 0	1843							
Forfar, Burgh School	-		- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0	- - -	2 8 4			
Forfar, East Town End Free	Undl.	8	200 0 0	1846	- - -	109 10 0	- - -	662 3 4			
Forfar, Female Industrial School		2	338 0 0	1860	- - -	21 6 8	- - -	16 5 0			
Forfar, North End Burgh	Undl.	2	357 0 0	1856	3 18 6¾	62 0 0	- - -	179 0 0			
Forfar, West Town End Free	Undl.	8	121 0 0	1846	- - -	55 0 0	- - -	185 0 0			
Fotheringham, Girls'	F.C.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 6 8					
Friockheim	Estab. Ch.	2	*70 0 0	1839	- - -	- - -	- - -	296 0 0			
Friockheim	F.C.	7	- - -	- - -	1 9 11¼	105 0 0	- - -	320 15 0	- - -	2 0 0	
Glenisla	Par.	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	27 15 0					
Glenisla	F.C.		- - -	- - -	1 8 8						
Greenfield, Industrial	F.C.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0			
Inverbrothock	Sess.	2	300 0 0	1843	5 6 10	21 5 0	- - -	619 3 4			
Inverbrothock	F.C.	7	- - -	- - -	8 7 2	165 0 0	- - -	904 10 0			
Inverkeilor	Par.	2	- - -	- - -	5 1 8½	57 15 0	- - -	194 8 4			
"	"		- - -	- - -	*b*6 12 0						
Kettins	Par.	2	- - -	- - -	3 14 10¾	68 0 0	- - -	115 8 4			
Kirkbuddo	F.C.		100 0 0	1855	3 16 9						
Kirriemuir	Epis.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	79 10 0	- - -	379 0 10			
Kirriemuir, Industrial	Par.	2	- - -	- - -	3 6 8½	10 16 8	- - -	23 10 0			
Kirriemuir, South	F.C.	7	- - -	- - -	2 17 6½	60 0 0	- - -	52 10 0			
Kirriemuir, Webster's Seminary	Undl.	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	33 17 6	- - -	281 6 8			

					3 0 0	-	12 10 0				
Loanhead	Sess.	2	335 0 0	1857	-	73 9 2					
Lochee	Sess.	1	*130 0 0	1833	6 5 0	149 12 6	-	515 2 6			
Locheo	F.C.		-	-	5 16 8½						
Lochlee	Epis.	6	-	-	1 6 8½	72 10 0					
Logie Pert	Par.	2	-	-	-	18 0 0					
Lunanhead (Madras, Self-supporting)	G.A.	2	48 9 10	1843	2 10 0½	15 0 0	-	28 15 0			
" " "	"		36 15 0	1859							
Mains	Par.	1	-	-	-	221 16 8	-	107 6 8			
Mains and Strathmartin	F.C.	7	-	-	2 18 4	-	a12 10 0				
Monifieth, Female School	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	16 5 0			
Monifieth	Par.	1	-	-	5 15 6½	-	-	278 15 0			
Monikie, Female	F.C.	7	-	-	4 11 8¼	66 1 8	-	152 3 4			
Montrose, Castle Street	F.C.		207 0 0	1848	10 12 0¾						
" "	"		166 5 0	1858							
Montrose, Dorward's Seminary, Lower School	F.C.	6	-	-	-	-	-	241 10 0			
Montrose, Dorward's Seminary, Upper School	Undl.	7	-	-	4 7 9½	66 10 0	-	827 10 0			
Montrose, Hill Side	F.C.	10	169 0 0	1857	3 6 8¾	50 0 0	-	36 5 0			
Montrose, St. John's	Sess.	2	382 0 0	1812	-	119 13 4	-	797 3 4			
Montrose, St. John's	F.C.	7	*200 0 0	1838	6 5 0½	250 0 0	-	1,364 5 0			
" "	"		126 0 0	1842							
Montrose, St. Mary's	Epis.	6	-	-	2 3 7½	104 3 4	-	542 11 8			
Montrose, White's	F.C.	2	-	-	7 14 3¾	76 0 0	-	58 10 0			
Muirland	Sess.	6	*60 0 0	1839	1 3 6	4 3 4					
Pitkennedy	G.A.		68 0 0	1848							
Stracathro	Par.	2	-	-	-	48 15 0					
Tealing	F.C.	8	73 10 0	1850	5 0 0	64 5 0	-	52 10 0			
Vigeans, St.	Par.	2	-	-	4 3 4	-	-	2 8 4			
HADDINGTONSHIRE.											
Barns, East. Side	G.A.	4	-	-	6 10 10	82 10 0	-	36 5 0			
Dunbar, Belhaven	F.C.	2	64 0 0	1853	-	213 13 4	-	260 0 0			
Dunbar, Burgh	-	4	-	-	-	155 0 0	108 6 8	126 5 0			
Elphinstone	G.A.	12	-	-	-	17 10 0					
Gladsmuir, Iron Works	-	3	-	-	-	17 10 0	-	17 10 0			
Haddington, Industrial	Undl.	2	-	-	5 6 8	129 3 4	-	255 0 0			
Haddington, Mill Wynd	F.C.	2	-	-	3 0 0½	35 0 0					
Longniddry	Est. Ch.	4	280 0 0	1860	2 5 1	7 10 0	-	3 15 0			
Ormiston	F.C.	2	-	-	3 5 0¾	108 12 6	-	152 10 0			
Pencaitland	Par.		-	-	2 0 0½	31 9 2	14 11 8				
Pencaitland (Newton)	G.A.		-	-	-	25 10 0					
Prestonkirk, Female	Sess.	4	-	-	2 12 6¼	45 0 0	-	71 5 0			
Prestonkirk	Par.	4	-	-	-	-	5 0 0				

a Probationer. b Scientific apparatus.

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			Amount.	Date of Payment.							
			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
HADDINGTONSHIRE—*cont.*											
Prestonkirk	F.C.	2	100 0 0	1849	12 1 7½	173 15 10	- - -	258 13 4			
"	"		- - -	- - -	*a*11 15 4						
Prestonpans	F.C.	2	104 0 0	1852	9 3 6½	115 14 2	- - -	351 5 0			
Salton, (West) Female	Par.	2	- - -	- - -	1 13 4	20 0 0					
Samuelston	G.A.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	47 8 4	- - -	49 11 8			
Tranent	F.C.	1	72 10 0	1849	3 15 0¼	103 13 4	- - -	427 18 4			
Tranent Female Subscription	-	12	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 6 8	- - -	15 0 0			
Tranent	Par.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	18 15 0	- - -	309 0 0			
Tranent, New Winton	Ch. of S.	4	- -	- - -	- - -	32 6 8	- - -	33 15 0			
Yester	F.C.	2	- - -	- - -	2 7 6	68 10 0	- - -	96 5 0			
INVERNESS-SHIRE.											
Aigas, Subscription School	-	8	- - -	- - -	1 6 8	115 13 4	- - -	7 18 4			
Aodunban and Flashadder	G.A.	4	180 0 0	1856	- - -	23 15 0	- - -	15 8 4			
Ardersier	F.C.	6	- - -	- - -	8 16 9	82 18 4	- - -	310 15 0			
Arnisdale	G.A.	8	- - -	- - -	1 6 8	33 0 0					
Balevanick School	-	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	32 10 0					
Beauly	R.C.	6	- - -	- - -	2 9 2	72 10 0					
Bernisdale	F.C.		- - -	- - -	3 6 8						
Boleskine	Par.	10	- - -	- - -	1 7 5½	- - -	- - -	63 0 0			
Bunroy	G.A.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	137 0 0			
Camiscross	G.A.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	51 19 2	- - -	75 16 8			
Cannick Bridge	Par.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	99 0 0					
Carbost	G.A.		125 0 0	1844							
Colbost	Estab. Ch.		85 10 0	1853	2 16 8¼	62 0 0	- - -	33 15 0			
Corrimony, Female	F.C.		- - -	- - -	1 5 0						
Culloden	F.C.	6	- - -	- - -	1 19 11¾	183 15 0	- - -	289 16 8			
Daviot	F.C.	6	85 0 0	1849	3 1 8	187 0 0	- - -	323 12 6			
Dockgarroch	G.A.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	82 18 4			
Drumfearn District	F.C.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 2 6					
Duirinish	Par.	8	- - -	- - -	2 4 2½	82 10 0	- - -	99 3 4			
Dulnain Bridge	Ch. of S.		272 0 0	1858							
Farraline Park (Bell's Sch.)	G.A.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	1,028 0 0			
Fort Augustus	G.A.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	74 0 0	- - -	146 10 0			

„ „	„		23 7 8	1853							
Inverness, The Bishop's	Epis.	9	530 0 0	1857	2 5 3¼	77 6 8	- - -	283 3 4			
Inverness, Tanner's Lane Reformatory	Undl.	4	- - -	- - -	1 16 7½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	370 19 6R
Kilmalie	Par.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	219 11 8	- - -	181 0 0			
Kilmorack	Par.	4	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	35 0 0	- - -	275 5 0			
Kirkhill	F.C.	6	- - -	- - -	9 10 4	191 5 0	- - -	248 10 0			
Kirkhill	Par.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	194 5 0			
Kyleakin	G.A.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	88 0 0	- - -	15 0 0			
Loanmore	F.C.		181 0 0	1860							
Moy	F.C.		75 12 0	1850							
Mussady, Female	F.C.		- - -	- - -	0 13 4¾						
Raasay	F.C.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 5 0					
Snizort	F.C.	7	133 0 0	1850	- - -	48 15 0	- - -	40 16 8			
Stratherrick	F.C.	6	60 0 0	1848	3 1 0½	66 10 0	- - -	180 16 8			
Strathnairn	Epis.	9	- - -	- - -	4 7 6¾	97 0 0	- - -	116 13 4			
KINCARDINESHIRE.											
Banchory Ternan	F.C.	11	- - -	- - -	- - -	61 0 0					
Banchory, Grammar	Par.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 0					
Benholme	F.C.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	177 10 0	- - -	198 0 0			
Brachmont	F.C.	10	- - -	- - -	1 0 8	13 6 8					
Catterline, St. Philip's	Epis.	6	- - -	- - -	5 1 8½	70 5 0	*b*20 16 8	125 0 0			
Cookney	Estab. Ch.		137 8 4	1858							
Corriemony, Female School		6	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 16 8					
Crathes, Female	Estab. Ch.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 10 0					
Cyrus, Saint	F.C.	9	- - -	- - -	5 14 2½	88 2 6	- - -	150 5 0			
Cyrus, Saint	Par.	3	- - -	- - -	6 5 1¼	129 10 0	- - -	198 16 8			
Cyrus, St., Porteous, Female	G.A.	3	- - -	- - -	2 16 8½	42 0 0	- - -	111 5 0			
Cyrus, St. (Stratton's Endowed)	G.A.	3	- - -	- - -	3 14 10½	78 3 4	- - -	123 15 0			
Drumlithie	Epis.	6	- - -	- - -	1 10 0	37 10 0	- - -	130 14 2			
Dunottar	Par.	10	- - -	- - -	2 1 2	81 5 0	*b*18 15 0	204 10 0			
„	„		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 0 0				
Fasque School	„	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 10 0	- - -	18 15 0			
Fettercairn	Par.	3	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	165 19 2	- - -	248 2 6			
Fettercairn	F.C.	7	59 0 0	1851	3 2 4½	105 6 0	- - -	146 0 0			
Fordoun	F.C.	9	- - -	- - -	7 5 5½	163 13 4	- - -	347 6 8			
Inch, Privately Endowed School		3	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 15 0					
John's Haven, Female	G.A.	3	- - -	- - -	4 7 4¼	30 6 8	- - -	149 18 4			
Laurencekirk, Congregational	F.C.	7	- - -	- - -	3 6 8¼	175 10 0	- - -	173 0 0			
Laurencekirk	Epis.	6	- - -	- - -	3 16 7½	43 1 8	- - -	136 6 8			
Laurencekirk	Par.	3	- - -	- - -	12 1 6¼	97 10 0	16 13 4	201 13 4			
Marykirk	Par.	3	- - -	- - -	5 8 7¾	46 10 0	- - -	77 5 0			
Newtonhill	Epis.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 10 0					

a Scientific apparatus. *b* Probationer.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Amount.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures. Date of Payment.	Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Grants to Reformatory Industrial Schools.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
KINCARDINESHIRE—*cont.*										
Rickarton, Sub. Sch.	-	- - -	- - -	2 10 0						
Stonehaven	F.C. 9	- - -	- - -	- - -	119 6 8	- - -	117 1 8			
Stonehaven, St. James'	Epis. 6	- - -	- - -	4 1 5	21 5 0	- - -	41 1 8			
Stranathra	Epis.	- - -	- - -	1 9 3¾						
Tannachie, District School	-	- - -	- - -	2 14 6						
Tipperty	F.C.	- - -	- - -	2 19 11¼						
Waterlair	F.C. 11	- - -	- - -	3 6 4¾	36 5 0					
KINROSS-SHIRE.										
Fossoway	F.C. 10	80 0 0	1855	- - -	38 15 0	- - -	36 5 0			
Fossoway	Par. 3	- - -	- - -	- - -	32 10 0					
Kinross	F.C. 8	115 0 0	1849	3 5 10	236 10 0	- - -	871 13 4			
Maryburgh	G.A. 5	- - -	- - -	2 6 8½	104 6 8	- - -	106 13 4			
Orwell	Par. 5	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 0 0	- - -	215 18 4			
Portmoak	F.C. 8	- - -	- - -	2 1 9½	112 15 0	- - -	100 0 0			
Portmoak	Par. 5	- - -	- - -	1 18 10	45 10 0	- - -	37 10 0			
KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.										
Auchencairn	F.C. 11	75 0 0	1850	1 10 8¼	46 10 0					
Balmaghie	F.C. 12	78 0 0	1849	2 1 4½	91 5 0					
Balmaghie (Laurieston)	Par.	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	37 10 0			
Borgue	F.C.	- - -	- - -	2 19 11¼						
Bridge of Dee	Estab. Ch. 12	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	100 0 0			
Buittle, High	Par. 11	- - -	- - -	2 0 0	40 7 6					
Cally, English	Epis. 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 15 0					
Castle Douglas	F.C. 11	120 0 0	1853	3 16 10	84 11 8	- - -	460 9 2			
"	"	80 0 0	1856							
Castle Douglas	Par. 12	- - -	- - -	- - -	118 5 0	- - -	390 16 8			
Corsock	F.C. 11	- - -	- - -	2 17 8	11 5 0					
Corsock, Female Industrial	- - 12	- - -	- - -	- - -	60 0 0					
Creetown	G.A.	42 10 0	1846							
Dalbeattie	Par. 12	55 0 0	1854	12 8 8¼	191 6 8	- - -	419 6 8			
Dalbeattie	F.C. 11	140 0 0	1854	9 5 0½	11 5 0	- - -	187 5 0			
Dundrennan Abbey	F.C. 11	128 0 0	1849	1 13 4	224 10 0	- - -	100 0 0			

Kirkcudbright, Old Church	G.A.	12	- - -	- - -	- - -	34 3 4	- - -	183 5 10			
Kirkcudbright, Town-End	Sess.	12	- - -	- - -	- - -	87 10 0	- - -	238 18 4			
Kirkdale	G.A.		53 0 0	1847							
Kirkgunzeon	Par.	11	- - -	- - -	2 16 5	39 8 4	- - -	32 10 0			
Kirkmabreck	G.A.	11	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	51 19 2	- - -	56 3 4			
Laggan Branch, Parish	Estab. Ch.		221 0 0	1857							
Maxwelltown, Burgh Sch.		11	139 0 0	1850	5 0 0¼	30 9 2	- - -	160 13 4			
Maxwelltown	F.C.	11	105 0 0	1849	10 10 7½	108 7 6	- - -	451 12 6			
„	„		28 12 6	1857							
Dalmackie, Subscription	„	11	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0					
Path (Lady Heron Maxwell's)	Est.Ch.	11	- - -	- - -	- - -	46 6 8	- - -	57 10 0			
Rhonehouse by Kelton	Par.	11	- - -	- - -	1 0 8¼	- - -	- - -	196 0 0			
Terregles	Par.	12	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	100 8 4			
LANARKSHIRE.											
Abington (Sir H. Colebrooke's) School		3	- - -	- - -	- - -	86 10 0					
Airdrie, Alexander's	Undl.	7	- - -	- - -	7 19 2	64 11 8	37 10 0	14 3 4			
Airdrie, East Parish (Rawyard's)	G.A.		*150 0 0	1839							
Airdrie, West	F.C.	3	212 0 0	1848	7 2 4½	349 5 10	- - -	759 14 2			
„ „	„		17 10 0	1850							
„ „	„		143 0 0	1856							
Airdrie, St. John's	Epis.	12	- - -	- - -	4 3 5½	6 5 0	- - -	206 10 0			
Airdrie, St. Margaret's	R.C.	6	- - -	- - -	4 19 11¼	119 11 8	- - -	655 14 2			
Arden, Subscription School		3	- - -	- - -	- - -	5 0 0					
Avondale	Par.	3	*250 0 0	1840	- - -	96 5 0	- - -	262 16 8			
Bellshill Subscription School			270 0 0	1859							
Biggar	Par.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	24 5 0	- - -	101 0 0			
Biggar, Infants	G.A.	*a*	75 0 0	1843							
Bishopbridge	Estab. Ch.	1	- - -	- - -	- - -	51 1 8	- - -	32 1 8			
Blackquarry	F.C.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	165 5 0			
Blantyre	Par.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	50 0 0					
Balntyre Works School	Undl.	3	- - -	- - -	12 17 7¾	176 18 4	- - -	15 12 6			
Bluevale	Sess.	2	250 0 0	1855	5 0 0	91 8 4	- - -	147 10 0			
Bothwell	Par.	2	*60 0 0	1839	- - -	51 13 4	- - -	195 0 0			
Bothwell	F.C.	3	- - -	- - -	14 9 8	272 16 8	- - -	580 3 4			
Braehead, St. Andrew's	G.A.	8	74 0 0	1845	- - -	12 10 0					
Bridgeton	F.C.	3	220 0 0	1851	8 7 7½	89 3 4	55 0 0	587 8 4			
Bridgeton, Juvenile and Infants (Main Street)	Par.	2	*600 0 0	1838	9 6 8½	20 0 0	- - -	293 7 8			
Bridgeton (Reid Street), Association School			*375 0 0	1839							
Broomgate	G.A.		*225 0 0	1839							
Cambuslang, Subscription	Undl.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	41 5 0	18 15 0	76 0 0			

a School extinct.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.			Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
			Amount.	Date of Payment.							
LANARKSHIRE—*cont.*			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Carnbroe Iron Works	G.A.	8	380 0 0	1842	7 1 8	27 1 8	29 3 4	15 0 0			
Carnwath	F.C.	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 10 0	- - -	17 10 0			
Carnwath	Par.	3	- - -	- - -	1 19 11½	53 10 0	- - -	52 10 0			
"	"		- - -	- - -	a8 6 8						
Chapel District School	-		212 0 0	1859	2 0 0						
Chapelton, Subscription	Undl.		- - -	- - -	2 19 2¾						
Chryston	G.A.		*70 0 0	1839							
Chryston	F.C.	4	178 0 0	1854	- - -	3 15 0					
Coatbridge	F.C.	2	177 15 0	1849	6 18 5	93 10 0	- - -	102 3 4			
Coatbridge	Epis.		- - -	- - -	1 7 6½						
Coatbridge, Dundyvan Works	Undl.	2	- - -	- - -	22 17 6¾	193 11 8	132 1 8	278 10 0			
Coatbridge, St. Patrick's	R.C.	6	- - -	- - -	10 4 11	98 5 0	- - -	444 14 2			
Coltness Iron Works School	-		842 0 0	1859	22 10 0¼						
Covington	Par.	2	- - -	- - -	2 10 0½	72 16 8					
Craigneuk Public School	-		340 18 0	1859							
Crossford, Subscription	Undl.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	23 15 0					
Crosshills, Branch	Par.	2	- - -	- - -	2 4 9½	141 10 10	- - -	172 0 0			
Dalziel Colliery	Undl.		- - -	- - -	3 15 0						
Dalziel	Par.	3	- - -	- - -	3 4 10	114 10 0	- - -	99 6 8			
Faskine and Palacecraig	Estab. Ch.	3	- - -	- - -	6 0 0½	6 17 6					
Gain (near Airdrie)	S.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	b18 15 0				
Gartsherrie, St. Mary's	G.A.	2	c650 0 0	1844	12 10 10	140 3 4					
Gartsherrie, St. George's	G.A.	2	- - -	- - -	4 10 0	81 5 0					
Gartsherrie, St. James'	G.A.	2	- - -	- - -	4 16 8¾	184 8 4	20 0 0	653 14 2			
Gartsherrie, Fourth School	-	2	- - -	- - -	1 0 0	158 3 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 0 0	
Gartsherrie Iron Works, Day and Evening	Estab. Ch.	7	949 0 0	1858	17 4 8	79 5 0	- - -	55 0 0			
Glasford	Par.	3	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	29 5 0	- - -	195 13 4			
Glasgow (Anderston)	F.C.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 5 0	- - -	3 15 0			
Glasgow (Anderston), St. Mark's Burgh School	-	2	*850 0 0	1836	10 10 8¾	138 0 0	- - -	295 16 8	- - -	3 6 8	
Glasgow (Anderston), St. Matthew's, William Street	Sess.	1	400 0 0	1845	6 7 7¾	177 0 0	129 3 4	1,039 6 8	- - -	16 10 0	
" "	"		90 0 0	1854							
Glasgow, Annfield St. John's	Sess.	7	- - -	- - -	6 11 10¼	25 10 0	b12 10 0	57 10 0	10 0 0	6 0 0	

Parish)	G.A.	1	400 0 0	1856	3 16 1¼	90 5 0	- - -	166 0 0			
Glasgow, Bridgegate	F.C.	2	- - -	- - -	7 14 5¾	10 0 0	8 6 8	1 5 0			
Glasgow, (Broomhill Street)	Sess.	3	- - -	- - -	3 15 0½	50 15 0	- - -	68 0 0			
Glasgow (Brownfield), St. George's	Sess.		*700 0 0	1839							
Glasgow (Brownfield), Female Industrial	G.A.	2	- - -	- - -	7 11 11	284 12 6	75 0 0	498 6 8	- - -	4 0 0	
Glasgow (Calton), St. Luke's	Sess.	7	*395 0 0	1838	2 1 3	5 0 0					
Glasgow (Calton), St. Mary's	R.C.	3	- - -	- - -	7 1 8	123 16 8	- - -	1,338 1 8	47 0 0		
Glasgow (Chalmers' Street)	Sess.	3	*760 0 0	1840	7 3 10	63 13 4	25 0 0	846 15 0			
Glasgow, Christ's Church (Mile End)	Epis.	12	*425 0 0	1838	1 13 8½	60 0 0	- - -	66 15 0			
Glasgow, Cowcadden, Infants	G.A.		*150 0 0	1835							
Glasgow, East (Milton Street)	F.C.	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	81 5 0	- - -	110 10 0			
Glasgow, Finnieston Mission	F.C.	3	250 0 0 66 15 0	1854 1860	11 19 2	53 15 0	- - -	647 13 4			
Glasgow, Gardiner's Public	Parl.	8	- - -	- - -	2 19 9	25 5 0	- - -	15 0 0	10 0 0		
Glasgow, (Highland Society's School)	Undl.	8	- - -	- - -	29 12 8¼	171 15 0	- - -	995 10 5			
Glasgow Industrial and Reformatory School (Duke Street)	Par.	9	- - -	- - -	7 10 10½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	6,767 19 10R
Glasgow, House of Refuge (Females), Parliamentary Row		9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	771 10 0R
Glasgow, Milton	Estab. Ch.	2	400 0 0	1841	17 3 7	135 11 8	70 16 8	177 13 4			
Glasgow, Milton, Indust.	Estab. Ch.	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	45 16 8					
Glasgow, Murdock's, Boys' Industrial	G.A.	10	450 0 0	1851	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 0 0			
Glasgow, Old Wynd	F.C.	2	350 0 0	1848	14 11 0	179 15 0	- - -	209 5 10			
Glasgow, Established Church, Practising School		2	*1,000 0 0	1838	19 16 3	248 11 8	- - -	1,235 6 8			
" " "			1,000 0 0	1840							
Glasgow, Free Church Practising School		2	- - -	- - -	52 10 0½	569 14 2	- - -	4,940 15 10			
Glasgow, Reformatory School (61, Rotton Row Street)			- - -	- - -	15 0 10¾	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	2,527 9 2R
Glasgow, Park Head, Barony	Sess.	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	67 8 4	- - -	131 18 4			
Glasgow (Renfield Street), United Presbyterian Church Mission School		2	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 2 6					
Glasgow, St. Alphonsus'	R.C.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	20 8 4			
Glasgow, St. Andrew's Parish and Madras	G.A.	8	572 5 0	1850	- - -	20 5 0	58 6 8	15 0 0			
Glasgow, St. Andrew's	R.C.	6	- - -	- - -	25 14 10½	108 8 4	- - -	932 16 8	61 0 0		
Glasgow, St. David's	Par.	2	- - -	- - -	2 10 7	165 5 10	- - -	849 6 8	- - -	0 11 8	
Glasgow, St. Enoch's	Sess.	1	*750 0 0	1835	24 0 10	64 10 0	279 3 4	1,388 2 6			
" "			407 12 0	1858							
Glasgow, St. Enoch's, Female Industrial	Sess.	1	- - -	- - -	1 7 10	46 1 8	- - -	115 0 0			

a Scientific apparatus. *b* Probationer. *c* This grant was given towards the erection of this and the three following schools.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.		Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
		Amount.	Date of Payment.							
LANARKSHIRE—*cont.*		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Glasgow, St. George's - - Sess.		*600 0 0	1836							
Glasgow, St. George's (Kelvin Street) - - - - F.C.	3	300 0 0	1853	14 14 9½	249 12 6	157 1 8	684 5 10	- - -	1 3 4	
Glasgow, St. George's (Renfield Street) - - - F.C.	3	- - -	- - -	18 5 0	290 13 4	185 0 0	1,239 8 4			
Glasgow, St. James' - - Sess.	7	*450 0 0	1837	10 15 8	77 13 4	138 6 8	203 11 8	- - -	4 0 0	
Glasgow, St. John's (David Street, Gallowgate) - - - Par.	8	742 0 0	1857	5 16 8½	25 5 0	- - -	49 10 0	10 0 0		
Glasgow, St. John's (Young Street) - - - G.A.	2	490 0 0	1850	23 6 0	83 15 0	25 0 0	366 5 0	27 0 2		
Glasgow, St John's (Young Street), Female - - - - Sess.	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	40 16 8	- - -	222 3 4	15 0 0		
Glasgow, St. John's (Moore Street) F.C.	4	- - -	- - -	38 15 10½	119 15 0	57 10 0	580 5 0	20 0 0		
Glasgow, St. John's (East Hill Street Industrial) - - F.C.	2	- - -	- - -	5 0 10	38 10 0	- - -	130 13 4			
Glasgow, St. John's (Macfarlane Street) - - - - Par.	3	- - -	- - -	9 11 4½	- - -	- - -	4 16 8			
Glasgow, St. John's (Portugal St.) R.C.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	72 3 4	25 0 0	633 18 4	40 0 0		
Glasgow, St. Joseph's - - R.C.	6	- - -	- - -	9 12 5	36 8 4	- - -	220 11 8			
Glasgow, St. Jude's - - Epis.	12	- - -	- - -	11 8 2½	74 0 0	- - -	192 0 0			
Glasgow, St. Jude's (Corn Street) Epis.	12	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 5 0					
Glasgow, St. Luke's, Free Industrial School - - -	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	32 13 4	- - -	35 0 0			
Glasgow, St. Matthew's (Bishop Street) - - - - Sess.	1	- -	- - -	15 15 1½	92 16 8	- - -	148 8 4			
Glasgow, St. Matthew's - - F.C.	2	400 0 0	1848	15 1 2½	251 5 10	- - -	798 10 0			
Glasgow, St. Matthew's, Girls' Industrial - - - -	1	- - -	- - -	- - -	75 5 0	- - -	460 16 8			
Glasgow, St. Mungo's, "Freeland" Estab. Ch.	8	373 0 0	1843	3 1 11½	25 5 0	- - -	8 15 0			
Glasgow, St. Mungo's and St. Columbkil's, Boys - - R.C.	6	1,000 0 0	1858	- - -	- - -	- - -	116 1 8			
Glasgow, St. Mungo's, Girls, and Evening - - - - R.C.	6	- - -	- - -	18 1 9½	33 3 4	- - -	628 16 8	50 0 0		
Glasgow, St. Patrick's - - R.C.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 0 0	- - -	63 0 0			
Glasgow, St. Paul's - - Par.	2	*660 0 0	1837	- - -	171 10 0	32 10 0	209 15 0			

Glasgow, The Bishop's	Epis.	12	-	-	10 15 [illegible]	135 5 0	-	528 [illegible] 8			
Glasgow, The Bishop's, Infants	Epis.	12	-	-	-	9 15 0	-	[illegible] 15 0			
Glasgow, Tron Parish	Sess.	1	-	-	[illegible] 6 10	48 2 6	-	19 7 6			
Glasgow, Tron	F.C.	3	-	-	3 12 6	70 12 6	-	124 14 2			
Glasgow, Well Park (East Miller Street)	F.C.	2	-	-	5 0 0½	73 5 10	75 0 0				
Glasgow, Well Park (Ladywell Street)	F.C.		-	-	5 0 0¾						
Glengivel	G.A.		100 0 0	1841							
Gorbals, East, Territorial	F.C.	3	-	-	26 12 9½	169 5 10	103 15 0	756 15 0	10 0 0		
Gorbals, Local Mission	G.A.		200 0 0	1847							
Gorbals, Free Mission	F.C.	4	-	-	-	27 0 0	-	29 0 0			
Gorbals, St. John's, Male	R.C.	6	-	-	8 11 8¼						
Gorbals, St. John's, Female	R.C.	6	-	-	21 5 1½						
Gorbals, Youths	Undl.	1	*600 0 0	1836	35 10 3¾	108 11 8	68 10 10	1,205 0 0	-	2 0 0	
Govan	F.C.	3	-	-	10 6 4	55 0 0	-	321 10 0			
Govan, Juvenile and Infants	G.A.		*350 0 0	1838							
Govan, Colliery	Undl.		-	-	2 13 0½						
Greengares	G.A.		75 0 0	1840							
Hamilton, Orphan and Charity School		3	150 0 0	1852	-	55 0 0	-	83 0 0			
" "	"		380 0 0	1859							
Hamilton, St. John's	F.C.	3	*600 0 0	1838	34 17 8¼	336 5 0	25 0 0	1,081 11 8			
"	"		-	-	a24 10 0						
Hamilton, United Presbyterian School			-	-	2 13 0						
Jerviston	G.A.	3	-	-	-	25 0 0	-	19 11 8			
Kelvinhaugh	Sess.	1	466 0 0	1855	8 10 0½	110 16 8	-	73 1 8			
Kilbride, East	Par.	3	-	-	6 17 1¾	155 7 6	-	536 17 6			
Kingston	Sess.	7	200 0 0	1842	5 8 4	50 0 0	22 16 8				
Lambhill, Day and Evening	Sess.	2	-	-	2 18 5¼	21 5 0					
Lanark, Burgh School	Undl.	3	*250 0 0	1840	6 6 4½	152 12 6	-	231 14 2			
Lanark, St. Leonard's, Subs. School		3	-	-	4 14 10¾	81 1 8	-	161 5 0			
Leadhills	Estab. Ch.	3	-	-	-	143 15 0	-	222 13 4			
Lesmahagow	F.C.	4	-	-	2 9 10	45 0 0	-	52 10 0			
Lesmahagow, Female Indust. School		7	-	-	1 6 3	23 10 0	-	30 16 8			
Maryhill	G.A.		180 0 0	1851							
Maryhill	F.C.	3	246 0 0	1850	3 1 11½	126 10 0	-	258 1			
"	"		-	-	a6 13 4						
Maxwelltown, Endowed	Undl.	3	150 0 0	1841	6 7 10	161 5 0	-	456 5 0			
Monkland, New	Par.		-	-	5 9 2¾						
Monkland, Old	Par.	1	-	-	-	-	-	295 0 0			
Mossend Iron Works	Par.	3	-	-	12 10 0	5 0 0	6 5 0	9 3 4			
Partick, Academy		2	-	-	-	45 0 0	27 1 8	2 8 4			
Partick	F.C.	3	173 0 0	1850	16 18 4½	155 10 0	-	186 3 4			
Port Dundas	Sess.	8	660 0 0	1859	8 0 11	24 16 8	-	142 6 8	30 0 0		
Quarter Iron Works School		8	-	-	-	27 15 0					
Riggend	G.A.		60 0 0	1840							

a Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.			Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
			Amount.	Date of Payment.							
LANARKSHIRE—*cont.*			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Roberton, Female	Undl.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	31 13 4	- - -				
Roughazie	Estab. Ch.	3	191 6 0	1859	- - -	19 5 0	- - -	17 10 0			
Rutherglen	F.C.	3	201 10 0	1850	22 7 4½	280 6 8	153 15 0	706 10 10			
Rutherglen, Burgh	Par.		- - -	- - -	4 18 2						
Shotts	F.C.	4	- - -	- - -	2 2 0¾	- - -	- - -	85 0 0			
Springburn	R.C.		- - -	- - -	2 0 0						
Springburn, Murdock's School	-	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	95 16 8	35 8 4				
Stane, Wilson's Endowed	Estab. Ch.	3	61 7 0	1859	- - -	9 15 0	- - -	158 13 4			
Stanrigg, Colliery School	- -	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 5 0	- - -	15 0 0			
Stonehouse	F.C.	4	- - -	- - -	6 14 11¾	75 15 0	- - -	147 10 0			
Stonehouse	Par.	3	- - -	- - -	3 6 8	- - -	- - -	100 16 8			
Stonelaw Colliery School	- -	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 5 0	- - -	15 0 0			
Strathaven	F.C.	4	349 10 0	1857	2 13 4	40 12 6	- - -	58 15 10			
Uddingstone	Sess.		155 0 0	1845							
Uddingstone	F.C.		98 0 0	1859							
Whiteinch	S.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	13 15 0					
Wishaw, Public	Undl.	7	552 0 0	1857	15 14 11½	83 0 0	171 13 4	63 0 0			
Woodhall Colliery School	- -	8	- - -	- - -	5 8 5	22 10 0					
Woodside, North, Female Indus. Sch.		3	- - -	- - -	2 15 0½	42 18 4	- - -	75 16 8			
Woodside, North, St. George's	G.A.	2	- - -	- - -	4 3 4	53 9 2	- - -	46 13 4	- - -	2 0 0	
Woodside, South	F.C.	2	280 0 0	1843	12 4 2	134 15 10	- - -	210 13 4			
LINLITHGOWSHIRE.											
Abercorn	F.C.	2	- - -	- - -	2 12 6	37 10 0	- - -	152 18 4			
Armadale	G.A.		*34 0 0	1839							
Bathgate	Par.	4	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	- - -	- - -	178 10 0			
Bo'ness, Infants	Undl.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	50 0 0	- - -	76 0 0			
Binnie	G.A.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	66 5 0					
Carriden	Par.	4	- - -	- - -	7 4 8¾	82 13 4	- - -	287 0 0	- - -	- - -	22 17 6
Durhamtown Miners' School	- -	4	- - -	- - -	3 2 0¾	- - -	- - -	18 15 0			
Ecclesmachan	Par.	4	- - -	- - -	4 10 0	27 15 0	- - -	77 10 0			
Grangepans, Subscription	Undl.	4	242 0 0	1860	5 14 5	194 15 0	- - -	826 5 0			
Greenhills, Boys	Par.	4	- - -	- - -	2 10 0½	12 10 0					

„	F.C.	5	[illegible]	1849	8 2 0	4 10 0		[illegible]			
„	„		75 0 0	1856							
Torphichen	Par.	4	- - -	- - -	3 14 10¼	16 10 0	- - -	171 0 0			
Whitburn, Fauldhouse, Wilson's Endowed	Estab. Ch.	4	- - -	- - -	2 10 3¼	28 6 8	- - -	7 10 0			
Whitedalehead, Wilson's Endowed School		4	20 13 4	1858	- - -	37 12 6	- - -	195 0 0			
Winchburgh	Estab. Ch.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	78 15 0	- - -	15 0 0			
NAIRNSHIRE.											
Auldearn, Innes, Infants	F.C.	10	145 0 0	1842	5 14 11½	96 6 8	- - -	56 5 0			
Cawdor	F.C.		40 0 0	1849	2 1 8						
„	„		25 0 0	1851							
Cawdor	Par.	7	- - -	- - -	2 16 8½	124 5 0					
Cawdor (at Clunes)	G.A.		30 0 0	1841	1 16 0½						
Nairn	F.C.	10	150 0 0	1850	11 16 7¾	136 11 8	- - -	334 0 0			
Nairn	G.A.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	127 15 0	- - -	130 10 0			
Nairn	Epis.	9	- - -	- - -	1 10 2½	49 0 0	- - -	75 0 0			
Nairn Monitory School			*100 0 0	1837							
ORKNEY AND SHETLAND.											
Bressay	G.A.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	99 7 6			
Bressay	Par.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	73 10 10			
Harray, Christian Knowledge Society's School			- - -	- - -	1 14 0¼						
Kirkwall Grammar	Undl.	7	- - -	- - -	3 2 6½	27 0 0	- - -	90 0 0			
Lerwick	Par.	7	- - -	- - -	2 8 10	55 0 0	- - -	46 10 0			
Orkney, St. Andrew's	G.A.		28 0 0	1840							
Papa Westray	F.C.		- - -	- - -	3 7 8						
Sabiston	G.A.	7	- - -	- - -	1 14 8½	106 2 6					
Sanday	F.C.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	60 0 0					
Sandwick	Par.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	32 10 0			
Skelwick, Society's	Estab. Ch.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	146 13 4					
Stromness, Congregational	F.C.	5	- - -	- - -	3 10 0	123 12 6	- - -	217 16 8			
Westray Midbea (West Side)	G.A.		52 0 0	1846							
PEEBLES-SHIRE.											
Innerleithen	F.C.	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	106 8 4	- - -	15 0 0			
Innerleithen	Par.	2	- - -	- - -	1 8 6	53 15 0	- - -	34 16 8			
Linton, West	Epis.	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	44 11 8	- - -	125 0 0			
Peebles	F.C.	2	109 0 0	1849	2 10 0	106 18 4	- - -	187 13 4			
Peebles, Haly-Rude	Estab. Ch.	12	137 5 0	1859	2 3 11½	17 10 0	- - -	15 0 0			
Skirling	Par.		- - -	- - -	2 14 1½						

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

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PERTHSHIRE.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Abernyte - Par. 6	-	-	-	43 15 0	-	21 5 0			
Aberuthven - F.C. 6	-	-	2 18 4¼	71 6 8	-	59 11 8			
Acharn - F.C. 8	-	-	2 15 2¼	118 4 2	-	257 19 2			
Aldgernaig - G.A. 5	-	-	-	188 5 0	-	242 8 4			
Almondbank - G.A. 6	-	-	1 4 8	100 10 0	-	146 0 0			
Alyth - F.C. 8	60 7 0	1856	15 14 7¾	31 13 4	-	595 3 4			
,, ,,	163 15 6	1858							
Alyth - Par. 6	-	-	5 1 3	23 5 10	-	38 1 8			
Alyth, Girls' Industrial - G.A. 5	357 0 0	1856	11 6 8	41 16 8	11 13 4	247 0 0	-	-	41 5 0
Alyth, Female - Epis. 3	-	-	-	18 6 8	-	135 16 8			
Amulree - F.C. 8	-	-	2 5 0¾	176 0 0	-				
Auchterarder - F.C. 5	-	-	-	34 0 10	-	33 6 8			
Auchterarder, Sheddan's Charity Undl. 5	190 0 0	1859	5 0 0	57 10 0	-	151 0 0			
Auchterarder, Townhead Presbn. - 6	393 0 0	1860	5 0 0	10 15 0	-	76 5 0			
Balbeggie, Subscription - Undl. 6	-	-	-	28 15 0					
Balgowan - Undl.	-	-	2 1 8						
Birnam - F.C. 8	-	-	-	16 5 0					
Blackford - F.C. 5	119 5 0	1849	5 6 6	164 5 0	-	15 0 0			
,, ,,	20 0 0	1856							
,, ,,	118 0 0	1858							
Blair Atholl - Par. 5	-	-	9 6 7½	162 8 4	-	394 6 8			
Blair Drummond - Ch. S. 3	-	-	-	92 5 0					
Blairgowrie - F.C. 8	-	-	8 13 3½	210 15 0	-	691 5 0			
Blairgowrie - Par. 5	-	-	7 10 0	24 0 0	-	535 16 8			
Blairgowrie, St. Catherine's - Epis. 3	-	-	-	51 6 8	-	170 3 4			
Blairgowrie, (Union Place) Undl. 5	-	-	-	-	-	72 10 0			
Blairingone - Estab. Ch. 3	115 0 0	1849	3 1 5½	50 0 0	-	51 6 8			
,, ,,	11 0 0	1857							
Braco, Subscription School - Undl.	-	-	1 2 0						
Breadalbane (Aberfeldy) - F.C. 8	-	-	7 14 0¾	208 3 0	-	818 16 8			
Bridge of Earn, Industrial - F.C. 5	50 0 0	1848	2 10 0	192 6 8	-	474 1 8			
Callander - F.C. 5	-	-	-	279 3 4	-	731 9 2			
Camaghowran - G.A. 5	-	-	1 12 0¾	28 17 6					

Craig Mill - - -	- F.C.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	61 3 4	- - -	53 15 0			
Cray - - - -	- F.C.	10	- - -	- - -	1 6 8¾	11 5 0					
Crieff, Female Industrial -	Estab. Ch.	6	- - -	- - -	2 10 0¾	4 3 4	- - -	29 11 8			
Crieff - - -	- F.C.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 0 0	- - -	32 1 8			
Crieff, St. Michael's - -	Epis.	3	- - -	- - -	2 4 2¾	6 17 6	- - -	47 18 4			
Crieff, Taylor's Institution	-Undl.	6	- - -	- - -	2 5 9	- - -	- - -	294 0 0			
" " "	"		- - -	- - -	*a*12 13 4						
Culross, Parish and Burgh School	-	6	- - -	- - -	3 16 10½	213 6 8	- - -	481 5 0			
Culross, Geddes - -	Undl.	8	- - -	- - -	10 16 5½	195 16 8	- - -	359 6 8			
Cupar Angus - -	Epis.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	38 6 8	- - -	155 16 8			
Doune - - -	- F.C.	5	245 1 7	1854	14 4 8	249 1 8	- - -	334 6 8			
" - - -	- "		170 0 0	1859							
Dowally - - -	- Par.		- - -	- - -	4 15 10						
Dull - - - -	- Par.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 5 0	- - -	9 7 6			
Dunblane - - -	- F.C.	5	- - -	- - -	6 16 8½	130 10 0	- - -	253 10 10			
Dunblane, St. Mary's -	Epis.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	50 0 0	- - -	100 0 0			
Dunblane - - -	- Par.	6	- - -	- - -	13 5 8½	42 0 0	- - -	383 5 0			
Dunkeld (Duchess of Atholl's Industrial School) - -	-	5	- - -	- - -	6 18 5½	71 0 0	- - -	141 10 0			
Dunkeld, Little - -	- Par.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	100 0 0			
Dunkeld, Royal - -	Estab. Ch.	5	- - -	- - -	4 4 3	5 0 0	*b*3 6 8	314 10 0			
Dunning - - -	- F.C.	4	- - -	- - -	2 0 0	- - -	- - -	2 18 4			
Dunning - - -	- Par.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 5 0	- - -	6 5 0			
Errol - - -	- F.C.		- - -	- - -	3 19 10¾	180 0 10	- - -	410 10 0			
Erroll, Female Industrial	Estab. Ch.	5	470 0 0	1856	6 1 6¼	44 13 4	18 15 0	71 3 4			
Forgandenny, Path of Condie	- G.A.		30 0 0	1840							
" " -	- "		10 0 0	1850							
Gartmore School of Industry	Estab. Ch.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 16 8					
Gartmore - - -	- F.C.	5	86 0 0	1848	1 13 4¾	68 6 8					
Gilmerton - -	- G.A.		*80 0 0	1839							
Greenloaning, Subscription	-	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	*b*27 1 8				
Inchture - - -	- Par.	6	- - -	- - -	6 11 7	163 0 0	- - -	252 6 8			
Innerpeffray - - -	Epis.		- - -	- - -	1 13 4						
Killichonan - -	- G.A.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	123 15 0					
Killin - - -	- F.C.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	49 11 8					
Killin Parish School -	- -	5	- - -	- - -	2 5 10¼	- - -	- - -	82 10 0			
Kilmadock - -	- Par.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	148 10 0			
Kiltyrie - - -	- F.C.	8	- - -	- - -	2 15 7	48 0 0	- - -	63 15 0			
Kinbuck, Village - -	- G.A.	6	- - -	- - -	2 1 8½	78 6 8	- - -	91 10 0			
Kincardine and Tulliallan Educational Association School	- -	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 5 0	- - -	21 5 0			
Kincardine, Subscription	- F.C.	8	200 0 0	1841	- - -	36 13 4	- - -	15 0 0			
" " -	- "		100 0 0	1841							
Kincardine on Forth (Baroness Keith's) - - -	Undl.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	97 11 8	- - -	237 10 0			
Kincardine (in Monteith) -	- Par.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	139 13 4	- - -	72 13 4			

a Scientific apparatus.

b Probationer.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

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			Amount.	Date of Payment.							
			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
PERTHSHIRE—*cont.*											
Kinfauns	F.C.	4	- - -	- - -	6 13 4½	97 10 0	- - -	140 8 4			
Kinloch Rannoch, Parliamentary School		5	*100 0 0	1839	- - -	- - -	- - -	85 0 0			
Kinnaird	Par.	6	- - -	- - -	5 3 5½	164 0 0	- - -	217 5 0			
Kinnoull	Par.	6	- - -	- - -	7 1 8	50 0 0	- - -	73 15 0			
Kirkmichael	Par.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 5 0					
Kirkmichael	F.C.	8	- - -	- - -	3 0 0½	92 16 8	- - -	88 15 0			
Lawers	F.C.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0			
Loch Earn Head	F.C.	8	- - -	- - -	1 17 6½	141 10 0	- - -	130 0 0			
Loch Earn Head	G.A.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	73 15 0	- - -	82 10 0			
Logie	Par.	3	- - -	- - -	1 2 9½	115 10 0	- - -	- - -	- - -	2 [illegible] 0	
Logierait	F.C.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	56 13 4	- - -	94 3 4			
Martins, St.	Par.	6	- - -	- - -	2 1 8½						
Meikleour	Sess.	6	- - -	- - -	1 12 1	115 15 0					
Methven	Par.	6	- - -	- - -	1 4 8	22 3 4	- - -	21 5 0			
Methven	F.C.	8	74 0 0	1848	4 18 3¾	163 16 8	- - -	107 18 4			
Methven, United Presbyterian		7	- - -	- - -	- - -	90 0 0	- - -	203 10 0			
Monzievaird and Strowan	Par.	6	130 0 0	1860	6 12 4	159 9 2	- - -	158 15 10			
" "	"		- - -	- - -	*a*12 13 4						
Moulin	Par.	7	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 5 0	- - -	260 10 0			
Muchart	Par.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	89 11 8			
Muthill	F.C.	8	151 0 0	1850	3 8 4	32 15 0	- - -	157 15 0			
Perth, Cathedral, Free	Epis.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	14 15 10			
Perth, East Parish, Congregational		3	- - -	- - -	16 13 0¼	97 11 8	103 6 8	578 10 0	19 12 8		
" " "			- - -	- - -	*a*12 13 4						
Perth, East Parish, Female Industrial School		6	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	175 11 2
Perth, Infant	Undl.	6	*150 0 0	1837	5 9 7	103 6 8	- - -	668 8 4			
Perth (Ladies) House of Refuge		10	- - -	- - -	1 13 4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	404 6 10R
Perth, Middle Parish	Sess.	5	*600 0 0	1839	3 13 8	134 15 0	- - -	697 3 4			
Perth, New Row	Undl.	6	*200 0 0	1837	2 15 5	97 0 0	87 10 0	587 15 0	- - -	1 15 0	
Perth, St. Johns	R.C.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	8 5 0			
Perth, St. Leonard's	F.C.	4	- - -	- - -	5 6 7½	173 6 8	- - -	534 1 8	- - -	4 6 8	
Perth, St. Ninian's	Epis.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	31 5 0	- - -	108 13 4			
Perth Boys' School of Industry		5	- - -	- - -	1 3 1½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	40 10 0R
Perth, Female Reformatory			- - -	- - -	1 3 4						

			[illegible]	[illegible]							
” ” ”	”		”	”	23 10 7¾	273 15 0	-	1,349 11 8			
Pitcairn Green, Congregational	F.C.	4	-	-	a13 1 0						
Pitlochry	G.A.	5	89 0 0	1850	4 2 4¼	114 10 0	-	102 13 4	-	1 6 8	
Port Monteith	Parl.	7	-	-	-	204 3 4	-	310 15 0			
Rattray	Par.	5	-	-	-	7 10 0					
Ruskie	G.A.		*43 0 0	1839	-	51 15 0	-	42 3 4			
Scone, Congregational	F.C.	8	-	-							
Stanley, Auxiliary	Par.	5	-	-	6 3 7¾	115 15 0	-	205 8 4			
Stanley	F.C.	4	110 0 0	1819	1 7 11	71 7 6			-		
”	”		31 2 0	1855	4 16 10	197 4 2	-	333 15 0			
Stanley	G.A.		-	-	-						
Strathbrand	F.C.	8	90 0 0	1849	1 19 11⅓						
Strathlock	G.A.	6	-	-	3 9 2	211 13 4					
Strone of Cally	G.A.	6	104 17 10	1859	-	67 15 0	b25 0 0	109 11 8			
Strowan, Society's	G.A.	6	-	-	1 14 8¼	107 15 0					
Tenandry	Par.		*33 0 0	1840	6 1 2	58 6 8	-	153 6 8			
Thornhill	G.A.	3	-	-							
Thornhill, Easter Subscription	Undl.	3	-	-	1 10 0	40 0 0	-	17 10 0			
Tomcraggach	G.A.		-	-	3 9 2	40 0 0	-	67 16 8			
Trinity Gask	Par.	6	-	-	1 0 10½						
Tulliallan	Par.	6	-	-	2 11 3	163 0 0	-	52 10 0			
Tullibardine	G.A.	6	-	-	-	-	-	285 0 0			
Woodside	F.C.	4	-	-	2 0 11¾	45 15 0	-	15 0 0			
					5 15 7½	7 10 0	-	108 15 0			
RENFREWSHIRE.											
Barrhead	G.A.		-	-							
Barrhead	R.C.	8	-	-	5 6 8½						
Bishopton	F.C.	3	-	-	4 11 8¼	-	b6 5 0	3 15 0			
Bridge of Weir	G.A.		*375 0 0	1840	2 0 0¼	76 5 0					
Busby, Day and Evening	Undl.	2	-	-							
Cathcart	Par.	3	-	-	10 3 3	137 6 8	78 2 6	302 10 0			
Crossmyloof Subscription School		7	-	-	7 11 3	118 0 0	-	320 14 6			
Eaglesham, Female Industrial	Sess.	8	164 0 0	1859	2 0 0	24 0 0	-	63 0 0			
Eaglesham	Par.	8	-	-	-	10 0 0					
Eastwood	Par.	8	-	-	-	8 15 0	-	12 10 0			
Gourock	F.C.	4	-	-	9 5 2½	39 0 0	-	91 10 0			
Greenock, East	Epis.	12	-	-	-	72 0 0	-	86 10 0			
Greenock, Ann Street	Sess.	2	-	-	-	160 5 0	-	437 0 10			
Greenock, Female School of Industry		2	-	-	3 7 0	53 12 6	-	16 5 0			
Greenock, Gaelic Church	Sess.	7	-	-	-	12 16 8					
Greenock, Gaelic Church, Female Industrial		7	-	-	-	37 10 0					
Greenock (Highlanders' Academy)	Undl.	4	*600 0 0	1837	4 11 8	20 0 0	-	29 0 0			
” ” ”	”		550 0 0	1843	8 11 6½	87 11 8	-	194 15 0			

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a Scientific apparatus.

b Probationer.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

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			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Renfrewshire—*cont.*											
Greenock, Middle Parish	F.C.		- - -	- - -	8 10 0						
Greenock, Middle Parish	G.A.		*120 0 0	1839							
Greenock, Ragged School		4	1,000 0 0	1858	2 0 9½	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	251 13 0R
Greenock, St. Andrew's	G.A.		*100 0 0	1857							
Greenock, St. John's West	Epis.	12	*80 0 0	1839	1 1 1	9 3 4	- - -	65 6 8			
Greenock, St. Mary's	R.C.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 16 8					
Greenock, South Parish	G.A.		*200 0 0	1837							
Househill, Endowed	G.A.	2	- - -	- - -	6 13 3¾	90 1 8	- - -	263 13 4			
Houston	F.C.	4	218 0 0	1850	0 0 0½	226 15 10	- - -	307 15 0			
Houston and Killellan	Par.		- - -	- - -	8 7 11¼	232 8 4	- - -	210 13 4			
Inkerman	F.C.		- - -	- - -	8 0 9						
Kilbarchan, Female	Undl.	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	97 5 0	- - -	97 10 0			
Kilbarchan	Par.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 0	- - -	4 10 8			
Kilmalcolm	Par.	8	- - -	- - -	3 0 11¼	- - -	- - -	63 0 0			
Ladyburn, Subscription	F.C.	2	- - -	- - -	9 10 0¾	141 9 6	- - -	73 15 0			
Linwood Subscription School		2	- - -	- - -	2 17 11	30 15 0					
Lochwinnoch	Par.	1	- - -	- - -	3 9 2¾	71 5 0	20 10 8	210 13 4			
Lochwinnoch, Female Industrial		1	- - -	- - -	3 10 2¾	50 10 8	- - -	136 11 8			
Mearns	Par.	2	- - -	- - -	- - -	59 2 6	- - -	423 0 0			
Neilston, Public	Undl.	7	- - -	- - -	6 10 0	47 15 0	27 1 8				
Neilston	R.C.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	a11 13 4	- - -	10 0 0		
Oswald	F.C.	3	- - -	- - -	3 8 0	70 10 0	- - -	73 6 8			
Paisley, Abbey Parish, Newtown Dist.	Par.	8	- - -	- - -	10 1 4	70 0 0	- - -	217 6 8			
" " "			- - -	- - -	59 18 4						
Paisley, Abbey Parish, Dovecot Hall Branch Parish School	Undl.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	54 0 0	- - -	59 10 0			
Paisley, Abbey (The Dickson School)		3	50 0 0	1840	- - -	106 10 0	- - -	171 5 0			
Paisley, Abbey Parish (Quarrelton) School		3	- - -	- - -	- - -	41 10 0	- - -	82 1 8	- - -	1 6 8	
Paisley (Oakshaw Street)	Sess.	3	*700 0 0	1836	3 10 0	127 13 6	- - -	400 6 8			
Paisley (Causeyside Street)	Sess.	1	- - -	- - -	1 8 0	96 6 8	- - -	351 0 0	- - -	10 0 0	
Paisley, Free High Church Congregational	F.C.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	90 16 0					
Paisley (George Street)	Sess.	3	- - -	- - -	9 0 11	93 10 0	- - -	270 11 8			
Paisley, Hunter Street, Female Industrial		3	- - -	- - -	1 10 4	28 8 4					

Paisley, Ragged School		2	- - -	- - -	2 16 8	10 15 0					
Paisley, Ragged, and Industrial Reformatory		2	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	812 3 5R
Paisley, St. George's	F.C.		- - -	- - -	3 5 0						
Paisley (Stevenson Street)	F.C.	4	210 0 0	1848	2 2 8	44 15 0	- - -	15 0 0			
Pollokshaws, Industrial	Undl.	3	583 0 0	1857	- - -	17 10 0	14 11 8	127 8 4	- - -	- - -	213 14 11
Pollokshaws, Burgh	Undl.	2	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	20 0 0	- - -	296 11 8			
Port Glasgow, Female Industrial	G.A.		- - -	- - -	3 5 10						
Port Glasgow, Burgh School		2	- - -	- - -	- - -	22 0 0					
Port Glasgow, New Parochial			400 0 0	1841	3 13 4						
" " " "			150 0 0	1845							
Port Glasgow	Epis.	12	- - -	- - -	3 15 2¼	66 5 0	- - -	146 11 8			
Port Glasgow, Industrial		1	- - -	- - -	- - -	47 3 4	- - -	123 15 0			
Port Glasgow, Juvenile	F.C.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	288 13 4			
Renfrew, Old Burgh, Boys (High Street)		2	- - -	- - -	4 7 8½	53 15 0	- - -	128 13 4			
Renfrew, Old Burgh, Female (Fulbar Street)	Undl.	2	- - -	- - -	1 10 0	89 0 0					
Seedhills	Sess.		- - -	- - -	1 3 4						
Titwood Colliery	Undl.		- - -	- - -	2 11 7						
Uplamoor, Public School		3	- -	- - -	4 0 5	63 17 6	- - -	2 10 0			
Ross and Cromarty Shires.											
Achadesdale	F.C.		90 0 0	1850							
Achnagait	G.A.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	163 15 0	- - -	164 3 4			
Alness	F.C.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	57 10 0					
Ardross	F.C.	6	- - -	- - -	1 10 0	25 10 0					
Arpafeelie	Epis.	9	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	121 13 4			
Aultbea	G.A.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	94 17 6					
Bridgend of Alness	F.C.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	16 5 0					
Bualnaluip	F.C.		- - -	- - -	1 9 11½						
Conon	F.C.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	165 0 0	- - -	126 13 4			
Contin	Par.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	43 0 0					
Cromarty	F.C.	6	95 10 0	1852	7 7 11½	322 15 10	- - -	148 11 8			
Cromarty	Par.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	24 0 0	- - -	5 0 0			
Culish	F.C.	3	- - -	- - -	2 18 8	65 17 6	- - -	147 1 8			
Cullicudden	F.C.	6	- - -	- - -	5 14 1½	140 0 0	- - -	286 6 8			
Dibaig	F.C.		- - -	- - -	1 16 4						
Dingwall	F.C.	6	- - -	- - -	15 8 4	135 0 0	- - -	510 10 0			
Drum-an-Darach School			- - -	- - -	2 0 0½						
Edderton	F.C.	6	- - -	- - -	3 6 8	165 0 0	- - -	227 0 0			
Ferrintosh	F.C.	6	90 0 0	1849	2 1 8½	27 10 0	a4 3 4	20 8 4			
Gairloch	Par.	9	- - -	- - -	- - -	53 15 0					
Highfield	Epis.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	91 5 0	- - -	175 0 0			
Inverasdale	F.C.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 10 0					

a Probationer.

b Scientific apparatus.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.			Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
			Amount.	Date of Payment.							
ROSS AND CROMARTY SHIRES—*cont.*			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Invergordon	F.C.	6	133 0 0	1847	3 5 9¼	143 0 0	- - -	369 6 8			
Jemimaville	F.C.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	25 0 0					
Killearnan	F.C.	6	- - -	- - -	3 11 8	129 16 8	- - -	361 19 2			
Kilmuir Easter	Par.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	194 0 0	- - -	88 7 6			
Kincardine	Par.	10	- - -	- - -	- - -	66 15 0	- - -	261 0 0			
Kincardine, Congregational	F.C.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	81 5 0	- - -	100 0 0			
Knockbain	Par.	5	- - -	- - -	6 0 10¼	111 7 6	- - -	439 1 8			
Laid, Parliamentary School	-	-	- - -	- - -	4 4 0½						
Logie Easter	Par.		- - -	- - -	1 9 10						
Maryburgh	F.C.	6	295 0 0	1860	- - -	40 5 0					
Mossfield, Gaelic Association School	-	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	129 5 0					
Muirton	G.A.	8	- - -	- - -	1 10 0	- - -	- - -	48 15 0			
Openham	F.C.		- - -	- - -	1 19 0½						
Plockton	F.C.	6	- - -	- - -	5 0 0½	8 5 0	- - -	36 11 8			
Pool Ewe, Agricultural School	-		90 0 0	1850	1 10 0						
Rosemarkie	F.C.	5	100 0 0	1854	4 0 0	5 0 0	- - -	154 3 4			
Stornoway, Female, Educational and Industrial	Undl.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	38 6 8	- - -	63 0 0			
Stornoway	G.A.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	74 15 0	- - -	52 10 0			
Stornoway	F.C.	8	159 0 0	1852	2 12 10¾	150 12 6	- - -	457 11 8			
Strathconan, Lady Balfour's	-	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 10 0					
Tain	F.C.		- - -	- - -	3 15 0	6 5 0	- - -	177 11 8			
Tarbat	F.C.	6	- - -	- - -	6 7 4	130 10 0	- - -	211 0 0			
Ullapool	F.C.	6	87 0 0	1851	7 0 8½	43 15 0	- - -	80 10 0			
,,	,,		100 0 0	1860							
ROXBURGHSHIRE.											
Bowden	Par.	12	- - -	- - -	- - -	26 5 0	- - -	17 10 0			
Fairnington	G.A.	12	60 0 0	1848	- - -	127 0 0					
Galashiels	Epis.	12	- - -	- - -	- - -	48 10 0	- - -	103 0 10			
Galashiels	R.C.	2	- - -	- - -	3 6 7¾	47 13 4	- - -	164 16 8	5 0 0		
Gattonside, Village School	-	-	123 0 0	1857	3 14 2½						
Hawick, St. Cuthbert's	Epis.	12	- - -	- - -	2 3 7¾	56 5 0	- - -	216 8 4			

						13 15 0					
Melrose, Congregational	F.C.	2	- - -	- - -	6 9 11¼	148 0 0	- - -	302 12 6			
Melrose	Par.	12	- - -	- - -	2 9 10	51 5 0	- - -	72 15 0			
Roxburgh	Par.	12	- - -	- - -	- - -	11 5 0					
Smailholm	F.C.	2	- - -	- - -	2 10 0	73 15 0	- - -	124 11 8			
Wilton (Hope Park)	Epis.	12	- - -	- - -	- - -	44 3 4	- - -	62 10 0			
Yetholme, Kirk	G.A.	12	80 0 0	1843	2 12 6	147 0 0	- - -	79 11 8			
„ „	„		37 0 0	1856							
Yeth'lme (Town) Girls' School	„	12	66 0 0	1847	2 5 0½	89 5 0	- - -	56 13 4			
„ „ „	„		27 0 0	1856							
SELKIRKSHIRE.											
Gala, Subscription	Undl.	12	200 0 0	1848	- - -	140 10 0	- - -	515 16 8			
Galashiels (High Street)	Par.	12	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	518 11 8			
Galashiels	Epis.		450 0 0	1860	2 10 0[illegible]						
STIRLINGSHIRE.											
Airth	Par.	3	- - -	- - -	4 0 0¾	33 0 0	- - -	48 16 8			
Alva, Infant	G.A.	4	116 10 0	1841	- - -	9 3 4	- - -	22 5 0			
Alva, Subscription	Undl.	5	140 0 0	1843	1 12 6¾	21 10 0	6 5 0	47 6 8			
„ „			57 0 0	1858							
Auchenbowie and Plean School		4	- - -	- - -	2 7 1½	3 15 0					
Bainsford, Self-supporting	Undl.	3	- - -	- - -	20 0 10½	104 0 10	- - -	234 3 4			
Bannockburn, Subscription	Undl.	3	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	116 0 0	38 6 8	205 16 8			
Bannockburn	F.C.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0					
Banton, Subscription School			40 0 0	1841							
Bonnybridge, Subscription			- - -	- - -	2 6 11						
Bridge of Allan	F.C.	4	- - -	- - -	2 14 0½	3 15 0	- - -	348 11 8			
Brighton in Polmont	F.C.		143 0 0	1849	1 16 4½						
„ „	„		82 10 0	1858							
Carronshore	G.A.	3	*190 0 0	1839	- - -	33 15 0	- - -	2 10 0			
Dalmary	Sess.	3	110 0 0	1858	1 16 9½	86 13 4					
Denny	Par.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	66 0 0	- - -	445 11 8			
Drymen, Industrial	Par.	3	- - -	- - -	2 19 0	60 0 0	- - -	30 0 0			
Dunnipace	F.C.	4	- - -	- - -	6 6 8½	98 15 0	- - -	146 11 8	- - -	4 0 0	
Falkirk	F.C.	4	297 16 8	1854	4 17 0½	184 3 4	- - -	251 1 8			
Falkirk	Par.	3	- - -	- - -	5 8 4	40 0 0	- - -	227 10 0			
Falkirk, Ragged and Industrial		3	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	32 5 5
Falkirk, St. Francis Xavier's	R.C.	2	- - -	- - -	1 16 7¾	8 6 8	- - -	189 11 8			
Fintry	Par.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	93 10 0					
Fintry, Female	Par.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	7 10 0					
Gargunnock	Par.	3	- - -	- - -	1 13 4	43 15 0					
Grangemouth, Subs.	Undl.	3	- - -	- - -	9 8 3¾	120 5 0	- - -	226 18 4			

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.			Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
			Amount.	Date of Payment.							
			£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
STIRLINGSHIRE—*cont.*											
Haggs	G.A.	3	*80 0 0	1837	- - -	56 5 0	- - -	63 0 0			
"	"		33 0 0	1840							
Hurlet and Campsie Alum Company's	Undl.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	78 16 8					
Killearn	F.C.	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	92 0 0					
Kilsyth, Female	G.A.	3	- - -	- - -	1 1 4	100 10 0	- - -	105 18 4			
Kippen	F.C.	5	106 13 7	1859	2 7 0	20 0 0	- - -	38 13 4			
Kirklane	F.C.	4	- - -	- - -	2 13 4	46 10 0	- - -	68 10 10			
Larbert	F.C.	3	130 0 0	1850	19 14 2	86 13 4	- - -	165 16 8			
Larbert	Par.	3	- - -	- - -	8 5 5½	109 13 4	- - -	376 5 0			
Larbert Village	Estab.Ch.	3	207 0 0	1858	- - -	43 15 0	- - -	67 16 8			
Lennoxtown, New Subscription Sch.		3	*280 0 0	1839	- - -	9 0 0	- - -	2 10 0			
Lennoxtown Oswald	Estab.Ch.	4	288 0 0	1859	- - -	8 15 0	- - -	3 15 0			
Polmont, Female School	-	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	17 13 4	- - -	14 11 8			
Polmont	Par.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	94 19 2					
Redding	G.A.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	55 0 0	- - -	233 13 4			
St. Ninian's	Par.	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	68 15 0	- - -	148 10 0			
Slammannan	Par.		- - -	- - -	3 6 8						
Slammannan	F.C.	3	180 0 0	1854	9 4 3	120 12 6	- - -	196 0 0			
"	"		- - -	- - -	[a]8 6 8						
Stirling (Murray Place), Infants	Undl.	4	- - -	- - -	7 2 4	93 0 0	- - -	193 0 0			
Stirling	Epis.	3	- - -	- - -	4 19 9	- - -	- - -	300 6 8			
Stirling, Allan's	Undl.	3	- - -	- - -	15 8 4	118 0 0	[b]20 16 8	204 6 8			
"	"		- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	52 10 0				
Stirling Reformatory	-	4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	250 8 0R
Stirling, St. Mary's	R.C.	2	- - -	- - -	5 0 0	40 0 0	- - -	200 3 4			
Strathblane School of Industry	-	3	- - -	- - -	- - -	10 10 0					
Tillicoultry	F.C.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	61 5 0					
SUTHERLANDSHIRE.											
Armadale	G.A.	9	- - -	- - -	- - -	85 0 0	- - -	100 0 0			
Altass-Rosehall	F.C.		- - -	- - -	2 3 4½						
Backies	G.A.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	21 5 0					
Brora	G.A.	6	- - -	- - -	1 11 1	21 5 0	- - -	144 3 4			

Dalnambreac	G.A.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	117 2 6					
Doll School			- - -	- - -	1 1 0						
Dornoch	F.C.	5	- - -	- - -	5 18 0½	117 10 0	- - -	214 3 4			
Dornoch	Par.	6	- - -	- - -	2 1 1	235 8 4	- - -	190 4 2			
"	"		- - -	- - -	*a*12 11 0						
Durine	G.A.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	159 10 0	- - -	135 0 0			
Durness, Congregational	F.C.	6	- - -	- - -	3 6 7½	18 15 0	- - -	21 5 0			
Eddrachilles (Scourie)	F.C.	5	- - -	- - -	2 5 10½	43 15 0	- - -	37 10 0			
Golspie	F.C.	5	- - -	- - -	- - -	123 0 0	- - -	219 16 8			
Golspie	Par.	6	- - -	- - -	9 4 0	- - -	- - -	189 6 8			
Helmsdale	F.C.	6	- - -	- - -	2 10 9	53 10 0	- - -	167 15 10			
Kildonan	Par.	6	- - -	- - -	2 0 10¾	142 5 0	- - -	240 8 4			
Knockarthur	G.A.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	71 5 0					
Lairg Gruids	G.A.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	51 5 0					
Lochinver	G.A.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	15 0 0					
Loth	Par.	6	- - -	- - -	1 12 6	149 5 0					
Melvich	G.A.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	76 5 0					
Port Gower	G.A.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	53 15 0					
Proncy-Croy	G.A.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	32 18 4					
Rogart	Par.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	64 5 0					
Rogart	F.C.	6	- - -	- - -	2 18 4	50 0 0	- - -	30 8 4			
Skerray	G.A.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	43 10 0					
Skerray	F.C.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	6 5 0					
Skibo	G.A.	6	- - -	- - -	- - -	137 16 8	- - -	137 18 4			
Stoer	F.C.		- - -	- - -	1 3 0						
Strathalladale	G.A.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	58 15 0					
Strath of Tongue	F.C.		- - -	- - -	2 18 2						
Talmine	G.A.	8	- - -	- - -	- - -	73 15 0					
WIGTONSHIRE.											
Cairn Ryan	F.C.	12	- - -	- - -	1 0 0½	30 0 0					
Cairn Ryan	G.A.	12	- - -	- - -	- - -	30 5 0					
Challock (Newton Stewart)		11	- - -	- - -	- - -	35 16 8	- - -	57 10 0			
Drochduil, Subscription School		11	- - -	- - -	1 13 4	26 10 0	- - -	15 0 0			
Dunskey (Mrs. Hunter Blair's School)		12	- - -	- - -	- - -	9 3 4					
Enoch (Parish of Portpatrick)	G.A.	12	50 0 0	1843	2 4 0¼	108 6 8	- - -	52 10 0			
Garlieston, Pier Cottage, Countess of Galloway's		4	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	3 15 0			
Glasserton	Par.	11	- - -	- - -	3 19 2¼	25 10 0	- - -	15 0 0			
Glenluce	Par.	12	- - -	- - -	4 10 0	- - -	- - -	262 15 0			
Glen of Luce	Estab. Ch.		238 10 0	1859	3 15 0¾						
Glenluce	F.C.	11	- - -	- - -	3 9 3¼	142 5 10	- - -	76 10 0			
Inch	F.C.	11	- - -	- - -	- - -	168 15 0	- - -	290 17 0			

a Scientific apparatus.

b Probationer.

Schools aided by Parliamentary Grants—*continued.*

Name and Denomination of School, and Month when Inspection is due.	Grants for Building, Enlargement, Improvements, or Fixtures.		Grants for Apparatus, Books, Maps, and Diagrams.	Grants to Certificated Teachers, and for Retiring Pensions.	Grants on account of Assistant and Probationary Teachers.	Grants to Pupil-teachers, and Gratuities to Masters and Mistresses.	Grants to Teachers of Night Schools.	Grants to Teachers for Instruction in Drawing.	Grants to Reformatory and Industrial Schools.
	Amount.	Date of Payment.							
WIGTONSHIRE—*cont.*	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Kirkmaiden - - - F.C. 11	- - -	- - -	1 12 6	150 0 0	- - -	211 11 8			
Labrax - - - G.A.	90 0 0	1846							
Leswalt - - - F.C. 11	- - -	- - -	4 7 4½	221 3 4	- - -	102 1 8			
Portpatrick - - - F.C.	- - -	- - -	2 10 0¼	81 5 0	- - -	56 0 10			
Port William, Sir William Maxwell's - - - 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	72 13 4			
Sorbie - - - F.C. 12	- - -	- - -	3 12 3	137 14 2	- - -	18 6 8			
Sorbie - - - Par. 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	78 0 0					
Stranraer - - - F.C. 11	138 15 0	1852	10 15 10¾	191 0 0	- - -	465 19 2			
Stranraer, Academy - - -	465 0 0	1845							
Stranraer Industrial - Undl. 11	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	371 14 0R

7

REPORT

UPON

THE OFFICE

FOR

THE REGISTRY OF DEEDS

IN

IRELAND.

BY

RICHARD JAMES LANE, ESQ.,

ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S COUNSEL.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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REGISTRY OF DEEDS, IRELAND.

70, Lower Leeson-street,
Dublin, April 20th, 1861.

Sir,

Authority.

Nature of inquiry.

Documents sent.

In compliance with the request made by you and the late Attorney-General in the month of October last, and with the letter of the Crown Solicitor, of the 17th of that month, I, upon the 19th, resumed my inquiry into the practical working of the Registry of Deeds' Office in Ireland, with the view of enabling me to make suggestions for improving the system of registration, and for obviating the delays and inconveniences in the office lately so much complained of. With the letter from the Crown Solicitor I received two cases, which had been laid before the Law Officers, containing statements of the alleged defects, an account of the state of the office, suggestions from the Registrar for its improvement, a memorial from the Law Society of the 25th day of May last, the answers of the Registrar to the statements therein, and a report upon the office made by the late Mr. Seton, on the 24th December, 1858. Knowing the importance of the inquiry so intrusted to me, and aware as I was, from my previous partial examination into the state of the office in last spring, of the difficulty and extent of the task, I have lost no time in proceeding with it; but notwithstanding my most anxious endeavours to communicate to you the result of my investigation at the earliest possible period, and my having devoted myself during the time which has since elapsed almost exclusively to the consideration of the subject, I have not been able sooner to make any report upon it. The time occupied, however, will probably not appear to be more than was necessary when the varied means I have taken to acquire information are considered.

Plan of inquiry. Private examination.

The course which I pursued, was first carefully to examine in private every person engaged in the office, (except the transcribers, who had been only a *very* short time in the office), amounting in all to forty-five persons. In doing this, I directed the examination of each of those examined, particularly but not exclusively to the defects which he found to exist in his own department, and invited from him suggestions for remedying them.

Inspection of the office, &c.

I then spent three or four days in a minute inspection of the actual practice and proceedings of the office, going through the different rooms, observing the arrangement, the accommodation, the progress and conduct of the business, and examining the form, size, state, and classification of the books and memorials; thereby making myself practically conversant with the system of the office, enabling me to appreciate the value of the alterations which had been suggested to me, and to see what would be the probable effect of them if carried out.

In all the departments I found, on the part of every one, the greatest anxiety to aid me, and give me every information respecting the office. From the Assistant-Registrar, Indexers, and Searchers, I got some useful suggestions. I had occasion, from time to time, for many and complicated returns, the making out of which devolved upon the two Chief Clerks, Mr. Ray and Mr. Matson; and I think it but due to them to record my sense of the despatch and accuracy with which my directions were complied with by both. By the former I was furnished with some valuable statistics connected with the office, which have saved me much trouble, and enabled me to see more clearly the expediency and effect of many of the suggestions which I shall make. After inspecting the office, I, by your permission and that of the late Attorney-General, had the opportunity of visiting the Offices for the Registry of Deeds in Edinburgh, in the three Ridings of Yorkshire, and in Middlesex, in each of which I was readily afforded every information by the Deputy Registrars and other officers—was allowed by each of them to inspect freely the several books and documents in his office, and was furnished with copies of those which I required. From the practice of those offices, and what I saw in them, I have taken some of the suggestions which I shall hereafter make for the improvement of the Irish office.

Inspection of Scotch and English offices.

Interview with Solicitors

After my return from London, I had a conference with a deputation from the Law Society, appointed, at my request, to meet me; from which I ascertained the matters in the office, of which the Solicitors complain, more in detail than they had been stated in the memorial presented by the Law Society, to which I have alluded. I, at the same time, got from the deputation suggestions for the improvement of the office and of the course of registry, and obtained their opinions as to several matters which had occurred to me in the course of my investigation.

I had afterwards, at your request, a long interview with, and subsequently various communications from, Colonel Leach, the officer in charge of the Ordnance Survey here, as to the expediency of a Map Registry; the extent to which the Ordnance Survey might be made useful in this office; and how far printing might be beneficially resorted to; and as Colonel Leach has interested himself very much about the improvement of the registry, I regret that his being transferred to another place will deprive me of his valuable assistance in carrying out the scheme I propose. I have also read and carefully considered the Second Report of the Real Property Commissioners, published in the year 1830; the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons upon the Irish Registry Act of 2 and 3 William IV., c. 87; the First Report of the Registration and Conveyancing Commissioners, of 1850; and the Report of the Commissioners on Registration of Title, published in 1857; and I have, as carefully as time would permit, examined the *evidence* given before these several Commissioners, the documents furnished to them, and the drafts of various *Bills*, by which some of the schemes for registration of titles were proposed to be carried out; and upon a very careful consideration of the varied information thus acquired, I now submit to you the following remarks upon this office, and the suggestions hereafter made for the improvement of it.

and with Colonel Leach.

Reports, &c., perused.

In pursuing the inquiry I have considered it more consistent with the nature of the investigation which I was requested to make, to endeavour to remedy the defects in the present system of Registration in Ireland, than to make speculative suggestions for the alteration of the principle upon which that system is carried on. I have not, therefore, entered into the consideration whether in registering deeds it would be better to substitute copies of them for the memorials, or whether it would be desirable that there should be a Registration of Title instead of a Registration of Deeds. Upon the expediency of both, and upon the practicability of the latter, there appears to be, both in England

Registry by Copies.

Registry of Title.

and Ireland, so much difference of opinion, that I should hesitate without a great deal more time to consider the grounds of the various opinions entertained, to propose the substitution of a Registry of Title, or a Registry of Deeds by copies; in place of a system, the principle of which, both here and in England, has been found for the most part practically to answer the objects for which a Registry of Deeds was instituted, viz., to prevent fraud and secret conveyances by disclosing the existence and some particulars of those deeds and incumbrances affecting lands, which alone are legally operative against a purchaser or incumbrancer. This so far as a Registry not compulsory can do it, has I believe, been effected in Ireland by the system of registration by memorials. A large majority of the Solicitors to whom I have spoken upon the subject think so.

Object of Registry.

If it be thought desirable that (as in Scotland for deeds not relating to land) there should be an office where deeds or copies of them may be deposited for safe custody, or to supply their contents in case of loss, it could be done as effectually independent of the Registry; but except Registry was made compulsory, the very few deeds registered at length in the North Riding of Yorkshire where the parties have the power of selection (367 to 2,032 in a year), shows how few copies would be registered, and how much registration by memorial is preferred. Whatever opinion may be entertained, however, upon these questions, the state and size of the Registry Office here precludes either plan from being carried out at present. The office does not afford space for the convenient classification and arrangement of either clerks or books. Both are much crowded; and loss of time is the consequence. In addition to this, the entire staff of the office is required to carry on the daily business and reduce the arrears in the different departments; and if the deeds were either copied in full or even compared in the office, as is proposed—and, indeed, as it would be necessary that they should be—the staff should be greatly increased; whilst the fees derivable from the office would not be sufficient to pay the additional expense, and a large outlay would be required to build a place suited to the purpose.

Registry by copies increased by state of office.

Crowded.

The whole staff required for present business.

Outlay for building.

In Edinburgh, though the Registry House is one of the largest buildings in the town, it has been found necessary to make an addition to it, now in progress, which is, at least, as large as the Registry Office here; and though the place where the records and books are kept is very exten-

Increase of office in Edinburgh,

sive and well arranged, the Keeper of the Records pointed out to me that the depositories are so much crowded, and told me that the books were so fast increasing, that more room will soon be required for them; notwithstanding that, with a view to Registry, the length of the conveyances has been greatly diminished lately by statutes. With respect to Registration of Title, it is so admittedly mixed up with the questions of compulsory registration and a change in the system of conveyancing, as to prevent me, did I even consider it within the scope of the inquiry which I was requested to make, from entering into the consideration of it. and further increase required.

GENERAL REMARKS ON THE OFFICE.

I had been aware, from the partial inquiry which I had made last spring, that there existed in the office much want of system in doing the business, great arrears of work, and delay quite sufficient to justify in a great measure, though not to the full extent, many of the complaints which have been made. To these irregularities the attention of the Treasury had more than once been called by the Registrar, and they were alluded to in Mr. Seton's report. During my investigation they were readily pointed out, and remedies for them suggested. Previous inquiry.

Finding the office thus in such a state as calls for immediate attention, the first matter which attracted my notice was the very large staff at present employed in it—a staff much larger in proportion, as I shall afterwards show, than in either of the Scotch or English Registry Offices, though the latter are carried on under Statutes very nearly contemporaneous, and almost identical with the Statutes in force in Ireland previous to the Statute of 2 and 3 Wm. IV. c. 87. Since the passing of that Act the staff has greatly increased, more than the increase in the Registry of Deeds and Searches alone would seem to warrant. By that Statute the staff was made to consist of a Registrar, two Assistant-Registrars, a First Clerk, two other Clerks, and such a number of additional Clerks as the service of the office should require. What number of Clerks exactly were then employed I am not able to state; but it appears from two Returns made to the House of Commons, in 1839 and 1854, that between 1832 and 1854, the salaries paid to what are called Ordinary Clerks, (which I suppose to mean those called "Additional Clerks" in the Statute), Staff of the office. Increase in it. Staff under 2 & 3 Wm. IV. c. 87. Parliamentary Returns.

Increase in Salaries; in Registry; in Searches.

Numbers in 1856.

Number of Deeds Registered in 1856. Of Searches

In 1859, increase of Clerks.

Deeds Registered in 1859. Searches.

had increased from £2,891 8*s.* 6*d.* to £6,028 2*s.* 2*d.* The Registry of deeds in the same period had increased from 6,138 to 8,995, and the Negative Searches from 308 to 887, but the Common Searches had decreased from 1,489 to 529. It appears also by a Treasury Minute of the 5th June, 1857, that during the years 1854, 1855, and 1856, fifty-eight persons, besides those fixed by the above Statute, were employed in the office; and by that Minute the numbers were fixed, besides those mentioned in the Statute, at ten for Second-Class, and twenty for Third-Class Clerks, making a total in the office of thirty-five persons, the number of deeds registered in the year 1856 being 10,107; Negative Searches ordered, 944; and Common Searches, 489. It would appear that the establishment remained so until the latter end of the year 1859, when, under a Treasury Minute of 9th August, 1859, the Second-Class Clerks were increased from ten to fifteen, the Third-Class from twenty to thirty, and eighteen Transcribers were appointed; thus making the whole staff sixty-eight, which it is at present. The business of the year 1859, owing to the registry of supplemental affidavits to correct errors in the affidavits which had been made to be registered as judgment mortgages, amounted to Deeds registered, 13,284; Negative Searches, 1,095; Common Searches, 596.

Comparative numbers employed in England and Scotland.

In Edinburgh. Separate offices.

Number of Clerks in Registry Department Business done.

When examining the offices in Scotland and England, I directed my attention very particularly to the numbers employed in each, and found the staff in all of them very small, in comparison with that in the Irish office. I endeavoured to ascertain the reason of the difference between the offices in this respect, and have satisfied myself that it arises from the fact, that the work necessary for the purpose of making the registry complete under the Irish system is far beyond that required by any of the other systems which I have seen, and that reform, therefore, is to be looked for only in a change of that system. In Edinburgh the different departments are kept quite separate—the business of the Irish office being represented, I may say, by the department for registering of saisines, or writs relating to lands, (where the registry is effected), and the department of the Keeper of the Records, where the indexing and searching are done. In the office of Registrar of Saisines there are nineteen persons. The deeds are copied in full, and minutes or abstracts of them are made, which are entered in books called "Minute Books." Of these there is one to each volume of copies. In 1859 there were 126 volumes of each of these books; the volumes of *copies*, containing each 400 pages, of which there were written on, in all, 50,015 pages, 13 by 8½ inches, and containing 32 lines; and all this writing, as well as the minute books, were doubly checked and compared, and kept free from arrear by those nineteen persons.

Clerks in Indexing and Searching Departments.

Number of Searches in 1859.

In the indexing and searching departments—which are carried on, as I have stated, in the office of the Record Keeper—there are, besides himself, ten persons, including four Searchers and four Searchers' Clerks, by whom the official searching is done; and there were close on 7,800 searches in the year 1859. Thus the entire staff engaged in the two offices is thirty persons. This does not include a staff engaged in printing the old minute books, which has been in progress for some years.

Staff in North Riding.

Business.

Searches.

Staff in East Riding.

Business done.

Staff in West Riding.

Deeds Registered.

Searches.

State of business.

In the North Riding of Yorkshire (which has the peculiarity of the Registrar performing the duties in person) there are only three persons, including the Registrar. The registry, last year, was about one-sixth of the Irish registry. The deeds, the day I was in the office (December 14), were indexed to within ten days, and the transcripts made to within about six weeks. The searches are almost all done by the Registrar, but the public have the power of making them if they please. In the East Riding there are four persons, including the Deputy, and they do all the searching—the public scarcely ever making searches. The registry of deeds, in 1858, was about one-eighth of the Irish registry. But there is also in the office a separate index of wills, a registry of enclosure awards, and of enrolments, which make the business probably about the same as in the North Riding. The registry of the West Riding is the largest of the three, and the Deputy Registrar, Mr. Dibb, has taken a great deal of trouble in the arrangement and conduct of it, both of which are excellent. The staff consists of the Deputy, two Assistants, ten Clerks regularly, and occasionally three or four for a short time. The registry of deeds in it amounts to from 8,000 to 10,000 each year. The searches are principally done by the office; and from 5th May to 15th December, 1860, they amounted to 684. And with a staff of thirteen, when I was there on Monday afternoon, the transcripts or copies of memorials were only 159 pages in arrear, to complete them up to the previous Saturday evening.

Staff in Middlesex.

In Middlesex the working staff is thirteen, including the Deputy Registrar. The registry of *last* year was—of deeds,

Deeds Registered.
No Searching.
Arrear in Middlesex Transcripts.

16,400 ; probates, 400 ; judgments, 600—in all, 17,400 ; being very nearly one-half more than the amount of the Irish Registry last year. The searching in this office is entirely done by the public. The sheet of each day's index—not in alphabetical order—is ready for public use the following morning. The copying of the memorials was about six months in arrear, but the Deputy Registrar told me that no inconvenience resulted from that delay.

Irish Registry of 1860.
Staff.
Causes of difference in Staffs.
State of Irish office.
From defect in the system.
Cause of delay.
Cause of arrears, &c.

In Ireland, the registry of deeds, last year, was 11,744; the number of searches was 1,003 ; and the staff of the office was 68. The causes of this difference must be looked for in the Statute 2 and 3 William IV., ch. 87, by which the books kept in the Irish office are regulated ; and when it is stated that those books have never, since the Act was passed, been all regularly kept—that a very large part of those which should now be ready for the public have not been as yet even attempted—that some of those which have been made are, from various causes, useless—there appears to me to be but one conclusion to be arrived at, viz., that the books used in the Irish system of registry are too multifarious and complicated—that too much is attempted, whilst very little is done perfectly. This, however, is, I consider, the fault of the system not of the officers. To this incompleteness and arrear in the books the greater part of the delay, so far as the public is concerned, is to be attributed ; whilst to the complication of the books, and the reiterated copying of the same thing, is to be traced the incompleteness and arrears affecting the public.

Reason for referring to other offices.
Nature of suggestions from others.

I have thought it desirable thus to bring before your view the statistics of the several offices, because hitherto the remedy for all the evils of the present system appear to have been the increase of the staff; while I, on the other hand, influenced by these statistics, have directed my attention to the simplification of the form and diminution of the number of the books, with that view considering carefully the various suggestions made to me by the practical men in the offices. None of these suggestions, however, with the exception of one for consolidating the Day Book and Abstract Book, aimed at the diminution of the books in the office ; they were all suggestions for alterations, by which the books now kept might be carried on with more facility ; but it does not appear to me that any of them would make any sensible change either in the hands employed or in the expense of the office. I propose to go further, and I hope the plan I propose to adopt will be found simple and economical, whilst tending at the same time to facilitate and expedite the business.

Irish Staff not too large.

Though I have thought it right to direct your attention thus in detail to the comparative business and staffs of the several offices, I do not wish to be understood as saying that for carrying out the present system of Irish Registration the staff in the office is too large. The work done in each department is carefully watched and checked, so much so as to be the subject of complaint of more than one of the clerks, upon the ground that it is a species of espionage showing distrust in them. In Scotland and in the East Riding of York and Middlesex, a system of checking the work nearly the same is pursued without any complaint; but by the appointment of persons to superintend each department, as afterwards suggested, there would be, perhaps, a more satisfactory surveillance of the business.

Reasons for thinking so.

1st. Checks on Clerks and objection to.

Same course in other offices.

2nd. No neglect by Clerks.

I have not found in the course of my inquiry that there has been any neglect or idleness on the part of any of the clerks, nor has any been mentioned to me. I have, as closely as I could, but for reasons which I shall afterwards state, not accurately, ascertained the occupation of each person, and the number required for each department; but when it has been necessary from time to time temporarily to change clerks from one department to another, and it is found that arrears in the department from which clerks were taken has been the invariable result of the change, it appears almost necessarily to lead to the conclusion that the number of clerks at present employed is not sufficient to do the daily business of the office, and at the same time bring up the arrears so as to put the office into what I may call proper working order. This will be more intelligible when I refer to the state of the different departments of the office, in each of which it will be found there is and has for some time been considerable arrear and accumulation of business, in some to such an extent as to make it a question of expediency—having regard to the time and expense necessary for the purpose—how far certain parts of the arrears should be attempted to be brought up, and to leave it very doubtful of which part of them the reduction ought first to be undertaken.

3rd. Changing Clerks about.

Results of it.

Causes of state of office.

The state of the office appears to me to have been produced by various causes, viz., carelessness in drawing the deeds and memorials, consequent delay in comparing them, delays in the registry, arising from mistakes or errors in the affidavits of verification, and in the non-insertion in them of the statutory requisites; the large number of books, original and copies, attempted to be kept in the office; the impossibility of keeping those books with the regular staff of the office; the difficulty on an emergency of being able to get additional hands at once; the want of arrangement in the office necessarily generated by want from time to time of sufficient hands, and the consequent changing the clerks temporarily from one department to another, to which I have referred; the not anticipating and providing for a press of business (easily foreseen) on particular occasions; and the laying aside occasionally work absolutely necessary, while work of not equal importance was done. From this summary it will be gathered that the delays and inconveniences are attributable to others as well as to the persons in the Registry Office, in what proportion to each, may be collected from my subsequent remarks.

Practice in the office.

I shall now, as I think it is the most convenient course, detail the proceedings and practice of the office, showing the defects which I consider exist in each stage, and then point out the means by which I propose to remedy those defects, if the present system be pursued; and lastly, suggest the various alterations which I propose to make in it.

Division of it.

This office may properly be divided into four departments:—

1. The Registering.
2. The Indexing.
3. The Searching.
4. The Transcribing.

Separate offices in Scotland.

In Scotland, the business of each of these departments is not only carried on in offices quite apart from each other, but each of them is superintended by officers quite independent of each other, the good effects of this plan is quite manifest, and, without separating the offices, might be beneficially adopted here, as afterwards suggested.

Defective classification of clerks.

As regards the clerks employed: The duties of each department require a different class of men to discharge them; a matter which is quite lost sight of in the occasional changing of clerks from one department to another. To the latter may be attributed in a very great degree the irregularities and arrears in the Indexes, Transcripts, and Searches.

List of clerks furnished me.

I have been furnished in the office with a list of the different clerks, with their respective occupations; and so very much does their occupation appear to vary, that I have not been able accurately to ascertain the number of persons who have been, or are required to do any particular class of business, a matter which, with reference to the changes I propose, I should be glad to have been able to state accurately.

Suggestion as to classification.

Expedition and regularity would be greatly advanced by a classification of the clerks with reference to their employments and responsibility, assigning to each department a sufficient number to do the average business of it; making appointments to each class with reference to a party's qualification for that particular class; and in case of extraordinary pressure on any branch, bringing in additional hands for a time. I think, too, that it would be very desirable that each department should have a recognised head, responsible for the work, and to be referred to by the clerks in that department. It would not be necessary that such a person should be *merely* a Superintendent: he might perform, in addition, a certain part of the work; but he should be a person who, if the office was properly arranged, would be constantly in the place assigned for that department. In the system which I propose to have adopted, there will be persons released from other parts of the office who are fitted for such positions. Perhaps I may here opportunely refer to two memorials, which were presented to me by classes, of clerks in the office, with respect to their salaries, which I shall forward with this report, as I promised them to do. To neither of them did I give any answer, not considering the subject of them within the scope of the inquiry which I was making; and for the same reason, I offer no opinion upon them; but Mr. Seton's report refers to some of the matters contained in them.

As to emergencies.

Superintendents of departments.

Clerks in the office fitted for it.

Memorials by clerks.

I have referred to the classification of the clerks, 1st.— Because I consider it materially affects the working of the office; and 2ndly.—Because Mr. Seton, by whom, as I understand, the present classification was made in the year 1857, in his Report of the 24th December, 1858, made to the Lords of the Treasury, states—"That the scheme "which he then proposed was framed without the knowledge "of the practical working of the details of the office, the "acquaintance with the claims and position of the several "gentlemen, or the exact nature of the work which they "performed, which he afterwards acquired; and that he "would have submitted to their Lordships a scheme for the "re-arrangement of the classes;" if it had not been that he

Reason for referring to classification.

Mr. Seton's Report of Dec. 24, 1858.

recommended before any thing of the kind was done —that there should be that legal inquiry into the office which I have had the honour of having intrusted to me.

Difficulty as to getting temporary clerks.

With respect to the recommendation which I have made, of calling in temporary clerks on emergencies, some difficulty and delay has existed and must exist whilst there is not in this country any one capable of acting at once in such an emergency. It would be necessary, I think, that a discretion should be given either to the Registrar or to some tribunal, as for instance the Lord Chancellor and Chief Judges, at once to call in additional temporary help in such cases. Very great and protracted inconvenience has more than once been experienced in the office from the *necessary* delay in making an application to the Treasury, and the correspondence and inquiry consequent thereupon. The Registrar or some tribunal such as I have suggested, would, from knowledge of the office, be more competent to form an opinion of the necessity for such a step, than a person coming over for a few days, who had been previously ignorant of the entire details of the office.

Remedies proposed.

Delays at present.

This is a matter which is inseparable from the superintending tribunal being at a distance, but which I think requires correction in some way; for a not inconsiderable part of the arrears which have existed in the business, and particularly in the indexing department, appears to me to be attributable to it.

Effects of it.

In accordance with the departmental division of the office which I have above made, I shall now invite attention to

1st.—The Registering Department.

What it includes.

In the course of my investigation, I have been more than once asked, "When is a deed registered ?"—a question not very easy to answer. I shall, however, include in this department only what probably, in common parlance, would be called registering, namely, what is done with that view from the time of the execution of the deed until it is in practice returned from the office with the proper Certificate of Registry on it, placing all entries in the books under the head of Indexing. Within this arrangement, the first thing that claims attention is the memorial.

How effected.

The registration of a deed is, according to the Statute of 6 Anne, c. 2, s. 3, effected by a memorial. The execution and contents of the memorial, as regards deeds verified in Ireland, are regulated by the above Statute, secs. 6 and 7; 8 Geo. I., c. 15, s. 1; 56 Geo. III., c. 56, s. 103; and by these Acts there are not less than thirteen matters prescribed with respect to the execution and contents of the memorial and accompanying affidavit; the result of which is, that mistakes are of constant occurrence. From the 1st May to 20th October, 1860, there were returned to the parties, for errors in some of the matters, 464 deeds, being at the rate of about one in every eleven presented for registry; the effect of which return I shall show afterwards. It is necessary that the memorial should be—

Statutes regulating memorial.

Mistakes in.

Contents of memorial.

1. On parchment.
2. Directed to the Registrar.
3. Under hand *and* seal of one grantor *or* grantee, guardian or trustee.
4. Attested by two witnesses, one of whom to be a witness to the deed; who must prove—
5. The signing and sealing of the memorial;
6. The execution of the deed;
7. And day and time of delivery to Registrar.
8. The day of the month and year when the deed bears date, *and* was perfected.
9. The names and additions of all the parties.
10. The names and additions of *all* the witnesses to the deed.
11. The abodes of the witnesses to the memorial, who are not witnesses to the deed.
12. The lands, &c., contained in the deed.
13. By the Statute of Anne, the names of all the counties, baronies, cities, towns, parishes, &c., "*as the same are expressed in the deed;*" *and* by the Statute 2 and 3 William IV., c. 87, the county *and* barony, *or* the town or county of city *and* parish, *or* the town and parish, in which the lands are *by the deed stated to be situated.*

The description required by the two Statutes is virtually the same, except that the words, "as the same," &c., refer to the twelfth requirement, which the words, "by the deed," &c., *do not;* but as the statement of the requirements of both will aid in making intelligible the observations respecting locality which I shall afterwards make, I have set them both out. A great many of those requirements, it will be seen, may be called formal matters, which neither aid the registry, nor secure the genuineness of the deed; and only three of the entire number are verified by the affidavit. When the number of parties and of witnesses to deeds are recollected, and it is considered that they are executed frequently at different times by different parties; that these parties and the persons likely to attest the deeds reside far asunder, it will be manifest that, in many instances, the compliance with these requirements creates a great deal of trouble, expense, and difficulty, with apparently very little advantage; yet the omission of one of these matters, even a formal one, makes the memorial invalid, and the registry worthless, at whatever time the omission may be discovered, and though the party may, perhaps, have been enjoying the property under the deed for years before the person raising the question had any title. This is a serious grievance; and as the omission of some of the matters has been lately the subject of discussion in the Courts, as well as of a communication from the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench with reference to legislation upon the subject, I have directed my attention particularly to the consideration of the benefit of each of these requirements.

Some formal matters.

Few verified.

Difficulties of complying with.

Errors invalidate registry.

Communication from Chief Justice.

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The first requirement is, that the memorial should be on parchment. At present the memorials are drawn of all sizes, and are rolled up. It would be very desirable, both for custody and reference, to have them bound in books. For this purpose there should be a provision, that the parchment should be of some uniform, convenient size.

The second requirement, viz., direction to the Registrar, is of no use whatever; and yet for the omission of it, five of the deeds returned to the parties between the 1st May and 20th October, 1860, were refused to be registered.

First requisite for memorial.

Desirable that they should be in books.

Alterations necessary for that purpose.

Second requisite. Direction.

Number of deeds rejected for.

Third requisite. Seal.

No limit to time of executing memorial.

The third requirement is, that the memorial shall be under hand and *seal* of one grantor or grantee. The seal adds nothing to its authenticity, and would prevent the suggestion of having the memorials bound from being adopted. This requirement should, therefore, I think, be omitted; or, if a seal is used, it should be a stamp or impression on paper, which would not interfere with the binding. A seal of this description is affixed to the certificates in the West Riding of Yorkshire. It will be perceived that there is not in this requirement, nor is there in the Statutes, any limit to the time at which a memorial is to be executed. It may be executed at any time after the deed itself, and after the death of all the parties but one.

Speedy registries desirable.

Registry on execution by grantee.

Contents of the memorial not proved.

Incorrect memorial may be registered.

Execution of memorial by grantors the important thing.

Considering the design of the Statute, it is very desirable that (as far as possible without making it compulsory) registry should be made with the least delay after the execution of the deed. Under the existing law, not only may the deed be registered at any time, but it may be registered by or at the instance of any grantee, upon a memorial signed by him long after the deed was executed by the grantor, if only a witness to the signature of the deed by the grantor happens to be alive. It is observable also, that the witness who verifies the execution of the deed and memorial verifies only the fact that those instruments respectively were signed by the parties. He does not authenticate the contents of the memorial, or the fact of its being a correct memorial of the deed. It may not be so; it may vary in a particular not the subject of comparison in the office, and though not a correct memorial in that particular, it would be registered, and may be made use of afterwards for fraudulent purposes (if the deed is not produced), as evidence of the contents of the deed; thus making the Statute aid, instead of prevent, a fraud. When it is recollected that the object of the Registry Acts, so far as parties are concerned, is to enable persons, by searching the books, to discover what acts have been done in reference to the lands by A B, it will be evident, I think, that the execution of the memorial *by the grantor* is the important matter to have proved; and as the memorial, under certain circumstances, may be used as secondary evidence of the contents of the deed, the grantor ought to be required to authenticate the memorial by his signature. By this means the memorial may be secured to be a true abstract of the deed of which it purports to be

Effect of verifying contents of memorial.

a memorial. Requiring this would lead to the contemporaneous execution of the deed and memorial, and also would greatly tend to increase the number of deeds registered, as well as to insure the speedy registration of them.

Fourth requisite of memorial.

Extent of errors in.

Fourth, "The memorial is to be attested by two witnesses, one of whom is to be a witness to the deed." During the period I have above referred to, twenty-two deeds were returned because the memorial had not two witnesses; nine in consequence of the witness verifying not having signed either the deed or the memorial; four, because the deed was not witnessed; and fifteen, because the memorial was not properly executed; making a total of forty deeds in less than six months returned in consequence of the requirements of this division. It is true all these matters are the result of negligence in preparing the memorial, but the daily commission of these errors, with their consequences, is a fruitful source of annoyance to parties, and creates great inconvenience and trouble in the office. I propose to dispense altogether with this authentication by witnesses, and to substitute for authentication by them, attestation by a duly appointed officer, as I shall afterwards suggest. There would be no greater difficulty in getting the deed and memorial witnessed by such a person than there is at present in getting the affidavit of execution sworn before a Commissioner; whilst the attestation of such a person would be an authentication of deed and memorial much stronger than the attestation by two witnesses, particularly when, as I have remarked, the affidavit verifies so very little.

Alterations proposed in attestation of memorial.

The writing in memorials.

Present preparation of memorials.

Cause of.

Remedy for.

It is necessary that there should be a legislative provision that the memorials are to be plainly and legibly written. I have seen in many instances the deeds written and prepared with the greatest care and neatness, and the memorials just the reverse. A very large number—perhaps the majority—of the memorials are prepared incorrectly,—with bad writing,—too closely written,—and as if they were not worth paying any attention to. It is probable that this arises from the practice stated to me by the deputation of the Law Society to prevail to a great extent viz., that Solicitors, instead of preparing a draft of the memorial, as they ought to do, send the deed to a scrivener, to prepare and write the memorial; and the scrivener thinks the worst hands he has in his office sufficiently good to write it. This, which is an abuse, will soon be put a stop to, if the Registrar has the power, which he has not at present, of rejecting an ill-prepared and illegibly written memorial.

The three next requirements relate to the authentication of the memorial, which I shall notice afterwards, merely remarking here in corroboration of the comparative uselessness of the requirement as to witnesses, that it is authenticated by but one witness, who proves only the execution of the deed, the execution of the memorial, and the time of delivery to the Registrar.

Fifth, sixth, and seventh requisites of.

In the words of the eighth requirement are contained two matters: 1st, the day of the month and year the deed bears date, *and* secondly, was perfected. The first would appear to be intended merely as an identification of the deed to which the memorial relates; and the second would appear to have been required with a view to the objects of the Statute, that the day of the execution might be stated without reference to the date at all. The day of execution appears, with a view to preventing fraud, to be at least as important as the day of the date; but in practice the latter words have been treated as a nullity, the date alone being stated in the affidavit in general. It is not, perhaps, easy to say when exactly a deed may be said to be "*perfected*" within the meaning of these words; but having regard to the object of the Statute, I would interpret them as meaning the day when the deed was executed by the grantor or grantors; and I would suggest that the day or days when it was executed by the grantor or grantors should be substituted for these ambiguous words, if the present system be continued. In a *bonâ fide* deed the statement would create no difficulty, whilst in connexion with the execution of the memorial by the grantor, as before suggested, it would be a barrier against a fraudulent deed. It would also be desirable, I think, that the memorial itself should have the date of the day on which it was executed. It has none at present, and the attestation clause of the memorial might be made to attest the execution of it by each grantor upon the particular day. A correct date is often material in preventing or discovering a fraud. Some of these matters may at first appear to be not of much consequence, but they will be found material as ancillary to alterations which I intend to propose.

Eighth requisite of memorial.

Apparent reasons for.

Practice as to.

Suggested change.

Date to memorial.

Change proposed in attestation.

The ninth requirement serves for identification of the deed and of the parties, and is necessary; but the tenth, requiring "the memorial to state the names and additions

Ninth requisite of memorial.

Tenth

requisite of memorial.
Cause of most errors.
Extent of them.
Alteration proposed.

of *all* the witnesses to the deed," may, I think, be modified without injury. The present requirement sometimes occasions great trouble. It is the one from which the most errors are found in the office to arise. During the period I have referred to there were 143 deeds returned for errors in statements of the witnesses, and 55 for variance in the statement of their residences, making a total of nearly 200 out of the 464 deeds returned in the period. Looking upon the execution of the deed and memorial by the grantors to be the important matter if the names and additions of the witnesses to the grantor's execution is stated, I think that the names and additions of the witnesses by grantees or other parties may be dispensed with; or if attestation by a public functionary is adopted, that would be sufficient security for the genuineness of the deed, without requiring that the additions, or perhaps even the names of any other witnesses, should be stated in the memorial. * *

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* * * * * * and it has been even attempted to give effect to the registry of a deed upon a memorial executed by the grantee alone after the death of the grantor, without proof of execution of the *deed* by the grantor. The Court held, however, that the perfection of the deed which should be proved was that which gave it effect, viz., that by the grantor, which I now propose, should be sanctioned by Statute as it has already been by decision.

Decision of Common Pleas.

In a case lately decided in the Court of Common Pleas, it was held that the omission to state in the memorial the names of the witnesses to the deed rendered the Registry void, the Court pronouncing in words, "that no deed, the "memorial of which does not contain the *several* matters re- "quired, can obtain a valid registry under the Act;" a sentence applicable to the 464 deeds to which I have referred as being returned for errors, had they been put in the Registry.

Eleventh requisite.

The eleventh requirement is similar for the most part to the tenth, relating only to a particular witness.

The two next requirements have reference to the description in the memorial of the lands which are the subject of the deed. They are most important in every point of view; so much so, that it will be found that the various schemes for registration are based upon the different ways in which the property is to be described. In Ireland, as it will be seen, the inaccurate description of the lands has given rise, as well to great inconvenience—as to the keeping in the office books not contemplated by the Statutes, which tend greatly to complicate the Registry and Searches.

Twelfth requisite of memorials. By the twelfth requirement the memorial must contain "the houses, lands, &c., contained in such deed." Compliance with this requirement will be seen hereafter to be necessary in reference to the "Lands Index" provided by the Statute; and yet, strange to say, owing to an ambiguity to which I shall afterwards refer, it has been wholly disregarded in the Registry Office; and it has been the practice to register under it two classes of deeds not within the contemplation of the Statutes, viz.—1st, deeds which are not conversant with lands, or any interest in them, such as transfers of stock, policies, &c.; and 2nd, those which do relate to lands, but do not give the name or description of the lands.

Necessity for.

Disregarded, and why.

As to two classes of deeds.

First class. As to the first class, those not relating to land, it is not easy to say how such a practice originated. It could scarcely have continued so long without objection had the office been, as it has been urged it ought to be, under the management of a person conversant with law. The registry of such deeds has now become a matter of daily occurrence, and is I understand increasing: upon the false notion, as I collect from parties who have registered them, that they by the Registry gain some additional validity or priority. I think that the registration of such deeds should be stopped; and as the practice has prevailed, I would suggest that the Registrar should be authorized by express legislation to reject them; though I do not think that such an enactment would have been necessary to prevent the registration of them at first.

Frequency of.

Second class. As to the second class—those which do relate to lands, but *do not state the lands*—they are, with a view to indexing and searching, equally objectionable.

Words qualifying description. Upon looking to the words of the thirteenth requirement, which have been considered also to govern the twelfth requirement, there will be seen, at the end of the description required by the Statute of Anne, the words: "as the same are expressed, &c., in the deed—or to the same effect." In consequence of these words, it has been considered that if the lands are not mentioned in the deed, and the memorial follows the deed in that respect, the deed may be registered.

Effect of.

It appears to have been the manifest intention of the Legislature that no deed should be the subject of registry but such as could be indexed in both the "Index of Lands" and the "Index of Names," provided by the Statute; and as such deeds as these can be indexed only in the Names' Indexes, I think a construction which would have obliged the persons to insert the names of lands in deeds would have been as consistent with the Statutes, as one which enables them to be omitted from the memorial. At all events, deeds which do not contain *the lands* ought not for so long a time to have been permitted to be registered; and it should not any longer be left a matter of doubt. That such deeds may have the semblance of being registered in the Lands Index, a course has been pursued, which I shall point out in referring to the Indexes, which has caused, and is causing, expense and delay in the office, and which creates insecurity in the searches.

Proposed alteration.

Thirteenth requisite of memorial.

The thirteenth requirement, as I have before observed, comprises two parts, in consequence of there being provisions for it in two Statutes. It is a continuation of the twelfth, having reference to the description to be given in the memorial of *the local situation* of the lands, viz., that the memorial should contain "the names of all the counties, baronies, &c., where the lands lie:" qualified, however, by the same words as already stated with respect to the twelfth requirement. The observations I have made upon the twelfth requirement are equally applicable to this, which, for the same reason, has been equally disregarded, not, however, without remonstrance and complaint upon the part of the Registrar and other officers, all of whom have felt the inconvenience of its being set aside. The effect, however, of the non-compliance with this requirement is so serious as regards the Indexes, and the intention of the Legislature with respect to it has been violated in so many different ways, that it calls for some additional observations. The Lands Indexes, it will be seen hereafter, are kept in County and City books, subdivided into baronies and parishes, the names of the lands in each barony being alphabetical; and it was provided that the county and

Disregard in office.

Effect of non-compliance.

The Lands Indexes.

barony, or city and parish, should be stated, that each deed might be placed in its proper place in the books; but in consequence of the qualifications to which I have referred, and the enactment in the Statute of William, that if the particulars required to be stated in the memorial are "truly stated from the instrument," the memorial shall be registered, the intention has been entirely defeated, and confusion in the office has been the result.

Course of legislation on it.

The legislation upon this matter has been rather curious, and not very careful. By the Statute 6 Anne, cap. 2, sec. 7, it was required that the memorial should state "the names of *all* the counties, baronies, cities, &c., where *any* such lands, &c., are lying and being," qualified, however, as above stated, by reference to the deed. The ambiguity occasioned by the qualification was removed by 9th Geo. IV., cap. 57, sec. 10, whereby it was enacted that the Registrar should not grant certificate of registry of any memorial, "unless such memorial should specify the barony or parish, "or both, wherein any lands intended to be affected by such "registry were situate." This enactment, plain as it was with respect to the memorial, would, in time, have led to, if it did not necessitate, the mention of the lands, county and barony, &c., in the deed itself. I cannot find that any objection was ever made to it, nor is any reason assigned for repealing it. It was, however, repealed by the present Irish Registry Act, 2 and 3 Wm. IV., cap. 87, sec. 29, by which, though it recited "that difficulties had been expe-"rienced in the Register Office from a want of a sufficiently "full description being in the memorial of the place where "the lands were situate, and that it was expedient that in "future in memorials such omissions should not be left unsup-"plied;" yet it is only enacted, "that in every memorial there "shall be specified the county *and* barony in which the lands, "&c., and every of them are *by such deed or instrument* "*stated to be situate*;" and that when the lands "lie in two "or more counties, or baronies, &c., *or* partly in one barony "and partly in another, the same shall be distinctly stated "in the memorial *from the deed*." "And that if the several "particulars required by law to be in the memorial shall be "found to be truly stated *from the instrument*, then the me-"morial shall be registered, but not otherwise;" thus making the statement in the memorial of the county, barony, &c., entirely dependent upon the statement in the deed, instead of making the statement of them compulsory, as it was in the 9 Geo. IV., cap. 57. That this was not intended is shown by the above recital, as well as by the next (30th) section, which provides for the registration, after the Act should come into operation, *of deeds executed before*, "in which the barony or parish was not mentioned;" but there is no similar provision with respect to deeds executed after the Act should come into operation, manifestly contemplating that all such deeds would contain the barony, parish, &c. In consequence of this defect in the Act—which, though complained of in practice, has not, that I am aware, ever been brought under the notice of those by whom the defect could be remedied—deeds have been, since the Act was passed, registered to a very large extent, which, in deed and memorial, are deficient in one, more, or all of the particulars specified in this section. This has been a fruitful source of the delays and inconvenience in the working of the office, particularly in the Indexing and Searching departments.

Indexes kept for.

These omissions have necessitated the keeping of two indexes not suggested or contemplated by any Statute, and I consider in violation of the spirit of the Act of 2 and 3 Wm. IV. The Registrar has considered himself, and probably rightly, bound to receive the deeds and memorials notwithstanding these omissions, which, when they have been complained of to the parties or their solicitors, have, as to the omission of the barony, I am told, been justified upon the ground of inability to discover in what barony, &c., the land is situate. This difficulty, however, can only exist in an exceptional case, where there is a dispute as to barony boundaries, and which could relate to only a small portion of land. This might lead to the necessity of a description of part of the land as in one barony or parish, and part in another, but is no excuse for the carelessness by which not only the barony, but the county, are omitted from deed and memorial, when, except in such cases as those of disputed boundaries, the barony collector of rates, or the payment of the rates, would give the party the necessary information as to the barony.

Omissions, how excused.

How obviated.

No such excuse in judgment mortgages.

Whilst, however, the difficulty of discovering the barony is alleged to exist, in respect of lands with which at least the parties conveying are well acquainted, it is to be noticed that in a late Statute the Legislature has made the statement of these matters peremptory; and that no difficulty has been suggested in complying with the enactment thus made in reference to lands with which the parties cannot be so well acquainted; I allude to the 13 and 14 Vic., c. 90, s. 6, which provides for the registration of what are called judgment mortgages. That is effected by an affidavit that the debtor is seized, &c., of certain lands; and it is required that the "affidavit shall specify the "county and barony, *or* the town or county of a city and "parish, *or* the town and parish in which the lands are "situate; and when such lands lie in two or more counties "or baronies, or parishes, or streets, or partly in one barony, "parish, or street, and partly in another, the same shall be "distinctly stated in such affidavit." Some thousands of affidavits have been filed complying with these requirements without complaint or difficulty.

Necessity of proper description.

With a view to the Lands Index, and to insure dispatch and security in searching, it is indispensable that the lands should be uniformly described with reference to some division of the counties, as baronies, parishes, townlands; or having regard to the Ordnance Maps, by sheets or subdivisions of them. The boundaries of baronies, parishes, and townlands, are clearly fixed by the Ordnance Survey; so that every one can easily find out in what barony, parish, or townland, lands are there *stated* to be situate; and if names are to be taken as the basis of the Registry, the names and boundaries set down on the Ordnance Survey ought to be taken as the basis of the description.

Ordnance maps.

Proposed alteration.

It might be made peremptory on parties to state in a deed and memorial (except under certain circumstances, which may render it impossible, and then by affidavit), the townlands and matters required to be stated by the affidavit to which I have referred; or if a sheet, or subdivision of a sheet, of the Ordnance Survey be made the basis of the Index, then the number of the sheet, or subdivision of it, if any. But there is another class of deeds, and that an extensive one, in which, while the lands are professed to be described by county, barony, &c., in compliance with the Statute, it is, nevertheless, evaded in a way which produces as much trouble, inconvenience, and expense, as the other, viz., by describing all the lands as situated in the baronies of A, B, C, and D, or in the counties of E, F, G, and H; but not stating what part of the lands are in one county or barony, and what in another;—thus clearly violating the intention of the Legislature in that part of the section of the Statute of

Third class of deeds objectionable.

Anne which I have stated, which provides for lands lying in two or more counties, baronies, &c. This could be avoided, if the parties preparing the deed and memorial would take the least trouble in making inquiry as to the situation of the property. It is plain, that any enactment to enforce the statement of the situation being given in any particular way will be useless unless the Registrar has power to reject any deed in which lands are stated to be situate in two or more counties, baronies, &c., without specifying the county, barony, &c., in which each portion is situate.

How to be prevented.

Fourth class—description by reference.

Another mode of describing lands equally objectionable, and yet of frequent occurrence, particularly in England, is by reference to another deed, as "all the lands comprised in such a deed," or in such a deed, registered the day of No. 5672. Upon the former, the Clerks search whether the deed referred to is registered; and if it is, then, as well as in the second case, the deed is registered in reference to the lands, and by the names in such registered deed; but if the deed referred to is not registered, then it comes within the class of deeds before alluded to, as not containing any description of the lands, and is so indexed.

I think it is very doubtful whether such registries are good; but, at all events, the practice of making such references ought to be done away with, as they create trouble and difficulty in the Indexes and Registry.

Instances of incorrect memorial.

Whilst in the office, I was shown a memorial of an agreement, where both parties were to do something, and no situation whatever was assigned to the lands,—a memorial reciting a charge, "on the lands in a deed mentioned," and assigning the charge in that way; another of assignment of a lease of "the lands in the lease mentioned," without name, county, barony, or other description whatsoever; and the deed of which it was a memorial was drawn in the same loose way.

Plans.

The 29th section of the Statute has a provision that if the instrument contains a plan of the lands, there may be inserted in or annexed to the memorial a copy of such plan. Much has been said and written with respect to the advantage of making it compulsory upon a party to have such a plan or map. Upon inquiry I find that in this office this part of the Statute has been virtually a dead letter, as there has been scarcely a map registered under it. In Middlesex, and, I believe, in the West Riding of York, if a map is refer-

In England.

red to in a deed or memorial, it is the practice not to register the deed without a copy of the map; and as a large number of the conveyances relate to building ground and small portions of land, maps are very common, and what are called copies are put on the copies of the memorials; but the greater number of them are done without care, and can scarcely be called copies—they are rather imitations which may, perhaps, be relied on for the general bearings of the premises, but could not be for the purpose of ascertaining quantities or boundary lines, &c.; and therefore, I think, quite as likely to lead to confusion as to be of any benefit. I believe it is the opinion of most of those who favour the scheme of having maps always attached to or brought in with the conveyance, as it is of Colonel Leach, that if such maps were to be brought in, as they would require to be done with the greatest accuracy and with some uniformity, they would, unless executed by a staff appointed for the purpose, be likely to be injurious instead of beneficial. It may, perhaps, be thought that I have dwelt too particularly upon the contents of the memorial. It is, however, the root of the entire system of Registry; any error in it is stereotyped, as it will be seen hereafter, on every book, and influences every proceeding in the office; and it is necessary to understand accurately its contents and defects, before it can be perceived how destructive the way in which memorials are prepared is to the entire system of Registry at present existing in Ireland.

Inaccuracy of copies.

Staff required for mapping.

The deed and memorial having been prepared, the next step in the process of Registry is the authentication of the memorial. This is done by swearing an affidavit prescribed by the Statute 6 Anne, cap. 2, sec. 6, which must contain proof of—

Affidavit of perfection.

1st.—The signing *and* sealing of the memorial.

2nd.—The execution of the deed.

3rd.—The day and time of delivery to the Registrar.

Contents of.

I have already alluded to the inaccuracy of these affidavits in speaking of the memorial; and it appears from the return I have referred to that from May to October, 1860, eighty-six deeds were returned in consequence of errors in the affidavit, and omissions of some of the particulars required to be inserted in it; and yet I think a consideration of the matters which I shall state respecting it, will show how

Inaccuracy of.

little authenticity it gives to deed or memorial, and how little it assists the objects of the registry.

First and second requirements uncertain.

In the first and second of the requirements, it is not stated whose "signing and sealing" of the memorial, or whose execution of the deed is to be proved, whether that of *all* the parties, or only that of the grantor. This

Effect of.

vagueness, coupled with the provision of the Statute which I have already referred to, that a deed may be registered by a grantee, led to a practice in the office of receiving memorials of deeds executed by a grantee only, with an affidavit verifying the execution of deed and memorial only by such grantee. In Lee Renwick *v.* Armstrong, it was said by the Court, that the execution of the deed to be proved is the execution by the grantor, and that it was improper to receive affidavits which did not prove that; but the case did not call for a decision upon that point, nor upon the question how far it is necessary for any other parties to execute the deed or memorial. Such memorials and affidavits are therefore still received in the office (but not to any great extent), the Registrar not considering that he has any power to reject them. If

Suggested change in the affidavit.

the proof by affidavit be continued, it will be necessary that this ambiguity be removed by requiring that the affidavit should verify the execution of the deed and memorial by the grantor against whom the deed is registered, his execution, as I have before said, being the important matter.

Before whom sworn.

This affidavit must be made either before the Registrar himself, or in the country before the Judge of Assize, Justices at Quarter Sessions, or a Commissioner for taking

Expense, &c., occasioned by it.

Affidavits. It is usually made before the latter. In practice these affidavits have been found very inconvenient, and to lead to great expense and delay in the execution and registration of the deed, both out of the office and in it; *out of the office* in cases where there are several parties living apart, by making it necessary that a witness should go from one to the other to see the deed executed, so as to enable him to make the affidavit—*in the office* by reason of the mistakes in them: and in the memorials to which I have referred. These affidavits, too, are generally drawn with very little care: sometimes one-fourth of the deeds brought into the office are returned for errors and omissions in the memorials and affidavits, and so little is the affidavit regarded, that when they are returned for such mistakes, I was told in the office that a practice prevails to a considerable extent of having the returned affidavits and memorials, &c., in country cases, corrected in the particulars for which they have been returned, and of then bringing them back to the office, without the affidavits being re-sworn—the affidavit, by reason of the alterations, becoming worthless, and appearing to verify matters, which in reality it does not. The Assistant-Registrar complained to me of this practice, which he said there were no means of putting a stop to, or even of strictly proving. One case in which it occurred was brought under my own notice while in the office, in which I had no doubt, from the circumstances, that such was the case; but it would have been very difficult, if not impossible, to prove it. Supposing this authentication by affidavit to be continued, it will be necessary to make some provision to prevent the continuance of this fraud upon the office. It may be done, perhaps, by providing that the memorial and affidavits should pass between the office and the Commissioners, and not be returned to the party who presents them for registration; after the errors are discovered.

Practice of correcting memorials, &c.

Difficulty of correcting it.

Remedy suggested.

The third requirement, that the person bringing the deed and memorial to the Registrar should swear to the time of delivering them to the Registrar, appears to me to be useless, particularly as judgments do not now affect lands until they are registered in this office as mortgages. It is necessarily omitted, when the memorial is verified by affidavit before a Commissioner, in which case the Assistant-Registrar puts the hour on the memorial; and I see no reason, if it is thought necessary to continue the practice, for not having the same course pursued in all cases. The number of the memorial, or its place in the book, regulates the priority as certainly and effectually as the hour of the day; and it might be provided that such entry or number should decide it. From the consideration, however, of the matters respecting affidavits, to which I have above alluded, and looking, as I do, from those circumstances upon these affidavits as rather leading to careless swearing, I early turned my attention to a substitute for them. Before, however, making any suggestion upon the subject, I would beg attention to a matter, which occurred with respect to one of these affidavits while I was in the office. A deed and memorial was brought into the office for registration, with an affidavit made by a professional

Third requirement.

Useless.

How done in country cases.

Alteration suggested.

Reference to misstatements in affidavit.

man before a Commissioner in the country, as witness to the execution of an agreement and memorial by—(as I don't think it prudent to state the names)—I will say W. Hall. The affidavit swore *positively* to the execution of both deed and memorial by him, and that the person swearing it was a witness to both: the fact being, that no such person as W. Hall, or any person with his initials, or with a name sounding like it, was party *at all* to either agreement or memorial. The parties were only two, whose initials, I will say, were T. J. O. and P. M., and yet the name W. Hall was *twice plainly* written in the affidavit.

Affidavits, why of little consequence.

Under any circumstances, I should look upon these affidavits as giving very little, if any, authenticity to the *bona fides* of the deed, or as being any guard against fraud or forgery; thinking, as I do, that any one who would forge a deed, would have very little hesitation, if it was necessary, to swear the affidavit requisite for registering it. But when such an instance as I have mentioned occurs, in a case in which I do not believe, from the circumstances, that any fraud was intended, whatever semblance of validity the affidavit may give to the deed, it seems to me impossible to say that it really affords any.

Registry a check to forgery, &c.

The Registration itself operates, I believe, more powerfully than any affidavit as a check to forgery, by preventing a person from attempting to register a forged deed by a forged memorial, which will remain on record.

Though I have inquired in the office, I have not heard of any instance of a forged deed being placed upon the Registry; and that the absence of such a matter is not produced by the necessity for the affidavit is manifest, I think, from the fact, that though the Registry Office in Scotland is in operation for a longer period than the office here; and any deed brought to the Registrar by any one is put upon the Registry without a question being asked, yet I could not find that there is an instance there of a forged deed having been put upon the Registry.

Alterations suggested as to affidavit.

I would therefore propose that these affidavits should be dispensed with. Doing so would, I have been told by some of the Solicitors, by taking away the necessity for a witness going from one party to another, save the expense incident thereto, greatly facilitate the registry of deeds and the ready transfer of property. The suggestion which I have already made, of having the deed and memorial attested by a person appointed for the purpose, would be comparatively in-

Advantages of.

expensive, and would, I think, be a greater check to forgery than any system of affidavits. A person so appointed being a local man, would generally know the parties executing the deed—would by his signature or stamp virtually identify the parties—and the fee which is now paid for swearing the affidavit would be sufficient fee for the attestation. The deed and memorial thus attested should be received by the Registrar (the correctness of the memorial being vouched for as I shall afterwards suggest), without any examination of the memorial or affidavit, and thus the labour, delay, and clerks' time, of comparing daily the contents, witnesses' names, &c., of from thirty to seventy memorials and affidavits would be saved in the office, and the memorials or copies of them, and indexes, be so much sooner ready for the inspection of the public. If, however, it should be considered that the oath of a witness is necessary to attest the deed and memorial, provision ought to be made that the affidavit, witnesses' names, &c., be written legibly as before suggested with respect to the memorial, and on the same skin of parchment, or one of the same size as the memorial, so that memorial and affidavit may be bound together; and that the Registrar should be authorized to reject the deed if those matters were not complied with.

Suggestions, if affidavit continued.

Form of affidavit.

There should also be a prescribed form of affidavit to verify, for the affidavits are now drawn without the least uniformity. It is, however, right to remark, that in England it is not necessary to have an affidavit. If one is brought it is kept annexed to the memorial, but not transcribed as it is here. When an affidavit is not sent with the memorial the Commissioner puts to the name of the witness who verifies the memorial the word "sworn;" and with deeds verified in the office the Deputy Registrar does the same. There may perhaps be more difficulty in convicting for perjury when it is done in this way than if there is a written affidavit; but considering what I have said respecting the altering witnesses' names, &c., it appears to me that such a conviction would be equally difficult on a very large number of the affidavits. The difficulty in each, coupled with the fact of there being, I believe, no case of the kind, rather shows the propriety of doing away with the affidavit, as I have suggested.

English practice.

Lodging deed and memorial.

For the purpose of registering a deed, it is required by the 56 Geo. III., cap. 56, sec. 100, that no deed executed in Ireland shall be registered unless the deed, as well as the memorial, is brought to the office. When they are brought in they are delivered to the Assistant Registrar, whose duty it is to swear the witness to the affidavit of verification, if necessary. He is then required by the provisions of the 99th section of the above Statute, and the Statute of 5 and 6 Vict., cap. 89, sec. 33, to see that the deed is properly stamped according to the number of folios which it is certified by the Attorney that it contains. If he finds them correct, he then puts on the memorial, if executed and verified in the country, the hour at which it was delivered to him; calculates from the certificate on the memorial (to which I shall refer presently), the fees payable for registry, and puts the amount of them on both deed and memorial. This identifies them afterwards in the office as belonging to each other. The amount so ascertained for fees is then paid; but if for any reason the deed is returned, the fees also are returned. He then makes, in a book kept for the purpose, and called the Day List, an entry of each deed; each entry is numbered consecutively; and the entry consists of this number, the name of the Solicitor, and the amount of fees paid. He then puts on the deed the number which it is in the Day List. This afterwards guides the maker of the Day Book as to the order in which he is to enter the deeds in the Day Book and number the memorials. After this is done, the deed and memorial are left in the office, and are put aside to be compared. This process, of course, takes time, and the greater part of it may, I think, be dispensed with, as I shall afterwards show.

Practice.

Stamps.

Fees.

Day list.

Certificate on deed and memorial.

The certificate by the Solicitor, to which I have above referred, is twofold:

1st. On the deed and memorial there must be, by 5 and 6 Vict., cap. 82, s. 33, a certificate from the Attorney of the number of folios of seventy-two words in each of them. These certificates are required, as I have stated, with reference to the Stamp Acts, and the onus is thrown upon the Registrar of seeing that the stamps on both are correct, *according to the certificate.* However erroneous it may be, the Registrar is justified by 5 and 6 Vict., cap. 82, if the deed is stamped with the duty "according to such certificate;" but he is liable to a penalty of £50 if it is not. I do not think that this responsibility should be cast upon the Registrar. It causes some delay in registering the deed, but not so much as to be of importance, except when there are many parties in the office together.

2nd. The Attorney is required to endorse on the memorial—

Second certificate on memorial.

1st. The number of grantors.
2nd. The number of denominations, or names of lands.

These are required for the purpose of enabling the Registrar to calculate the fees payable for registering the deed, they being assessed by the numbers of grantors and denominations.

Use of.

This latter certificate may, I think, be made ancillary to doing away with some of the inconveniences and irregularities to which I have already called attention as existing in the memorials. It will be observed that only the number, not the names of the grantors, is required to be stated. These certificates are frequently incorrect; but even if correct, they afford no assistance in discovering the *names* of the grantors, so that when there are many parties to a deed, the persons making the Day Book and Abstract Book find great difficulty, for the reasons I shall afterwards state, in ascertaining the grantors. The examination of the deeds and memorials shows that these certificates are very erroneous, and from the way in which they are drawn they necessitate the putting on the Registry, as grantors, often from six to eleven persons uselessly, even when the certificate is only for one; and the fees (*which are regulated by the certificate*) are paid only for one grantor. These mistakes prevail to a very great extent, and should, I think, have been long since put an end to. To prevent the continuance of them, I propose that the certificates should contain the names as well as the number of the grantors, the meaning of "grantors" being defined in any legislative measure. The Attorney who certifies the number can as easily certify the names; and his doing so will greatly facilitate the business of registering as well as that of indexing and searching. Carelessness in this respect does permanent injury, and as it is increasing something ought to be done to stop it.

Defect in not stating names.

Proposed change in.

When the deed and memorial after entry in the Day List are put aside in the office, it is the duty of a clerk, to whom that business is assigned, on the following day to place each memorial in its proper deed; and having done so, to give them, thus folded one in the other, to be compared. Comparing is done by two clerks—one reading the deed, the other the memorial, and two persons appear to be constantly employed at this work, with occasionally a third; but the same two persons are permanently employed at it.

Comparing deed and memorial.

How done.

In Edinburgh the Deputy Registrar told me that he did not allow any clerk to be kept at the work of comparison for more than an hour at a time, as he had found that the attention is not well kept up after that time, and that the comparison becomes careless. It might, perhaps, in rearranging the office be well to make an alteration in this respect. This work of comparison is very important, and under the present system most necessary. It requires intelligent attentive clerks, for they have to compare the deeds and the affidavits with the memorials, according to a very well prepared sheet of instructions hung up in the office, which embraces all the statutable requirements for memorials and affidavits to which I have referred; and the badness of the writing, which I have mentioned, greatly increases the difficulty of making these comparisons correctly.

Room for doing it not fit.

Though it will be obvious that this business requires much attention and quiet, it is carried on in a small room through which there is a passage, and the attention is necessarily distracted by the persons passing to and fro, and therefore quite unfitted for it. While I was in the room there were persons constantly passing through it, and often speaking to the comparers.

Number of clerks employed at it.

Number compared each day.

State of business.

It would appear that two persons, with the occasional help of a third, are sufficient for the performance of this work, as the chief comparer told me that the two could get through the comparison of from forty to fifty average deeds in a day, but that it would be heavy work; and upon the 23rd of October, 1860, when I examined him, I found that they were comparing the deeds of the preceding day—the number of deeds lodged for the three days preceding was forty-eight, thirty-five, and forty-three, an average of forty-two per day, and the number of deeds annually registered at present is about 12,000, or about thirty-eight per day. I find in the list of the clerks returned to me by the Chief Clerk that three other persons are returned as occasionally assisting at this work. On examination of them, however, I did not find they did so together, or to any great extent, so that more persons do not seem to be engaged at this business than are required for doing the work.

Practice if deed or memorial incorrect.

Hardship of.

It is work which ought not to be delayed; for if errors are discovered the deed and memorial are sent back into the Assistant Registrar's Office, who causes notice to be sent to the Attorney, and upon his application the deed, memorial, and fees, are given to him. By this means the deed is displaced on the Registry, and an opportunity at least is thereby afforded of another deed being registered in the meantime, and gaining priority. This is, not without reason I think, complained of; for though it is caused by the neglect of the person preparing the memorial and affidavit, it is yet a hardship and perhaps loss to a person interested under the deed, which should, if possible, be avoided—a thing which cannot, I think, ever be done while there are so many requirements for memorials and affidavits, and whilst the comparison of deed and affidavit with the memorial is carried on in the office. As the mistakes occur in affidavits and documents verified by them, it is not possible to give power to any person to correct even what might otherwise be called formal matters—(though I find it is done to some extent in England)—so that this inconvenience appears to be capable of remedy only by simplification of the form of memorial and of the means of authenticating it. Remedy for.

If, upon the comparison, the deed and memorial are found to be correct, they are handed to the maker of the Day Book, and when he has entered them in the Day Book, the memorial is given to the Keeper of the Records, and the deed is given to a clerk, for the purpose of endorsing upon it the certificate of registry required by the 6 Anne, cap. 2, sec. 7. No form of certificate is given in this or any other act; but it is provided that it shall state the *day* and *time* of registry, and in what book, page, and number it is entered; and it is to be signed by the Registrar or his deputy. In the West Riding of Yorkshire the certificate of the matters takes up about two lines; in Ireland, an ordinary certificate is just seventy-two words, or one folio. Certificates for deeds executed in England contain about three folios. After comparison. Certificate of Registry. Contents of. Length in West Riding. In Ireland.

The clerk who endorses the certificates is in the same room as the makers of the Abstract and Day Books, and occasionally assists in comparing those books with the memorials, though his own business, it will be seen, is sufficient to occupy him. He told me he could do only about forty ordinary certificates in a day, as they require to be carefully written. As that is about the average number of deeds registered each day, he could just do this business. When there are more deeds than forty, and also when he assists in comparing, as I have stated, he is obliged to get assistance to endorse the certificates of registry. If the certificates were made conformable to those in the East Riding of Yorkshire, it is probable that the clerk could easily write them, Number of certificates done in a day.

Clerk ought to be kept at the certificates only.

and also do the comparing of the Day Book and Abstract Book; but, until that change is made, I think it would be better if he was left altogether at the certificates.

Practice after endorsement of certificate.

When the certificate is endorsed on the deed it is returned to the clerk, by whom it was given to the maker of the Day Book. He gets the certificate signed by the Assistant-Registrar, takes the deed when the certificate is signed, places it in an alphabet until called for, when he gets the Solicitor's signature for the receipt of it in a duplicate copy of the Day Book made solely for that purpose. The deeds, I have been told, are sometimes left in the office for a considerable time; and as attempts are often made by wrong parties to get the deeds, there is some difficulty and responsibility in this position which makes it necessary that it should be held by an intelligent person. The giving them to the right parties depends solely upon the knowledge by the keeper of the deeds of the clerks who left them, and even this is very little check, as clerks, from time to time, change their masters. As a safeguard against the deeds being given to a wrong party, I would suggest that if the system of comparing be continued, a docket should be given for the deeds when left, and the deeds only given upon production, or the accounting for the non-production of the docket. If, however, my suggestions are adopted, it will not be necessary to keep the deeds at all, and the clerk who is engaged in keeping them will be left at liberty for the general business of the office.

Receipt for deed.

Attempts to get deeds from office.

Suggestion to prevent it.

The deed being returned to the Solicitor with the certificate is, in common parlance, said to be registered, and therefore I now proceed to remark upon—

Indexing.

2nd.—The Indexing Department.

It will be perceived, that in the process which I have hitherto detailed no entry has been made in any book of the particulars of the deed or memorial. Every thing relative to the books in which such entries are made I propose to include in this division, which is the most important of all. It is that by which the searching is influenced, that to which the contents of the memorial must be made ancillary, and that by which, therefore, they must be regulated.

Including all books.

Day Book.

The "Day Book" is the first book in which any entry of deed or memorial is made in the office.[a] Its contents are regulated by the Statute, and the Clerk, guided by the number put upon the deed by the Registrar when it was handed to him, enters in this book consecutively, as directed by the 2 and 3 William IV., c. 87, s. 11, the particulars thereby required, first, however, putting upon the memorial the number put on the deed by the Assistant-Registrar to identify or connect the two. He then puts on the top of the memorial two numbers directed by the Statute—one being the number as well of the file of memorials on which the memorial will afterwards be placed, as of the volume of transcripts in which the memorial will afterwards be copied; the other, the number of the memorial on the file, as well as of the copy of it in the volume of transcripts—these numbers being both identical with the volume and number of the entry in the "Day Book," as there is a volume of the "Day Book" for each volume of transcripts. Through all the books of the office those numbers are afterwards the guides by which the memorial and transcript are found. He then enters in the Day Book the particulars required by the Statute. These particulars are contained in eight of the ten columns of which the Day Book consists; the entries in the other two columns are of other matters.

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[a] The Form of it will be found in the Appendix.

Numbers on memorial.

Particulars of entries in Day Book.

The three first columns in the Day Book are for the day of the week and month, and the hour of the day, when the memorial was brought into the office. The two former might with equal facility be put at the top of the page, whereby the size and expense of the books would be diminished. What I have suggested with respect to the hour of delivery to the Registrar not being stated in the affidavit, would do away with the entry of it here. The number of the memorial would be a better test of priority; and I have not been able to find any instance of a deed being misplaced in the Day Book, nor from the care that is taken do I think it likely to occur. In the English offices the hour only is registered, not the fractions of it, as here; and no inconvenience, as far as I could learn, has arisen from this practice. If, however, any importance be attached to the statement of the hour, the entry of it might be retained in, or on the memorial, as at present; but even in that event, as in case of any question arising as to priority, the original document would in all cases of course be referred to, the statement of it in the Day Book appears to be of no use.

Three first columns.

English practice as to hour.

The fourth column is for the grantors. Theirs are the important names to have in this book, for it is the founda-

Fourth column.

tion of the Names Index, and it is for acts of grantors that searches are made. It is therefore necessary that the name of every grantor should appear in this book; and most desirable, with a view to expedition, that the names of no other persons should appear in it. Neither of these desiderata is secured at present, owing to the way in which I have before shown that memorials are prepared. The effect of this is first felt in filling this column of the "Day Book." The clerk ought to be able to compile the Day Book from the memorial alone; but owing to the way in which memorials are drawn it is impossible for him to do so—for sometimes the memorial does not show the position of the parties in the deed, at other times there are several parties to the memorial, but there is only one grantor certified for. In either of these cases the clerk is obliged to look to the deed to get the information he requires. This he can generally do from the deed: but when it is long, reading it occasions great delay and detention of the deeds, which is one of the subjects of complaint. Often upon inspection of the deed, in cases where one or two grantors are certified for, he finds others whom he considers grantors; and he has only the choice of selecting from them, thereby throwing great responsibility upon the Registrar, or of entering the names of all of them as grantors in the Day Book. Deeds which are executed in England, too, are not required to be sent to the Registry Office, and with them there is no way of ascertaining who are the grantors, if the memorial itself does not disclose them. Sometimes the memorial, while showing some of the parties to be grantors, also discloses a number of other parties, without showing precisely whether they are grantors or grantees. These are called in the office "silent parties." Sometimes, particularly in English-drawn memorials, after stating the parties' names, the deed is stated to be one "of and concerning the lands of, &c.," without professing to show in which capacity the persons are made parties to the deed. In all these cases it is manifest that the clerk has not the means of filling up this column accurately, and therefore, as he says, *for safety sake*, he enters "as grantors" all "silent parties," and "all about whom he has any doubt," thus entering as grantors, in one case of this description which arose during my investigation, the names of eleven persons, who were afterwards similarly placed on the Abstract Book and Indexes, though possibly—(I may say probably)—the majority of

Difficulty at present of filling it up.

Effects of memorials on.

Injury done by.

them had no interest in the lands, though some of them *must* have been grantees, and though the certificate upon the memorial certified that there was only *one grantor*. In this way, as the clerk said, he enters on the Day Book "*thousands of names of parties uselessly*." The *only* use of this Day Book is for the purpose of compiling from it the "Names Index," which is the one most liked, and at present most used by the searchers; and every name uselessly put on the Day Book is also uselessly put on the Names Index. The extent of injury thus done may be conceived when it is stated, that supposing the Books to be all kept in the office, as directed by the Statutes, every entry made in the Day Book is made eight times in other books, and the useless entries I have alluded to in that one instance necessitated in this department eighty useless entries in the books of the office, not of the names only, but of the several other particulars required by the Statutes, and occupied the time of a good clerk uselessly, for about two days. This is sufficient to show, I think, that the continuance of such a system ought to be prevented, as I think it will be by the alteration in the form of the memorial and certificate which I have suggested above.

Use of Day Book

In the fifth column is entered the names of all the grantees. The entry of the names of *all* appears to answer no purpose, the name of one would be sufficient to identify the deed. That is all which is afterwards entered in the Names Index; and no entry is made in any book of the other names. The only use which could be made of them would be to compile an Index of grantees' names; such an Index is kept in the West Riding of York, and I am told is found useful sometimes. It might be of use occasionally for discovering the lands of which a bankrupt, or insolvent, or a debtor is possessed, but I have made inquiry upon that subject, and am led to think that in practice it would be of little use, that it is found that in general the property of such parties is known, or is easily discovered. I was told by one Solicitor, a very extensive practitioner in the Bankruptcy and Insolvent Court, that he was not aware of any case in which landed property of a bankrupt or insolvent had been kept from his creditors, and gave me very good reasons for thinking that it was not; and I would therefore say that it is not worth making a provision which would be expensive for an exceptional case; and that the insertion in the Day Book of one name only, with "and others," as in the Names Index, would be sufficient.

Fifth column. Names of all grantees.

Use of having all.

For Bankrupts, &c.

Not of use for that.

Suggestion.

Sixth column. Lands.

Why required.

Alteration in by the Treasury.

If county, same as the memorial.

Would be cured by suggestions made.

The sixth column is for the names, &c., of lands. By the Statute of William it is required to contain "the first denomination, the county, city, or town, and barony, or parish," thus showing for what reason it was required that the memorial should state those matters. It is not, however, very important to have the lands accurately described in this book, as it is only ancillary to the "Names Index;" and acting upon this notion, I presume, the Treasury have made an alteration in this column, so that it now contains only the "county, city, or corporate town in which the property is situated." This is sufficient for this book, but in the cases where, as I have stated, none of these is mentioned, this column is filled up with the words "no situation," &c., an entry which obliges the searcher in every search against the name of that grantor, to examine either the Abstract Book or Transcript, to see what property is included in *every* deed so entered. This in a long search is often the cause of great trouble and delay, which is not at all attributable to the office. The alterations which I have recommended to be made in the memorial will remedy the difficulties in the entries in this book.

Seventh and eighth columns.

Numbers of volume, &c.

Ninth column.

Tenth column.

Would not be required if there were a docket.

Effect of suggested alterations in Day-Book.

In case of consolidation of.

Day Book how made.

No use after Names Index made.

The seventh and eighth columns are the numbers of the volume and memorial put upon the memorial as above stated, and they are required for reference to the memorial or transcript. The ninth is the name of the attorney leaving the deed, and the tenth that of the attorney or person taking it away. The latter column is of use only in the Duplicate Day Book, and if a docket were given for the deed, as I have suggested, both these may be dispensed with, and a greater safeguard put upon the deed. Forms of such dockets might be kept printed in the office, but if what I propose is thought advisable, there will not be occasion for anything of the kind. If, however, the present system be adhered to, the alterations I have suggested will reduce the columns of the Day Book from ten to five, a matter which will be found important in reference to its being consolidated with the Abstract Book. The Day Book is made out in sheets, and afterwards bound up in volumes, each volume comprising the contents of 300 memorials, and corresponding with a volume of transcripts and a file of memorials. The Names Index is made out from it, before it is bound, and after the Names Index is made out, the Day Book is of no use, and takes up room; consequently if its place can be supplied, it ought to be dispensed with, either by consolidating it with the Abstract Book, as has been proposed, or by altogether altering the system, as I shall suggest hereafter. There is but one person employed at this book, who says that he could enter about forty deeds a day in it, which with the comparing of it, to be afterwards done, and which occupies partially, it would appear, the time of two other clerks, is sufficient for him, and rather more than he can do, for I found on Monday that he had only completed his former Thursday's Day Book, and in cases of pressure in the office, he has had to get assistance. There is a duplicate made at once of this Day Book, but not by the same person who makes the original. This has also to be compared, and is made solely for the purpose of getting the signatures of the solicitors, when taking away the deeds, and then ceases, like the original, to be of any use; the two occupying the *entire* time of at least three persons. Making the duplicate, which is also done in sheets, does not appear to be assigned, however, to any one person, but to be done by different persons, from time to time; and I only calculate the occupation of clerks for it by allowing the same for it as for the original, that is about one and a-half for making and comparing it, so that doing away with the Day Book would leave three good clerks for other business.

Clerks employed about it.

Duplicate.

Use of.

Made by different persons.

As the Day Book is the foundation of the Names Index, so the next book to which I refer, viz., the Abstract Book, is the foundation of the Lands Index, to make which it is principally used. It is, however, sometimes used by the Searchers to look at, instead of looking at the transcripts, and if accurately kept, saves them trouble.

Abstract Book.

The contents of the "Abstract Book" are regulated by 2 and 3 Wm. IV., c. 87, s. 12, and a form of it is given in a schedule;[a] but the Statute, after prescribing the particulars to be entered in it, introduces the same ambiguity to which I have called attention in the enactment respecting the memorial, by adding the words, "or such, and so many of the foregoing particulars as are contained in the memorial of such instrument;" in consequence of which words, the entry may be of such a description as would make this book useless as a foundation for the Lands Index.

Abstract Book.

The particulars by the Statute required to be entered, subject to this qualification, are contained in the form given in the schedule in eight columns.

Contents of.

The first contains the date of the Registering, and the numbers of the volume or file, and of the memorial. The date may be dispensed with by putting it at the head of

First column.

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[a] For Form, see Appendix.

the page, as suggested for the Day Book, and the numbers are identical with those contained in two columns of the Day Book.

Second column and eighth column.

The second column is for the "name of the instrument," and the eighth is for the general nature of the instrument. In practice these are treated as identical, and the same description verbatim is generally put in both columns. It is, therefore, useless to have the two; but having regard to the way the entries are made in them, and the utility of them, I think that both may be dispensed with without any bad result.

Third column. Fourth column. Fifth and sixth columns.

The third column is for the date of the instrument, a matter of course useful to have in it. The fourth is for the "names of all the grantors." The fifth for the "names of one or more grantees," agreeing with the suggestion which I made as to the names in the Day Book. The sixth is for the consideration of rent, fines, and some matters which it may be well to have in the memorial; but which it appears to me may be omitted from the books without loss. The seventh is for the names, &c., of the lands, which is, of course, necessary, and to which I shall more particularly call attention presently; but if the omissions which I have suggested are made in the Day Book and Abstract Book there will remain two columns only in the Abstract Book which are not in the Day Book, one for the date of Registry, the other for the date of the deed; so that if the two books are consolidated, as is proposed, and as they ought to be if the present system is adhered to, there would be in the two books combined seven columns, which would contain all the particulars required for making both the Names and Lands Indexes, and leave at liberty for other work one-half of the staff now employed about them.

Seventh column.

The seventh column of the above form is the principal one in this book, and requires some further notice. It is for "the name, description, and situation of the premises." And to illustrate how this is to be carried out, the column is, in the schedule to the Act, filled up thus: "Castlemain, the lands of, in parish, barony, county," showing clearly what it was intended that this column should comprise.

Effect of inaccurate memorials.

Recollecting the inaccuracies in the description of the lands given in memorials to which I have referred, it will be seen that they materially affect this book. If the names of the lands are omitted, the Clerk is obliged to enter in this column "no denomination." If the barony is omitted, he gives the name of the lands and county, but puts "no barony." If the county is omitted he does the same with respect to the county, and if all are omitted, as a conveyance of "all my other lands," or to that effect, he so enters it in the book. So when the memorial gives several denominations of land, *all* stated to be in the baronies of A, B, C, and D, or in the counties of E and F, the Clerk is obliged so to enter the lands in this column. I have a copy of an entry of this kind, in which there are, by the certificate, seventy-five denominations, of which about sixty are stated to be in five baronies in one county, and the other fifteen are stated to be in five other baronies in another county; the fact being, that some of these denominations were situated in each of the ten baronies, but to prevent the trouble of inquiry, so as to enable the Statute to be complied with, they were stated in the memorial in this careless and embarrassing way. Sometimes the lands are entered as of "no situation;" sometimes they are so vaguely described, that the Clerk inserts them in the words of the memorial; sometimes, as the lands comprised in such a deed, which necessitates the looking at the memorial of that deed if registered; and if upon that memorial there are 100 denominations of land mentioned, the Clerk puts all the denominations into the Abstract Book. It is often found, too, that the names of the lands are differently spelt in recitals, and in the body of the memorials. In such cases both spellings are entered in the Abstract Book. The effect of these entries with reference to the Lands Index I shall afterwards show. Whether it is necessary that the Registrar should take the trouble of thus correcting such errors, or whether he might not reject the memorials in consequence of them, I need not now consider. I am dealing with the practice in the office which causes delay, expense, and inconvenience, and which may be avoided by the suggestions I have already made. There is another matter to which my attention has been called, which adds greatly to the writing in this book, as well as in others in the office. There is no power, at present, to abstract or index any memorial by reference to another. While I was in the office I was shown an entry which I was told was not of rare occurrence, of five or six deeds all executed and registered on the same day, with the same fifty or more denominations of land in each. In consequence of the inability to enter by reference, each memorial was entered separately, and all

Abstracting by reference.

these denominations were five or six times repeated, thus taking up six or seven pages of the book, and unnecessarily occupying the time of a clerk in writing them. In such a case there does not appear to be any objection to the entry in the Abstract Book being made by reference. This description by reference is, I find, pursued in some of the English deeds. English memorials are often brought to the office with the denominations written in them, afterwards struck out, and the lands then described by a reference to the memorial of such a deed.

I have already called attention to the inconvenience of this sort of description in deeds and memorials, and I recommend description by reference only with respect to entries in the books.

Abstract Book from memorials.

This book is made out *altogether* from the memorials, the deeds being, as I have stated, given back after the memorials are entered in the Day Book;" and, therefore, the maker of the Abstract Book has not the power of correcting any inaccuracy in the memorial by referring to the deed, so that errors in the memorial of the description to which I have alluded produce more inconvenience in making the Abstract Book than they do in making the Day Book.

How made.

The Abstract Book, like the Day Book, is made out in sheets, and afterwards bound up in volumes; and as the Lands Index is not considered, in the office or by the searchers, as important as the Names Index, the Abstract Book is not made out until after the Day Book, and the entries in it are always much more in arrear than those in the Day Book; for as all the denominations are accurately set out in it, which they are not in the Day Book, it necessarily takes more time. It has occasionally been considerably in arrear, but without injury, as the Lands Index too was in arrear, and the Abstract Book, therefore, not required. In the month of June, 1859, when over 1,500 Supplemental Affidavits for Judgment Mortgages were registered within a week, the arrears in the Abstract Book were so great that several assistants were obliged to be put to it for some time. This pressure would have been foreseen by a legal person, and ought to have been provided for. Additional hands appear about the same time to have been put to the Lands Index; and the one person, who up to that time had kept the Abstract Book, has not since been able to keep up with them, and for the last year and a-half two persons appear to have been regularly

Arrears in.

Number of Clerks employed at it.

employed at it, beside two or three others, from time to time, in comparing; so that I think it may be stated that there are at least three persons permanently employed at this business. Whatever the number may be it does not appear to be more than sufficient; for, on the 23rd October, 1860, when I was in the office, they were engaged in entering the deeds which had come in on the 9th; and on the 3rd November they were entering those which had come in on the 22nd of October. Since the Statute of William up to the present time, these books, amounting to 746, have been regularly kept and compared, and are in use in the office. If, however, the Day Book and Abstract Book are combined, the book should be kept up closer to the daily work than the Abstract Book is at present.

Duplicate Abstract Book.

It is required by the Statute that there should be a duplicate copy of the Abstract Book kept: as it is only copying, it probably only requires two persons; so that five may be taken as at least employed about the Abstract Book and duplicate, which does not seem to be too great a number. The duplicates are made only to the 23rd April, 1857, but they are compared up to that date, and are in use. The Abstract Books prior to 1833 are very irregular. From 1708 to 1717 there are twenty-two volumes not compared, and no duplicates; ten volumes have been lost. There are not any from 1718 to 1799. From 1800 to 1828 there are 732 volumes, not compared, and no duplicates. From 1828 to 1832 they are compared, but there are no duplicates; so that there are about 800 volumes of books useless for want of comparison, which would be of some use to the Searchers if they were compared. In the present state of the Indexes, and of other more important business, none of the clerks can be spared to compare them; but when clerks can be spared for the purpose, it would be desirable that they should be compared, beginning with the latest, and going backwards.

State of Abstract Books.

Comparison should be immediate.

Such a state of the books suggests the propriety of having all books compared and made available for use at once; for it would be better to have one-third of these books fit for office use, than the entire of them as they are.

Indexes.

The Day Book and Abstract Book being complete, the next step is the formation of the Indexes. Upon accuracy and expedition in the preparation of these depends principally the efficient working of the office. From what I have stated it will be perceived that between the time a deed is brought into the office for registry, and any entry of per-

General remarks on.

Delay in indexing.

manent utility being made respecting it, in addition to the delays arising from errors and other matters, to which I have referred, there is a very considerable delay occasioned by the office routine, and that for the purpose of carrying out this routine there are employed the following persons *at least*, viz.—

Persons employed prior to indexing deed.

Two comparers.
Three at Day Book and duplicate.
Five at Abstract Book and duplicate.
One entering certificate or the deed.
One keeper of deeds.

Expense.

In all twelve clerks, at salaries amounting to about £1,600 a-year, the greater part of whom are employed in making temporary books, and the rest in doing the business, which, with greater ease and expedition, could be done by the Solicitors, as it is in the West Riding of Yorkshire; and which I find that the Solicitors here are willing to undertake.

In the numbers of clerks employed at this work I have included only those who are (as far as I can ascertain), permanently employed in these departments. If those occasionally employed were included, it would be found, probably, that in this work alone as many hands are occupied as are employed in the entire business of the Registry Office in Middlesex, where nearly half as many more deeds are registered; and yet to do this business which is required to be done in the Dublin office, but of which the greater part is not done in the Middlesex office, it does not seem that there are more clerks employed than are sufficient to accomplish it.

Names Index.

Lands Index.

Two of each Quinquennial

and Decennial.

The indexes are kept pursuant to the provisions of the 2 & 3 Wm. IV., ch. 87, and are two in number: one of the names of grantors, under 14th section of the Statute, and called the "Index of Names;" the other, under section 17 of the Statute, of the names of the lands, and called the "Index of Lânds." Of each of these there are two—one quinquennial, made out in alphabetical, but not in dictionary order, the deeds being entered under the proper letter, as they appear in the Day Book and Abstract Book; the other decennial, being a consolidation of two sets of the five years' index into dictionary order.

Time at which entries should be made.

These are the Indexes which by the Statute are required to be kept in the office; and by section 17 the entries are required to be made in them before the morning of the seventh day after lodging the memorial. The present state of the Indexes, which I shall afterwards state, will show

how imperfectly this requirement has been performed. When a sheet of the Day Book is completed, and a duplicate of it is made, the original is given to the clerk, who makes the "Index of Names." This Index is not made out in sheets like the Day and Abstract Books, but is, as directed by the 14 sec. of 2 & 3 Wm. IV., ch. 87, made out and kept in a series of parchment books, which are 14½ inches by 10½ inches, and contain 25 lines in each page, one volume or more is appropriated to each letter of the alphabet, which is subdivided and arranged by the addition of a second alphabet, as a second letter, the volumes being made out before the commencement of the Indexes, with the two letters printed at the top of one or more pages, as experience has suggested that they require room. The names of the grantors are entered in these volumes, according to the first and second letters, but not further in dictionary order.

Index of Names.

Alphabetical.

This Index as at present kept contains seven columns,[a] but is not now exactly conformable with the directions of the Statute, alteration having been made therein by order or sanction of the Treasury under the Statute of 11 & 12 Vic., ch. 120. At present it contains:—

Form of.

1st.—The Christian and surname of a grantor; and if there is more than one, the words, "and another," *or*, "and others."

Contents of columns.

2nd.—Name of a grantee; and if there be more than one, the same additions, as in case of grantors.

3rd.—County, city, or town, in which any of the premises are.

4th.—A column headed, "General Charge."

5th.—Year of registry.

6th.—Number of file, and volume of Transcript and Abstract Books.

7th.—Number of memorial, and page of Transcript Books.

This Index is taken, it will be noticed, from the Day Book; and for every person whose name is found in that book as a grantor there must be made in the Names Index, under the proper letter, an entry, filling up each of these seven columns, from the statement of which will be understood the importance of not having in the Day Book the names of any who are not really grantors. It shows also the great loss of time, labour, and books, occasioned by having improperly entered on the Day Book, "as grantors," the names of eleven persons, when only one

Made from Day Book.

Effect of Day Book entries.

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[a] For Form, see Appendix.

or two ought to be so entered, and the value of requiring the Solicitor to certify, as I have suggested, the names of the grantors. The number of entries in the Names Index from 1800 to 1809 was 137,420; and in this there were 7,674 different names, so that there were about eighteen entries in each name. From 1850 to 1859 the entries amounted to about 210,000; but I cannot say how many different names were in it.

Second column.

The second column contains the name of one grantee, with the words, "and another," or, "and others." This is sufficient to identify the deed; and the entry in this column is not used for any other purpose.

Third column.

The third column has reference to the locality of the premises, but only by the county, city, or town in which they are situated. These divisions are too large for searching, and cause delay, to which I shall afterwards call attention.

Alterations in form of.

Under the Statute of 11 & 12 Vic. this column has been altered from time to time, without, I think, sufficient consideration of the use of this Index, and without, as far as I can see, any good reason for the alterations. Some of these alterations, as producing changes in the way of searching the books, have been complained of by respectable Solicitors; and from what has occurred, I am inclined to think that enabling alterations in the books to be made with such facility as at present is very questionable.

Facility of making.

Amongst the alterations made, the "first denomination," which was required by the Statute to be in this column, has been left out. That, perhaps, is harmless; but, in addition to that, and with a view to providing for the registry of deeds, in which, or in the memorial of which, the county, barony, and parish, are omitted, these particulars have been omitted from this column, though the Act, sec. 14, requires that they should be inserted.

Omissions made in.

Effect of.

The omission of these as extending the ambit within which lands may be, adds to the number of references which must be taken down and examined by a searcher, and causes trouble and delay in making a search. Though the Statute of 11 & 12 Vic., ch. 120, authorizes the alteration of *the forms* of the Index, it is very questionable whether it authorized the omission from those forms of the particulars made necessary by the express enactment of 2 & 3 Wm. IV., ch. 87, sec. 14. It has been done, however, by providing—

Fourth column. General charge.

The fourth column, headed "General Charge." This column was not even contemplated by the Statute, and was inserted for the purpose of permitting deeds to be registered, the memorials of which contain no description whatever of the situation of the premises, by county, city, barony, or parish; and which, therefore, could not be put in this index without such a column. By means of this column are put on the registry in this Index every kind of deed, without the least regard to the question of whether they affect lands or not—deeds which are not and cannot be put at all in the "Lands Index," as, for instance, assignments of stock, sums of money, goods, &c. The Registry Acts never contemplated the registry of such deeds; but, instead of correcting by legislation the ambiguity in the Statute to which I have called attention, this column has been inserted in the Names Index, and the omission of county, barony, or situation of premises, sanctioned by the Treasury, under 11 & 12 Vic., ch. 120. By the entry of such deeds the Names Index has been greatly enlarged: and this class of deeds is, I am told, increasing. Great care and accuracy is required in making this Index. It is made by one clerk, who has been employed in that department for the last twenty-six years, and who appears to have given, not only his own department, but the entire registry system, a great deal of consideration. He says that he can easily keep it up to the day; but on 27th October he was about a week in arrear, being about the time which the Day Book is kept by the compilation and comparison of it with the duplicate Day Book. By the Statute a duplicate of the Quinquennial Names Index is required to be kept, which ought to be on parchment. The reason for requiring this was that there might during the five years be one for the use of the office, and one for the use of the public; and to carry out this the duplicate and original ought to be made as nearly as possible contemporaneously. It would be an advantage to have this Index and the duplicate of it, if possible, made out in dictionary order in the first instance. I think, that owing to the increase in the number of deeds registered, it would be advisable that the consolidation should be quinquennial instead of decennial. In the last two quinquennial periods there were in letter M 922 pages, or about 23,050 entries—a number too large to have without consolidation.

Effect of.

Enlargement of Names Index.

Persons employed at.

Arrears in.

Duplicate of.

Dictionary order desirable.

Suggestion of quinquennial consolidation.

It has been proposed that this Index should be at once put into decennial periods in dictionary order, by entering in the volumes the names in the previous decennial index in dictionary order, allowing for each the space which that name took up in the former index. This it will be perceived is speculative, both as to the names and the room

Proposed changes in.

Objections.

required for them; and experience has shown that when books have been so pre-arranged they have not answered the expectation of the parties making them. To obviate this difficulty it has been proposed that the names should be written on one side of the book, and that the opposite side should be left blank for the entry of either new or additional names. I have seen a volume made out on this plan for one letter, which seems to answer very well; but I doubt whether it would be so easily made out for such a set of books as are used at present. It would also take a great deal of time and money to arrange them. In the first instance, one-half the space on the books, or the greater part of it, would be lost; in addition to which experience has shown that there would be many names entered and space left for them under which there would not be an entry for the second period of ten years.

How met.

Second proposition.

It has also been proposed that the Duplicate Names Index should not be made out until the end of the year, and that it should then be arranged in annual dictionary order, and be consolidated every five years; that during the five years the names commencing with the same letter should be placed in the same volume, the entries of each year in that letter following those of the preceding year; and that there should be an index in the commencement of the volume of the names, with a reference to the page where the name was to be found in such index for each year. This would leave the office for more than a year dependent upon only one copy of the Names Index in defiance of the requirements of the office—for it is admitted by every one that it is necessary that two copies at least of the Indexes should be ready for use always. It appears to me that no advantage would be derived from adopting this plan, which would compensate for the loss of the second copy. I propose that both copies should be so made out that at the end of each year one at least of them may be put with facility into dictionary order, and afterwards be consolidated without any additional writing every five years, according to the plan I shall afterwards suggest. Two or three copies of this consolidated index might be printed and be afterwards available for all purposes, if printing in the office be adopted. Since the passing of the Statute of William, the duplicates of the Quinquennial Indexes have been made, but have not been compared; and as they cannot be relied on, they are useless. If the decennial consolidation had been regularly made, it would not now

Objection.

Proposed alterations.

Duplicates, state of.

be worth while to do any thing with respect to these Quinquennial Indexes. There are 151 volumes of them. The want of them is much felt in the office, and the Decennial Indexes have not been made, and cannot be for some time. I think it would be desirable that these duplicates should without delay be made available; and I would propose that two or more of the clerks, who will be at liberty under the suggestions I shall make, should be at once put to them, and left at them. It is to be noticed that clerks have been kept regularly engaged in preparing the Day Book, and a duplicate of it; the Abstract Book, and duplicate of it; the duplicate of the former being made only for the purpose of getting signatures, and that of the latter being able to be dispensed with, whilst the comparing of the duplicates of the Indexes upon which the working of the office mainly depends, has not been done.

Perfecting duplicates.

The Names Index is, as I have above remarked, kept in periods of five years, and two of these are directed to be consolidated in dictionary order, so as to form what is called the Decennial or Consolidated Index. Of this, too, a duplicate is required to be made; so that under the existing system, the entries for every ten years ought to be four times copied verbatim in the Indexes, besides being four times entered in the Day Book, Abstract Book, and the duplicates of them; and after all this there are only two copies, viz., the Decennial Index and its duplicate, which are of permanent utility in the office. The work so copied amounts to thirty volumes, or about 105,000 entries, the making of which occupies one man continually for five years. This will show partly why so many hands have been required in the office, and partly why the present system has never been strictly carried out. Most of this irregularity, however, has arisen from not keeping distinct two matters which are quite separate, or rather from not classifying the business to be done. The Indexing system may be well classed under two heads:—1st. The regular necessary work of the office; 2nd. The incidental, or extra work. The Quinquennial Indexes are properly within the first class, being made from day to day in the office, and they ought to be made by the regular staff, and paid as part of the annual expenses; whilst the Consolidated or Decennial Indexes, being copies of the Quinquennial: not made daily, but periodically, ought, I think, to be done, not by the regular staff of the office, or paid out of the annual income, but by an extra

Decennial Index.

Number of entries in.

Cause of irregularities.

Division of.

Extra work.

and detached staff, paid out of the fund provided for the purpose by the receipts of the office, which is ample for the purpose. It is plain, that as there is only one man at the Quinquennial Names Index, and one at the duplicate of it, both amply occupied in making it, it would not be possible for them to make the Decennial Index regularly; and yet, until a few months since (*when a set of additional hands were appointed as Transcribers*), I do not find that any one has at any time had exclusive charge of making this Decennial Index. The result is, that it has not been made. It is the Index which, as was contemplated, is most used by the Searchers, and that one to the absence of which the greater part of the delay in the Searching department is to be attributed.

State of Decennial Names Index.

The state of this "Decennial Names Index" is as follows:— The Act passed in 1832, and provided for periodical Indexes down to December, 1839, and a consolidation of them to that time in dictionary order. That consolidation has been made, and is in use; but there is not any duplicate of it available.

1839 to 1849.

Of that, from December, 1839 to 1849, fourteen volumes, or about half, was made, and so left until the additional hands above referred to were put to work at it and who are now I believe exclusively employed in making it. No duplicate of it has even been begun. It is a consolidation of fifty-four volumes of Quinquennial Indexes and I think that those clerks who are now at it (which I may call extra clerks) ought to be kept for the present t this work alone, and not be permitted to interfere at all i the other work in the office. It will take considerable tim to complete even the one copy of it.

1849 to 1859.

The Decennial Names Index from 1849 to the present tim has not been even begun; and so much does the want of thes Indexes cause delay in the office, that I would recommen that if it is found necessary for the purpose, even additiona hands should be put to them temporarily, so as to have on copy of the whole period complete, leaving the duplicate of both to be done afterwards.

Transcribing room.

The transcribing room i the best in the office. It is large and airy; to a certai extent detached from the rest of the office; capable o holding sufficient Clerks, and might, I think, for th present be temporarily appropriated to this work exclusively.

Form of Decennial Index.

In form the Decennial Index follows the Quinquennial and, I think, if the present system is continued, it ought t be stopped, and a Dictionary Index made Quinquennially

The head and most experienced Searchers in the office, as well as others, think that this would be desirable, as it would do away with the great delay in having a Consolidated Index.

Names Index before 1833.

Previous to the year 1833 the "Names Index" is in dictionary order, and (with the exception of the periods from 1708 to 1785, and from 1800 to 1809, which are Consolidated Indexes) are made in periods of two years. There is a duplicate of that from 1708 to 1785 in 119 volumes; but no other duplicate books prior to 1833. There are *draft* duplicates on paper of all of them (with the exception of some letters of three), and these are used in the office, though not compared I believe. The comparing these drafts, or making duplicates prior to 1832, would not be part of the regular work of the office, but from what I have stated above, it will be manifest, that even what I call the regular work in this department of the office, has not been done by the staff employed at it since 1833. To do that work regularly, if the present system is continued, will require additional hands in the office to prevent the regular work from getting further into arrear, and I think it will require at least *thirty* hands for the next year, to put the Consolidated Indexes into such a state as that they can be used. I contemplate, however, by the plan I intend submitting, that a great number of them, perhaps all, will be at liberty from other departments in the office.

Duplicates.

Draft duplicates.

More hands required.

Lands Index. Prima facie the proper one.

The second Index is "the Lands Index," one which prima facie would appear to be the proper Index. It is the one contemplated as the principal: or the only one relied on in most of the suggestions made to Committees and Commissioners, and in the reports from time to time made by Commissioners and Committees, the difference being as to the way of making it. It was the Index which before making this investigation I looked upon as the real Index of the office. It is, however, to be remarked, that theory and practice appear entirely at variance in this respect; for in practice it has been found, from change of names and other matters, that it is so difficult to keep it, that I find it has been either in use or formation virtually given up in the Registry Offices in Edinburgh, York, and Middlesex. In all, I believe, it is contemplated that it is to be made at some time, but the "Names Index" is the one considered most convenient by all the working men. It is in all the offices kept complete, and is consequently the one used, while in all the "Lands Index" is greatly in arrear, and is used for the most part to check the Searches made in the "Names Index." Knowing this, it is not surprising to find that the Lands Index in Ireland has not been as much in favour, or as well kept up, as the Names Index; and that the Searchers and other officers should concur as they do in saying, that if the Decennial Names Index was complete they would not regard the want of a perfect Lands Index.

Lands Index only a check.

The Lands Index is made in books of a larger size than those of the "Names Index," being eighteen inches by thirteen, with thirty-one lines on a page. Like the "Names Index," the making it out is intrusted to a person of experience, one who has been at it for the last fifteen years The persons engaged in preparing both Indexes ought to be—as they are—careful and intelligent.

Size of.

The Lands Index by the Statute is required to have a book appropriated to each county, (some counties require and have more), and one for towns and cities respectively The county books are required to be divided into *baronies* and city and town books into *parishes*, with alphabetica subdivisions of such baronies and parishes, for the denominations of lands: showing that the requirements for the memorial as to local situation were made with reference to this Index; and if those requirements are not enforced this book cannot be kept. It is made out entirely from the Abstract Book, which is made out in sheets for the purpose.

Division of.

By the 17th section of the Statute of 2 and 3 Wm. IV. c. 87, it is required, that there should be entered in the Lands Index, by the initial letters of the names of the lands:

Former contents of.

1. The names of all the lands in the memorial.
2. The name of the parish or place.
3. The Year of registry.
4. The page of the Day Book, and
5. The Number and volume of the Abstract and Transcript Books, number and file of the memorial relating thereto.

And it is required that these entries should be made and completed before the seventh day after the day of bringing in the memorial.

These requirements, like those of the Names Index, hav been altered pursuant to the Statute of 11 and 12 Vic., c. 120; and the Lands Index now is kept in eight columns,[a] containing—

Present contents.

1. The lands,
2. The parish,
3. Grantors.
4. Grantees, or one of them.
5. Year of registry.
6. Number of file and volume of Transcript and Abstract Books.
7. Number of memorial and page of Transcript Book.
8. Page of Day Book.

First column.

The first column contains the names of the lands in the memorial. Having regard to the fact that this is an alphabetical book, it is manifest, that deeds or memorials I have referred to as not containing the names of the lands, as referring to stock, goods, cannot be entered in this Index; in violation of the intention, though perhaps not of the words of the Statutes.

Inconveniences from defects in the memorial.

It is also to be recollected that this Index is in counties divided into baronies, with the names of the lands in alphabetical order; and consequently, in cases to which I have referred as having neither county nor barony, or having only one of them, the memorial cannot be entered in this Index. In making it, too, inconvenience is felt, arising from the practice of describing lands as being situate in several baronies or counties, without saying what portions are in one and what in the other. In such cases each of the denominations and each of their aliasses must be entered in each barony or each county as the case may be; and if the aliasses begin with a different letter, the entries must be made of each on a different page of the index; and if the denominations amount to 40 or 50, as in the case I referred to, in remarking on the Abstract Book, and as is not uncommon; it will be seen how such entries increase the size of this index, and the trouble and expense of making it. It appears from a return which I have received from the office, that in the year 1859 there were 10,208 cases of this description, requiring 17,152 entries—6,944 more than ought to be; or, in other words, that the entries on the Index were increased considerably more than one-half by the memorials being thus drawn, making an addition in the Quinquennial Index and duplicate, and Decennial Index and duplicate, of 27,776 useless entries, but rendered necessary by carelessness in this respect in drawing the memorials.

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[a] For Form, see Appendix.

Obstacles to Lands Index.

But there are other difficulties found to exist in practice in making out these columns in this or any Lands Index in a reliable way, arising from the changes in the names of lands—in the spelling of them, in the bounds of counties and baronies, and from the number of aliasses, entirely destroying the identity of the lands, and, as it were, breaking the chain of description by which one uniform search could be kept up. This difficulty found here to exist in practice was, I see, suggested in theory to the persons from time to time proposing a registry of title in England; and it seems to be generally admitted that it can only be got over by attaching to land some description of estate, map, or symbol, by which it may be always described and identified. Except some such plan is adopted, even if the deeds and memorials contain what is required to enable them to be indexed accurately as above, it will be impossible to rely upon this Index. Besides this, the Lands Index being alphabetical according to the names of the denominations, every alias and every new name requires a new entry in the Index; and if both names begin with different letters, the entries must be in different pages of the book. Any one acquainted with the conveyancing in Ireland is aware that there is scarcely a denomination of land in Ireland, particularly an ancient one, which has not from one to five or six or more aliasses in addition to the modern names, each of which must be separately entered in this book.

Second column.

The second column is for the "parish." Parish is, I suppose, intended to refer to cities and towns. In practice, the parish is not stated in lands in a county, and the barony is quite sufficient.

Third column.

The third column is for the names of grantors; and, bearing in mind what I have noticed with respect to the placing upon the Abstract Book the names of parties as grantors, who are not such, it will be seen that that practice necessitates the putting in this column the names of a number of parties who are really not grantors at all.

Fourth.

The fourth column is for the names of grantees.

Fifth.

The fifth is for the year of registry.

Sixth.

The sixth and seventh are for the numbers of file, and volume of memorial, and page of transcript book, which are necessary for reference.

Eighth.

The eighth column is for the day of the page of the Day

Book, which it does not appear to me is of any importance or use.

The latter difficulties in making this Index, to which I have referred, are those which exist where the deed and memorial are both prepared in conformity with the requirements of the Statute. Those difficulties are doubled when the Lands Index is considered in reference to the inaccuracies in the memorials to which I have already called attention. The books are, as I have stated, county books. No county is given in the memorial. It is plain that such a memorial cannot be put in the Lands Index, *as directed above.* To meet, and, I may say, perpetuate, this difficulty, another set of Lands Index, not contemplated by the Statutes, has been kept, called the "No County Book," in which, if the lands are described by name, they are entered. In this book I have seen entries of deeds conversant with some of the best known places in the county of Cork, which, owing to their being entered in this book, would not be returned on a search against lands in the county of Cork, unless the name of the lands was given in the requisition; and if the requisition be upon the names of lands alone, every act relating to lands of the same name, or spelt at all like it, no matter in what county they may be, if found on this "No County Book," will be returned in the search. For deeds and memorials where the county is mentioned, but no barony, another Index is kept also, not contemplated by the Statute, called the "No Barony Book," in which the same course is pursued with the same result as in the "No County Book."

Difficulties in making it—

from errors in memorials.

"No County Book."

"No Barony Book."

Thus, besides the column of general charges in the Names Index, two Indexes are kept not contemplated by (and I may say contrary to) the Statutes for the purpose of registering deeds, plainly opposed to the spirit, if not to the letter, of the Registry Acts, and which ought to have been prevented by legislation instead of being perpetuated by expedients of this description. As may be expected, it will be found that the "Lands Index" has very much increased since the year 1832. Part of this has arisen from keeping those additional Indexes; part from the additional, and I think useless, particulars put upon the Registry.

Increase in size of Lands Index.

The Lands Index from 1708 to 1828 is in ninety-four volumes. Though they do not contain as many particulars as the present books, many of the officers and Searchers say they are as convenient, if not more so. There are not any duplicates of them, and though duplicates

State and number of volumes of Lands Index.

would be very useful, it is doubtful how far it is advisable to make duplicates of these old books. While, however, the Indexes, and other work of the office so much more necessary, is in arrear, I do not think any such duplicates ought to be made. From 1828 to 1832 there are thirty-six volumes—no duplicates. From 1833 to 1835 thirty-eight volumes compared, in parchment; ten paper volumes; one duplicate set compared of *barony*, *city*, and *town* books. No duplicates of the "No Barony," "No Parish," or "General Index." 1836 to 1839, forty-four volumes compared; one duplicate set compared. The two latter sets were to form the first Consolidated Index in dictionary order, under the Statute of William; and they have been so consolidated in forty-nine volumes, and duplicates made; *but original or duplicate are not compared*, and are, therefore, useless. From that time, a space of twenty years, no consolidation of the Lands Index was made, or even commenced; and with such an arrear, it is not wonderful, that one of the Searchers, speaking of the "Lands Index," expressed an opinion, that "nothing could be done with it." It will require a great deal of time and trouble to bring up the arrears in it; and with all the other business so very backward, it is not easy to say when there will be hands disengaged to commence it. It is not in the office considered so important as the consolidation of the Names Index, which is being done. A Search against "lands" alone is very rare, and when made is generally only for a short period. The Quinquennial Lands Index from 1839 has been regularly made, and one set of duplicates is compared and in use. Each Quinquennial set contains fifty volumes of 18½ inches by 13 inches, with *thirty-one* lines in each page. The Lands Index from 1708 to 1828 contains only ninety-four volumes; so that with the duplicates there are more books now in a period of five years than were made prior to 1828, in a period of 120 years. The increase in the business of the registering of deeds will not alone account for this; and according to the testimony of the Searchers, the alteration has not been beneficial, while it has been more expensive, more cumbrous, and, even with the increased staff of the office, has not been attended with success.

Volumes.

No Lands Index since 1839.

State of Quinquennial Lands Index.

If the present system of registry be continued, the defects in it which cause such multiplication of entries in the Indexes, as I have stated, will be put an end to by the alterations which I have suggested in the memorial, and facility will be afforded to the Searchers by having a Quinquennial instead of Decennial consolidation. The reduplication of entries, and consequent increase of the size of these Indexes, made me turn my attention to the possibility of dispensing with some at least of them, and the plan for doing so I shall state hereafter.

Persons employed.

There appears to be but one person permanently engaged in making the "Lands Index" and duplicate; but he is assisted occasionally by one or more other persons. He states that there would be occupation for another person in making this Index and duplicate; and that is borne out by the fact of his being in arrear in his entries about five weeks at the time I was in the office. To make out the "Decennial Lands Index," therefore, in one year would appear to occupy twenty hands; and as all those in the office at present will have occupation otherwise, I would recommend, that instead of the "Decennial Lands Consolidation" being attempted at present, the two Quinquennial Indexes should, seriatim, be put into dictionary order. In doing this, I think that printing might be beneficially made use of, as saving trouble and insuring accuracy.

In addition to the non-completion of the Indexes to which I have referred, there is a partial defect in one of them, which I think ought to be obviated with as little delay as possible. It is material as well with reference to the searching while it shows the necessity of that surveillance in the public room, to which I before referred.

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3rd.—THE SEARCHING DEPARTMENT.

Searching.

Complaints against.

The greater number of complaints have been made against this department; for delays in it impede sales and mortgages, and are, therefore, felt by solicitors and the public; who, ignorant of the defects in the other departments, and of the injury arising from these defects, attribute *all* the delay which they experience either to some defect in this particular branch of the office, to the acts of the officers, or to want of hands in it.

Causes of.

It will be found, however, that to the defects in the system and other matters, which I have through my report stated, the delay in this branch of the office is really to be ascribed; for all the defects I have pointed out in the other departments operate upon this, otherwise they would be of comparatively little importance.

Division of searches.

There are two sorts of searches recognised by the Statute and made in the office, namely official and non-official; the former being divisible into common and negative.

Non-official.

Abuse of.

Loss to the office.

Fee in Scotland.

Proposed alteration.

Stamps avoided by.

1. *Non-Official Searches* are made in the office by the party himself or some one employed by him. By the seventh section of the Statute 2 & 3 Wm. IV. c. 87, any one is at liberty to search the Index, Abstract, and Transcript Books, paying a fee of 2*s*. 6*d*. per day. Any one requiring to make such a search, upon paying the fee of 2*s*. 6*d*., is furnished with a docket, by virtue of which he may remain the whole day in the office inspecting the books. This permission, here as well as in other offices, has been availed of by persons who make a regular business of searching, searching for different parties or their solicitors, at the same time, upon one docket, thus depriving the office of the fees properly payable for each party. In Scotland the fee paid, as far as it can be done, is regulated by the name searched against. In Ireland the fees on official searches are regulated by the names and period of time for which the search is required; and it has been suggested to me, and I think not without reason, that the fees for non-official searches might fairly be ascertained in the same way as the official are, upon the principle that a party ought to pay for the convenience of the office according to the extent of use he makes of it. This would be the more reasonable when it is known that these non-official or hand-searches are made ancillary in another way to avoiding the payment of a stamp duty payable upon the official search—thus:

How.

Exceptions in searches.

Use made of.

Official searches are made, as it will be seen hereafter, upon a requisition for that purpose; and, by the Statute, a party is at liberty to except in the requisition any deed of which he is previously aware. With a view to taking advantage of this provision, a non-official search is made by one of the parties whom I have mentioned, who thus accurately ascertains every deed upon the registry. The requisition for the official search is then filled up, which is perhaps a search for upwards of 100 years, against twenty persons and as many denominations of lands; and in it every deed which has been found upon the non-official search is excepted, that is, generally, every deed upon the Registry for the time. These exceptions amount not unfrequently to forty or more; no trouble almost is saved to the searchers by the exceptions; for they have to go as carefully through every book in the office as if there had been no exception in the requisition, and the search which may have taken three weeks or months to find out the exceptions, occupies the searcher just as long; and, after all that trouble, in very many cases I have seen, the certificate is, that there are not any other acts within the time of the requisition.

Stamps, how avoided.

The *fees* are paid on the search, as I have stated, according to the number of names and denominations and the time; but a stamp of 3*s*. is paid on each abstract returned in the certificate; and, in such a case, there being no abstract returned, no stamp is paid, and thus the revenue is deprived of perhaps £2 or £3 upon the search. To any one seeing the brevity of the certificate upon such a search as I have mentioned, it would appear that the search could be disposed of in a very short time, that, however, is a mistake.

Increase of this.

Diminution of common searches.

It is said that this species of search has greatly increased of late in the office, and this would appear to be corroborated by the fact, that common searches in the office, which would be likely to take the place of these searches, have not only comparatively, but actually, diminished gradually since 1832. The number of common searches in 1833 having been 1,489, and of negative searches 308, while in the year ending in March, 1860, the common searches were only 546, and negative searches were 1,003.

Changing of fees into stamps.

As stamps and fees ought to be considered as the means of paying the expenses of the office, I would suggest that, as a recompense to the office for the trouble to which I have alluded, a fee or stamp (as I intend to propose the change of fees into stamps) should be put on every exception of one-third or one-half of that which would be payable if the exception had not been made; or a larger stamp might be imposed upon a party searching, or one for each book or name required. The disproportion in the amount paid for official searches in the office, and searches made by the parties themselves is so great, as to be an inducement to parties to set aside the intervention of the office. In Scotland there is very little, if any, difference between the cost of official searches and searches by parties themselves, and the system works very well; but the fees are charged there, as well as in England, as far as can be upon the number of names searched after, a fee being charged for each name. I do not wish to be considered as making these suggestions with a view to stopping or discouraging the public from making these searches. It has, indeed, been said, that it would be desirable if possibe, to put an end to *this* system, but having regard to the enactment of the Statute, the circumstance of this course being pursued without complaint in other places, and the fact of its not having been found to produce any bad effect, except that which I have above referred to, I do not think it desirable to endeavour to prevent it further than it may be done by lessening the difficulty and delay in procuring official searches.

As to stopping public searches.

Not desirable.

Black Lists.

There is one species of search of this description to which my attention has been particularly directed by a case respecting it laid before the Law Officers, as well as by the public notice which has more than once been taken of it—I mean search by parties for the purpose of publishing periodically, in a work called "The Black List," the several Acts appearing upon the Registry against parties, principally, I believe, traders. This has been greatly complained of, and there has been much controversy as to the propriety of allowing it. I have seen a pamphlet lately published, calling upon traders to endeavour to prevent any legislative interference (*which is stated as likely to take place*) to restrict this search. Various propositions have been made to me for preventing searches for such a purpose; but it appears to me, that all of them may be easily eluded; and, after giving the matter a great deal of consideration, I do not think that it can be prevented, except by means which would interfere with the rights, under the 7th section, of those *bona fide* making searches authorized and intended by it, that is, by means which would be inconsistent with an open Registry.

Complaints of.

Propositions to stop.

Inspection of books by public.

The books are inspected by the public in a room set apart for that purpose, in which the Keeper of the Records attends daily; and upon the docket for inspection being handed to him, he procures for the party presenting it whatever books he, from time to time, requires during the day. This room is very confined, and has been very justly complained of by the Solicitors, as not affording sufficient comfort or accommodation, whilst the funds produced by stamps and fees are so large as they are. In these respects it forms a very great contrast to the searchers' room in Edinburgh. In addition to this, it is so arranged that it is impossible for the Record Keeper to prevent any person so disposed from injuring the books. Sheets have, as I before remarked, been abstracted from some of the books without any one knowing how it was done; and this alone, would suggest the necessity of having this room such as that a proper surveillance may be kept over parties in it.

State of room.

Complaints are made by parties searching in this room, that they are frequently delayed in getting the books they require. This, too, is supposed to be the fault of the Officers; but the existing arrears in the Index, Abstract, and Transcript books necessarily produce this effect, which can be stopped only by regularity in these different departments. It is particularly the result of the want of the duplicates, which were intended by the legislature, and ought to be available for the public; for with only one copy of these books, if that is, at the time it is called for by one of the public, in use by either a Searcher or another person, either of the parties must wait. In one case the official search is delayed, and the party requiring it complains; in the other, one of the public has to wait, and he complains. To some extent, this inconvenience must always be experienced in such an office; but it is increased by the circumstance of some of the earlier Indexes containing three or four counties. One of the Searchers told me, that he had had one book during the three days previous to his examination making one search.

Delay in getting books.

Remedy.

Cause of.

These matters will show the necessity of attention being given at once to comparing the duplicates already made. Delay in getting books, even when they are available, is also complained of with justice. This is the necessary effect of the present position and arrangement of the books, which, owing to the distance at which they are from the public room, and the height of them on shelves, take more time to procure than they ought; but the size of the office, and the crowded state of it, prevent a more convenient arrangement of the books being made at present, though it is most desirable.

Delay in getting books.

Cause of.

The first cause of delay in getting the books led me to

Several copies.

turn my attention to the expediency of having more than two copies of some of the books; but the delay and expense of copying and comparing them, seems to preclude any increase of them by written copies. This induced me to consider the possibility of making use of printing in the office; and from the information I have obtained upon that subject from scientific and practical men, it appears to me, that printing can be carried on quickly, and in case of three or four copies, remuneratively. By adopting it, the trouble of comparison is entirely done away; and having seen it largely and beneficially used in the Scotch Registry Offices, I shall submit for your consideration the adoption of it in the Irish Office, as part of the plan which I intend to propose.

Printing.

Division of official searches.

There are two kinds of official searches; the one is called a "negative search," the other is called a common, or Head Clerk's search. The Registrar is required, by the 10th section of the 6th Anne, c. 2, to make these searches, and give certificates of them. The negative certificate he was required to give, by the 2nd section of the 8th Geo. I. c. 15, and by the 25 Geo. III. c. 47, a form of certificate was given; but that Act was repealed, and a negative search, and the certificate of it, are now regulated by the 21st section of 2 and 3 William IV. c. 87, enacting, that every person requiring such a search shall deliver to the Registrar a requisition, of which a form is given in the section, stating the names of the parties and lands against which the search is sought, with the county, but not the barony or parish. A power is given to a party, by excepting any deeds which he is aware of to vary the requisition indefinitely, as to the parties, lands, or term over which the search against either is to extend. The 23rd section of the Statute requires that the Registrar shall file such requisition in the order in which it shall be received, and shall deliver to the party lodging it a certificate, from which it derives its name, to the effect that after search made there is *not* any memorial registered within the terms of the requisition, of which an abstract is not set out in the certificate. This certificate is required to be signed by the Registrar or Assistant-Registrar. The Abstract set out is required to be in the form of the Abstract Book (*ante*, p. 41, *et seq.*) The 26th section of the Statute makes the Registrar or Assistant-Registrar who has signed the certificate liable for injury arising from " fraud, collusion, or neglect, in making such search

Negative searches.

Requisition

Exceptions in.

Certificate.

Liability of Registrar.

and certificate." This is the search to which a purchaser or mortgagee is entitled, and which in such cases is always required; but, except by consent, no exception can be made in the requisition. There is not any such search in Scotland or in England. In both, the search is required sometimes by letter, sometimes by sending the Abstract. In neither, is there any form of certificate prescribed by Statute; nor is there in either a liability imposed by Statute, such as is contained in the 26th section of the Irish Statute. The responsibility thrown upon the Registrar by this section makes it a matter of great importance to the Registrar, that the Searchers should be careful, intelligent persons, suited for that business; and they ought, therefore, I think, to be entirely, as to appointment and dismissal, under the control of the Registrar. They ought to be selected from the most intelligent persons in the office, and ought all to rank as First-class Clerks. The seven Searchers at present employed are well suited for the business. What are called the Junior Searchers are not permanently employed in this department.

Requisitions in England and Scotland.

Searchers.

The common search is regulated by the 8th section of the 2 and 3 Wm. IV., ch. 87. It is made upon a request in writing left at the Registrar's Office; and thereupon a copy of every memorial coming within the terms of the requisition is transcribed and signed by one of the Clerks and initialed by one of the Assistant Registrars; but there is no certificate given as in the case of a negative search, nor does the Statute make the Registrar responsible for it, as I have stated it does in the case of a negative search. This difference in the liability of the Registrar has caused a difference in the mode of searching—the common search being made by only one clerk, while the negative is made by two; but notwithstanding this difference exists in the manner of making the two searches, the common searches do not appear to be less carefully made than the negative.

Common search.

Requisition for.

Different ways of making.

Bearing in mind these differences between the two kinds of official searches, they may, I think, be noticed together in other respects.

In consequence of the complaints which have been made respecting searches, it is necessary that the whole course of proceeding with respect to them should be understood, for it is but justice to the officers to say that the complaints appear to me to be attributable rather to defects in the system of Registration, and the matters to

Complaints about.

Cause of.

which I have before referred, than to the Searchers or clerks in the office.

Lodging requisition for.

The requisition for a search being presented to the Registrar or Assistant Registrar, he is, by the 5th section of the Statute of William, empowered to require all the fees for the search, or a deposit on account of them, to be paid beforehand; and, accordingly, when the requisition is brought in, a deposit is taken, varying according to the extent of the search, and in case of heavy searches this deposit is from time to time added to. The amount of the deposit is marked on the requisition. The next day the requisitions are numbered according to their priority, filed, and entered in order in a book. The requisitions for negative and common searches are put upon different files as they are, for the reasons which I have stated, given to a different class of clerks to make, and they remain on those files until the Searchers come to ask for work. They are not given to the Searchers strictly in the same rotation in which they are brought into the office, and this is complained of, but, I think, unreasonably; for it has been stated to me that either by inquiry at the time of lodging the requisition, or by the length and character of the search, the officers usually ascertain whether it is a pressing one or not, and whether the search will require much time to make it. By the information thus acquired the time of giving out the requisition to the searchers is regulated, so as to suit as far as possible the convenience of all parties. It is manifest that there must be some arrangement of this kind; for it may happen that the first search in point of order is one which would take a month, and the next one which would not take an hour. In such a state of facts it appears to me that a rule rigidly enforced of postponing the latter search and obliging the persons requiring it to wait for a month or more while the former was being made, would be a much greater inconvenience or, perhaps, injustice, than allowing the former party to have the month which he must wait: prolonged one day. The same may be said in case of a search required for a purchase which may not be completed for some time, and a search for the purpose of a mortgage where the money might be required at once. In such cases some discretion ought to be left to the Registrar, and if by a fair exercise of that discretion, some searches are taken out of their turn, I think no party can justly complain. With a view to avoiding any serious delay or inconvenience from this

Filing of.

Order of making.

How regulated.

course of proceeding in case any search is at any time stated to be required in a hurry, the Assistant Registrar makes an entry to that effect in the book of the list of searches, and the search is transferred to another file, known as an "expedition file," and is then expedited as much as possible. There have undoubtedly been some instances of searches taking a long time to make in consequence of the circumstances to which I have adverted, but I do not think that these cases are more numerous than they might be expected to be in working almost any system of searching, and it is by no means an unfrequent occurrence for searches to remain in the office for a considerable time, ready to be closed, before the parties come to ask for them or to direct them to be closed, that not being able to be done until just before they leave the office. The searching, particularly the negative searching, is at present carried on by experienced and intelligent men. The Head or Principal Searcher has been at that work for thirty-eight years, and I rely very much on the information he gave me respecting it. Though the requisitions are varied, as I have said, they may be reduced to three classes, viz. :—

Expedition file.

Searches often left in the office.

Different kinds of search.

1st. Search against parties alone.
2nd. Search against lands alone.
3rd. Search for acts by one or more parties to affect particular lands.

First and second searches.

The two former searches are unusual, particularly the first; for as such a search would require every Index of Names to be gone through, it would, necessarily, be both very expensive and very tedious. The same remark is applicable also to a general search against lands, whether against all of a certain name or against those of that name in a specified county—the former requiring a search in every county, and the latter requiring a search in every barony of the county named. A general requisition for a search against A B, obliges the Searcher to return in the certificates all acts appearing upon the Index by *any* person of the same name; while a requisition for a general search against the lands of "Blackmoor," obliges him to give a return of all acts affecting lands of that name in the Registry, or of all acts affecting lands of that name in the county or barony, as the case may be.

Third search.

The third species of requisition which I have above enumerated is the most usual search in the office, and is the only one necessary when the title to property can be deduced without interruption through the deeds. The two others *may*, however, be necessary for some periods, and, therefore, the indexes ought to be so framed that each of the searches may be made without difficulty. The first of the above searches is made in the Names Index, the second in the Lands Index, and the third in both, unless, as is sometimes the case (particularly in requisitions for searches to be made for the Landed Estates Court), the requisition is in form the same as the third above mentioned, but the search is by it required "to be made in the Names Index only." As the third when unrestricted comprises the other two, I shall first call attention to the proceedings upon a requisition for such a search.

Searches how made.

This search is usually made by two clerks—the one searching against the names of the parties in the Names Index, the other against the names of lands in the Lands Index. They then compare their references with and check each other. By the comparison acts are frequently found upon the one which are not found upon the other, thus proving the necessity of such comparison. In the West Riding of York every search is made by three different clerks separately, to secure accuracy. The search against lands is made by the Searcher looking through the first column of the Lands Index in the alphabetical subdivision commencing with the same letter as the land sought after (see Appendix). Out of this he takes down a list or memorandum of all acts appearing to affect the lands by the parties named in the requisition; and all acts by any person, whether "named in the requisition or not," and "others," lest the name sought after may be among the "others." He then looks at the transcripts of the latter, erases from his list all those which are not within the requisition, and returns the others in the search. In this way he has often to refer to a number of transcripts not at all conversant with either the parties or lands sought after, and thus it will be seen how much each name, wrongfully entered in this Index as "a grantor," adds to the references which the Searcher has to take down, and causes delay in making the search.

In West Riding of York.

Lands search.

Inconvenience of.

This inconvenience is, to some extent, perhaps, inseparable from a search in any Lands Index; but subject to it such a search ought to disclose with certainty all acts affecting the particular lands done by the parties sought after. This would be the case if the requirements of the Statute with respect to the contents of the memorial were fulfilled; but owing to the defective descriptions of the lands given

Insufficiency of lands search.

in the memorial, this Index, as I have pointed out, which is the only Lands Index provided by the Statutes, cannot be relied upon as disclosing all such acts. For deeds may have been entered in either of the additional Lands Indexes to which I have referred, viz., the "No Barony," or "The General or no County" Index. They may have been registered by the description of (say) the "Lands of Glanmire, in the County of Cork," not stating the lands to be in any barony. In such a case they could only be entered in the General County of Cork, or "No Barony" Index; or the lands may have been registered by the description of "the Lands of Glanmire," in which case they could be entered only in the General or No County Book; such descriptions necessitate in almost every case a search in both these Indexes against lands of the name sought after, and if, as is frequently the case, a denomination of lands has three or four "aliasses," it must be searched for under each "alias" in each of the Indexes. After all these searches are made, however, the search cannot even then be relied upon, for the difficulty arising from the changes in the names of lands will ever interfere with the certainty of a search in any Index of Lands made by the names given to the lands by the parties, as they may have been registered formerly by the name of Glaunkettane, lately by the name of "Richhill," and both registries being good, there may be nothing in the deed before a purchaser to identify the two names as one, and a search against either will necessarily be insufficient. This objection to a Lands Index, arranged by the names of the lands, has been found in practice to be so great that in the several offices it is little noticed as compared with the Names Index.

Consequence of.

Insecurity.

The only way in which such an Index can be made useful, is to make it necessary that lands should be conveyed by some name or division authoritatively affixed to them, and then to Index them by that name, without regard to the names which the parties may please to give them. The Ordnance Survey publicly fixes the names and bounds of parishes, baronies, and townlands, and either by those divisions, or by its subdivisions of sheets, it affords an opportunity of effecting in Ireland what could not be done elsewhere, and it may, I think, advantageously be availed of, as I shall afterwards propose. While it must be obvious how greatly the matters above stated must delay the Searchers if the fact be as stated, that by the system of pre-

Remedy.

Ordnance Survey.

paring memorials now pursued, thousands of entries of names and lands are made improperly in the Registry, and how necessary it is that they should be put a stop to, it will, I think, also be obvious how much the Solicitors, by complying with the spirit of the Statute in preparing the memorials, would aid the office in preventing that delay in the searches of which they so much complain.

Persons employed in a negative search.

In making negative searches, each Searcher has generally the assistance of a junior, so that, in a great measure, four persons are employed on each negative search. And when it is considered that there are about 200,000 names on a series of Names Indexes, that one section, as say Ba, has 1,500; that upon every search against any one of the name, say of M'Conkey, from 1850 to 1859, 12,000 names, or over 500 pages of the Quinquennial Index, must be examined; that the Barony of Barrymore, in the County of Cork, occupies about seventy pages of the Quinquennial Index, every page of which must be gone through in every general search against lands in that barony; that in addition, the Indexes to which I have before referred as the No County, the No Barony, and the General Charges Book, have also to be looked to by the Searchers, it will be seen, that under the existing system, any search must be tedious, and the effect in expediting Searches will be seen of compelling the parties to state in the memorial the particulars which I have suggested, so as to get rid of those additional books, and also of obliging the Solicitors to certify the names as well as number of the grantors, so as to limit the Names Index strictly to the parties who ought to be entered in it. If, however, the Consolidated or Decennial Indexes were complete, instead of a party having to search through the 12,000 names, in a search against, say Robert M'Conkey, all that name would be found together in the same page upon six lines; whilst in the Lands Consolidated Index, the names of the lands being alphabetically arranged, all acts relating to any one denomination would be found together; and instead of a Searcher having to look through pages, five lines may be sufficient. The great desideratum in any Index, is that it should be, in the shortest time after the deed is brought into the office, so arranged that a search may be made with security in the shortest time.

Advantage of Consolidated Index.

Desideratum for Index.

Not answered by present Indexes.

From what I have stated it will be seen that the present system of indexing does not accomplish this. A dictionary arrangement manifestly facilitates searching, and yet the

Indexes now remain for eleven years (*i.e.*, allowing one for consolidating them), before they are put into that arrangement. During that time the public and Searchers are daily consuming their time looking through lists of names of persons and lands, of which nineteen-twentieths are useless.

I have before suggested, in unison with the opinion of almost all the officials, and particularly the Searchers—that quinquennial consolidation would be more convenient than decennial; and I would recommend that the period from 1849 to 1859 be consolidated in two quinquennial periods, instead of one decennial; or as there will be, by the end of this year, two years to be added to the last decennial period, the twelve years might be consolidated in two periods of six years each. Considering, however, the increase in the business of the office, I think if the present system were continued a triennial consolidation might be made with advantage. The Names Indexes were so kept from the year 1800 to the year 1828, and the Searchers have told me that they found them very convenient. The only objection to so keeping them is, that a Searcher would have to look to more books; but the Searchers do not seem to think it important whether they have to look for a particular name through one book or three books, if the whole name is together in each book. It makes only the difference of the time of taking the books out; and that time is more than compensated for by the time saved in the shorter period of making the search, and the more convenient size and weight of the books. The present Decennial Indexes are much too heavy and unwieldy for convenience. The increased number of the books would enable more persons to be engaged at the same time in searching for portions of the ten years, and would prevent the necessity of any one party having a book for such a length of time as would be inconvenient to others requiring to search the same book.

Heading of search.

When the Searchers, by the means to which I have referred, have ascertained the Acts which are to be returned upon the search, it is necessary to prepare, what is called the heading of the certificate. This varies in common and negative searches. In the former, it is "search to affect the lands of A B, for acts by C D," &c, as the case may be, the Statutes not prescribing any form of heading for this certificate.

Negative certificate form.

The form of the heading of a certificate of a negative search is prescribed by the 23rd section of the 2 and 3 Wm. IV., c. 87, stating, that "After search made upon a requisition (which is copied verbatim), there is not any memorial within the terms of it." Some of these headings are *very* long. The making of them occupies fully the time of at least one clerk, and another is occasionally engaged in doing them also. If the searches were given out quickly, I do not think two clerks could do these headings with sufficient speed; but at present it does not fully employ two. One of the Searchers, contemporaneously with the making of this heading, enters on a sheet of paper, ruled conformably with the "Abstract Book," the particulars of the acts found. This sheet is then attached to the heading, and the document is handed to the Head Searcher, who endorses upon it the names of the parties and of the lands comprised in it, with the time for which each search is made. The search so endorsed is handed to the Assistant-Registrar, who, from the endorsement, calculates the amount of the fees payable, and marks it on the search.

Clerks employed.

Indorsement of.

Fees for searches.

Yearly amount.

The fees payable to the office are regulated by the 2 and 3 Wm. IV., c. 87, according to the number of names, and the time for which the search is made. The fees received in the office for the year ending the 31st March, 1860, for 961 negative searches amounted to £4,217 17*s.* 6*d.*, being about £4 7*s.* 9*d.* for each. The fees received for 523 common searches for the same time amounted to £690 12*s.*, being about £1 6*s.* 4*d.* for each common search.

Stamps.

On common search.

On negative.

In addition to the fees, there is also a stamp duty payable upon searches, which is not the same on common and negative searches. Upon common searches there is only a stamp of 3*s.* for each sheet of paper on which it is written. In negative searches there is a stamp of 10*s.* upon each certificate, and a stamp of 3*s.* upon each abstract contained in the search. Fees on negative searches, sometimes amounts to a large sum, which is lost altogether by the system of exceptions to which I have alluded (*ante*, *p.* 61). I do not see any reason for there not being stamps upon abstracts in common searches, while there is one of 3*s.* upon abstracts in negative searches. The trouble is the same, and I think the stamps ought to be. At the time of calculating the office fees, the Assistant-Registrar also calculates the amount of stamp duty payable, and he then puts the amount of both upon the search, to guide him when the search is called for. So the search remains until the party requiring it calls for it, and pays the amount

Searches remain in office.

Sending to Stamp Office.

Remedy.

of the fees and stamps; for until that is done the search is not closed. In consequence of this many searches remain in the office for a long time, and the fact of their remaining is not in itself any evidence whatever of delay or mismanagement in the office. When the party requiring the search pays the fees and stamps the search is then closed, and it is then obliged to be sent to the Stamp Office to be stamped. This occupies the time of a clerk in the office, and causes delay in giving out the search, both of which may be avoided by having the stamps adhesive and sold in a branch of the Registry Office.

Copying negative searches causes delay.

Searches not given out on 29th October, 1860.

Persons employed in searching.

When the search is stamped it is brought back to the office, where, if it be a negative search, a further delay arises in consequence of the 11 & 12 Vic., c. 120, making it obligatory upon the Registrar to copy negative searches before they are given out to the parties requiring them. This copying often occupies a very considerable time. In some as much as a month or more. This is never taken into consideration by parties making complaints of the delay in getting searches out of the office, and probably those who have the heaviest searches complain the most. I shall afterwards suggest the propriety of abolishing this copying of negative searches, referring to it here only as one of the delays in procuring a search which are inherent in the system, but for which the clerks are not responsible. From what I have stated it will be perceived that the number of searches remaining in the office not given out cannot *alone* be relied upon to show neglect or delay in making searches. I make this remark, because I have seen a return about to be made to an order of the House of Commons, in which it appears that 645 negative searches were lodged during the first six months of 1860, and only 237 were given out within that period; but it appears by the same document that though upon the 1st of January, 1860, there were in the office 341 searches not given out, there were only 140 not made, so that there were about 200 remaining in the office under the circumstances which I have stated. At the same time, it must be allowed that there is delay in making the searches, for upon the 29th October, 1860, whilst I was in the office, there were of requisitions for negative searches on the file not given into the hands of the searchers, 219, and of common searches, 3—a number greatly above what ought to be. It appears by the list of clerks furnished to me, as well as by the examination which I have made, that there are ten persons exclusively employed in searching, five of whom are called Second-Class Clerks, but may, from the present classification, be looked upon as First-Class Clerks; that there are four at the common searches, of whom one in the same way may be called a First-Class Clerk; and that there are seven occasionally employed in searching, which may be taken perhaps as equal to about three permanently, making the whole permanent staff of Searchers, as nearly as I can ascertain it, to be seventeen, whose joint salaries may be put down at £3,000 a-year. The number of searches ordered for the year ending the 31st March, 1860, was of negative searches, 1,003; common, 543; total, 1,546. Supposing all these searches completed within the year, it would leave for each clerk of the seventeen ninety-one searches per year, or one and three-quarters per week. Of those searches it is probable from what I have stated, as to the usual form of requisitions, that two-thirds of the 1,546 were double searches, that is, against names and lands, which would make the average of each searcher's work very nearly three a week, or one every two days. Taking into consideration the process of searching, checking, and writing, with respect to them, coupled with the defective state of the books, and with the fact that some searches occupy weeks or months to make, this is perhaps as much as could be done. I state these matters only as approximations however, admitting my inability, for the reasons to which I have before alluded, to state with accuracy the number of hands required to do the business, or the amount of work done, or which ought to be done, by each.

Negative search copies.

As I have mentioned the delay caused by copying negative searches, it may be more convenient to remark upon it here, though it would be more properly within the transcribing department. With a view (as stated in the Statute), of diminishing the expense of registry searches, it is required by the Statute of the 11 & 12 Vic., c. 120, that the Registrar, "before giving a negative search out of the office, shall cause a copy of it to be entered in a parchment book, that those books shall be distinguished in some convenient manner, and that at foot of the certificate upon a negative search there shall be put "Copied in Book No. , page , No. . That the Registrar shall cause to be prepared as the Treasury shall direct Names and Lands Indexes to these copies (similar to the General Indexes), that every person shall be at liberty to search the books, paying a fee of 1*s*., that every person

Enactments as to.

Indexes to.

requiring it should be entitled to a copy of such search or part of it, upon furnishing the Registrar with a requisition to that effect, and that every such copy shall have the same effect as an original negative search or certificate. A fee of 1*s.* is payable for each copy which does not exceed three folios of seventy-two words, and 4*d.* for every folio after that number. In theory these provisions would appear to be wise and useful, but practically they have been found useless. The Statute was passed in 1848, and since it passed the copies have been regularly made and kept by one clerk, whose time is occupied in making and comparing them.

Fees for copies of.

A search, as I have above stated, cannot be copied until after it is stamped. When it is copied, the copy must be compared with the original by a First-Class Clerk. This causes a delay in giving out the search, which is inseparable from the copying of negative searches, but which is not chargeable against the clerks, arising as it does after the search is really complete. In heavy searches the time occupied in making these copies is very great. It took, I understand, more than a month to copy a search against the Marquis of Donegall's estate; and when it is considered that the entire is done by one person, it is evident that the other searches then in the office must have been delayed while that one was being copied. There are now upwards of fifty volumes of these copies and thirty-five volumes of duplicates, the latter being considerably in arrear; so that if the keeping of copies is continued, more clerks will be necessary for doing that part of the work. There are also two books of Names Indexes to them, extending from 1848 to 1858, not arranged in dictionary order, and not compared; none from 1858 to the present time. The Lands Index of them for the same period contains only counties and cities, not the barony or parish, so that the Lands Index is virtually useless, and for want of the indexes the copies are useless. Theoretically those copies would appear to be most useful and very likely to save expense, and before accurately examining into the matter I thought that they must necessarily be so. Upon investigation, however, I find that to pay for the expense of making and keeping them, viz., about £3,000 and £200 per annum, the amount of fees received for them is under £40.

State of books.

Indexes to copy searches.

Use made of copies.

Various reasons have been given for this, such as that the solicitors do not know or understand these copies sufficiently—that the copies are not of any use except when the search required is exactly the same as the pre-

Reasons given for disuse of.

ceding search, and that is not the case in one out of a thousand searches—that the exceptions in the requisitions make them almost worthless—that, owing to careless legislation, while the stamp on original searches was reduced to 3*s.* per abstract contained in them, there is on the abstracts of the copies of the negative searches a 5*s.* stamp—so that it happens in many cases that the expense of taking the copy of the copy would be more than that of getting an original search; whilst some persons ascribe it to the additional fees paid for the inspection of the books or the defective indexes to them. Whether the non-use of these copies is to be ascribed to any or all of these causes combined it is impossible to say; but after a great deal of consideration of them—the nature of the requisitions and exceptions—as also of the fact that it would be necessary to incur considerable expense in indexing them and otherwise before the copies now in existence could be made use of—recollecting, too, that the larger portion of those copied relate to lands which were sold in the Incumbered Estates and Landed Estates Court, the *majority* of which will never be again referred to, I have come to the conclusion, contrary to the opinion which I had formed before this inquiry, that it is not advisable to incur any further expense in attempting to make these copies *useful*, or, perhaps, I should say *used.* I therefore recommend the repeal of that part of the Statute of 11 & 12 Victoria which relates to them.

Reasons for stopping them.

Suggested repeal of the Statute.

The carrying out of this suggestion would at once leave a good clerk disengaged, and expedite the delivery of negative searches; but as any general legislation respecting the Registry of Deeds Office cannot be brought into operation before January next, I think that a short Act to effectuate the repeal should be passed at once, and I gave to the Attorney General the draft of a Bill for that purpose some time since.

Transcribing department.

4th.—The Transcribing Department

Is the fourth or last department of the office. In it are made the transcripts or copies of memorials required by the Statute, as well as attested copies of them when required. The making of the Consolidated or Decennial Indexes should also properly be placed in this department; but I have already remarked upon them. By the 13th section of 2 & 3 Wm. IV., c. 87, it is required, that as soon as the abstracts have been made in the Abstract Book the

Transcripts.

memorials shall be transcribed upon parchment in the same order in which they shall have been entered in the Day Book, and that in the margin of every transcript the *hour* and *day* of registry and the number of the memorial shall be put. I have already remarked upon the apparent uselessness of this reiterated numbering. It is also required by the Statute that each memorial shall be transcribed within *sixty* days after it is lodged. The transcripts are made in sheets, and when the proper number is copied they are bound up in volumes, each containing 300 transcripts and numbered consecutively for a year. Each volume corresponds with a file of transcripts, as well in the numbers of the file and volume as in the numbers of the memorials and transcripts, so that the same two numbers indicate both. The Transcript Books are about eighteen inches by thirteen inches, and contain about 372 pages, or 186 sheets. They are compiled thus: when the memorials are given back to the Record Keeper by the maker of the Abstract Book, he makes them up in batches of thirty each, and ten consecutive batches are set apart for each volume. Each transcriber is given a batch at a time. In this way four volumes are in course of preparation together, each transcriber taking those set apart for the volume with which he is engaged.

How made.

Size of books.

How compiled.

The making of these transcripts appears to have been carried on *very* irregularly, owing to the transcribers being, as I have stated, frequently taken away to do other work. They are constantly referred to both in official and non-official searches, and complaints have been made of this irregularity, and very justly, for while the memorials remain untranscribed, the searchers and solicitors are obliged to refer to the originals. This besides being very inconvenient to searchers and solicitors, is objectionable, as it occupies the time of at least one clerk in the office to superintend the inspection, for original documents are very properly not permitted to be looked at except in presence of the Record Keeper. At the time I was in the office the transcribers were occupied with the Consolidated Indexes from 1839 to 1849; and though I was told that there were about 2,000 memorials (being for a period of about two months untranscribed), there was not any one *exclusively* engaged at the transcripts; nor in the list which I have stated to have been furnished to me of the clerks in the office is any one entered as being so exclusively employed; so that while the Consolidated Index was progressing, the arrear of transcripts was rapidly increasing. The tran-

Irregularly done.

Effect of.

Extent of transcripts. script of a memorial occupies rather more than a page of the book, there being about 370 pages in a book of 300 transcripts, each page comprising about ten to twelve folios of seventy-two words. The transcribers at present, being Time occupied in doing. young, transcribe on an average about fifteen memorials, or about eighteen pages of the Transcript Book in the week. Older hands would write I understand from, on an average, eighteen to twenty memorials; so that each day's registry, even with the best clerks, affords more than a week's occupation in transcribing for two clerks; and it would require at least twelve clerks constantly employed to make the transcripts of each day within a day, or it would occupy the same number of hands about eleven weeks to transcribe the arrears of 2,000 above stated to exist in the office. I mention this for the purpose of showing as well the very great evil arising from permitting arrears to arise in this branch, as to show how necessary it is to endeavour as much as possible to shorten the transcripts.

Comparison. When the transcript is made it must be compared before it can be relied upon for use; and this has not been done I was told with the transcripts of the last three years, so Arrears in. that the 2,000 memorials in arrear in transcribing do not really represent the arrear of transcripts for the purpose of business, as these three years of transcripts cannot be used for want of comparison. In those which had been compared the Comparison Book shows that there had been many errors; but notwithstanding this, and the want of these transcripts, there was not any one engaged in comparing them when I was in the office. In consequence of errors discovered when making the comparison it has often been found necessary to take out and copy over entire sheets and pages. Formerly this could be done without difficulty, as the comparison was made before the transcripts were bound up; but it is now almost impossible to do it, as the transcripts are bound up before they are compared. I would recommend a recurrence to the old system of comparing the transcripts while they are in sheets, and that the transcripts of each batch of thirty memorials should be compared and checked before they are returned to the Record Keeper, which, in addition to affording facility for correcting errors, would secure having the transcripts so far as they are made available for the public and for the Searchers, by both of whom they are used, instead of the original memorials, except in extraordinary cases.

State of transcripts. The transcripts from 1796 to 1808, comprising from book 500 to 600 or 700, are so inaccurate that they are not allowed to be used for making attested copies from. They are partly used by the Searchers; but are not relied on, the original memorials being always referred to before giving out a search. This, of course, causes delay in the search; and the Searchers and public both complain of these matters.

Shortening transcripts.

With a view to expedition, I think that the transcripts might be shortened without injury. By the present system not only the memorials but the verifying affidavits at foot are transcribed *verbatim*. The transcribing of the affidavit and jurat is not required by the Statute, it is not done in England, and appears to me not to be worth the trouble. It takes up about nine or ten lines, or about one-fifth of the page; and in English memorials, about twenty-three lines, or nearly half the memorial, so that out of the thirty-nine volumes of transcripts of the five last years, from eight to ten volumes were taken up with the affidavits and jurats. Copying the affidavits appears to me to serve no purpose except to suggest points upon them to litigious parties, and I would therefore recommend the omission of them from the Transcript Books. I make this suggestion as well as that about transcribing the memorial, in case the present system be continued; but it will be found, as I have in part already stated, that I contemplate all these provisions being abolished. There is a class of memorials the transcripts of which run beyond the average length of memorials of deeds, taking up both time and space, I think, very unnecessarily. I allude to those relating to Judgment Mortgages, under the Statute of 13 & 14 Vic., cap. 29, sec. 6. That Statute, in order to attach a Judgment upon lands, requires the party to file an affidavit, the particulars of which I have stated (*ante*, p. 24). There have been a great many of them registered. In addition to the orginal affidavits, too, it having been found that several of them were defective, amended affidavits to correct the errors were permitted to be filed by the 21 & 22 Vic., cap. 105. Under this Statute, about 1,500 affidavits were filed in the last week of the month of June, 1859, which caused confusion and delay in the office. In reference to this office, this is a very cumbrous piece of legislation, which any one conversant with the practical working of the Registry Office might foresee would cause a great deal of trouble and expenses, without any commensurate advantage. I do not see that any benefit is derived

by not transcribing affidavits.

Transcripts of Judgment Mortgages.

Affidavit.

Inexpediency of having.

from taking a copy of the affidavit from the Court in which it is filed, and having that copy again copied in the Registry Office. There is not any additional authentication of it in the Registry Office, and in case of any question arising about the affidavit, the original or an attested copy of it must be resorted to. These copies, too, are not required (as memorials are) to be on parchment, and are always on paper. They are obliged to be kept among the parchment memorials, and unless made of uniform size with memorials will prevent them from being bound in volumes, as I have before suggested. As the affidavit is filed in the Court in which the judgment is entered, and can be had there at any time, it appears to me to be an useless expenditure of time, space, and labour, to have the copy of the affidavit again copied at the Registry Office; and I think that this machinery might be entirely done away with, and that the judgment might be registered upon a certificate from the Officer, stating the title of the judgment, the number on the roll, and that an affidavit had been filed by A B, to attach said judgment upon the estate of C D, in the lands of   in the barony of, &c. This certificate would not take up one-fourth of the time or space which the present affidavits do; and by having the certificate upon parchment of the proper size, it might be bound up with the other memorials.

Suggested alteration.

Copies of memorials.

Making attested copies of memorials also belongs to this department. In doing this there is often delay, part of which is attributable to matters to which I have already referred, but part of it to the carelessness of those requiring the copies, in not complying with the rules of the office. In the year 1859 there were 2,468 copies of memorials taken out, producing to the office a revenue of about £600. There is, therefore, constant occupation at this work for some clerks, and yet, as in other departments, I do not find that it is the exclusive business of any one. Five persons are put down as engaged in that *and other work.* For the purpose of bespeaking these copies a book is kept in the office, in which the parties are required to enter the parties' names, and the book, page, and number of the memorial. These particulars enable the clerk at once to find the memorial. The necessity of giving these particulars the party requiring the copy is apprized of, and yet mistakes by the omission of some or all of the particulars are of daily occurrence. In such cases the clerk is obliged to search the Indexes, for the purpose

Number in 1859.

Bespeaking copies of.

Mistakes.

of finding out which is the memorial of which the copy is required, this being properly the business of the person requiring the copy. Perhaps, as I have repeatedly referred to the circumstance of clerks not being employed exclusively at particular business, it is right that I should say that, circumstanced as the office has been as to staff and pressure, there would have been at least great difficulty in doing it; nor do I think that while the present arrears exist in the office, it could be done under the existing system without a considerable increase of clerks.

Registry in cities and towns.

I have now gone through the various departments in the office, pointing out their defects, the causes of the delay, and the remedies for them, if the present system be pursued. In doing so, however, I have confined my observations altogether to lands situated in counties, omitting any reference to lands and houses in cities; but the observations which I have made as to the difficulties arising from the omission to state in the memorial the county and barony, apply equally to the omissions of parishes and streets, where the premises are situate in cities and towns. The 17th section of the Statute requires the Indexes for cities and towns to be divided into parishes or streets, with alphabetical sub-divisions for denominations. In the Dublin Index, for the last ten years, there are 274 pages of entries of memorials, in which the parish is not stated. I have also confined my observations to the registry of *deeds* as the most important, purposely avoiding making any allusion to the registration of *wills*. By the 8 Anne, c. 2, s. 6, wills may be registered by a memorial executed by a devisee, trustee, &c., attested by two witnesses, one of whom is to prove the signing and sealing of the memorial by the devisee, &c. It is plain, I think, that such a memorial neither gives authentication to the will, nor in any way aids in preventing the making of a fraudulent will. Neither does this registry of a will affect the priority in the same way as in the case of deeds, the Statutes making no provision for priority as between deeds and wills, whether registered or not. Wills, too, are often drawn in very general terms, and it would be difficult, and perhaps not right, to apply to them the enactments which might be made with respect to the memorials of deeds, and there would be inconvenience and confusion in having them under different systems. The registry of a will being virtually useless, the result has been, in this country as well as in England, that wills are seldom registered; and

Registry of Wills. Memorial.

No priority by.

Registry useless.

Proposed doing away of;

I therefore propose to confine the office to the registry of deeds in future. In addition to this, fraud in the execution of a will is more likely to be discovered sooner after it comes into operation than in the execution of a deed, and since the establishment of the Court of Probate, where wills are now lodged, any such question is tried at once, and carefully investigated, and after such trial the will is either established or annulled, as the case may be. In the depository of that Court, under 20 & 21 Vic., c. 79, s. 71, a careful Registry, well indexed, is kept of *all* wills, where they can be inspected and copies obtained, as required. Under these circumstances it appears to me that no benefit is derived from having a few wills registered in this office. It will, I think, answer equally well to have them all registered in the Court of Probate, which has jurisdiction over them.

and leave it to Court of Probate.

Civil Bill Decrees.

By the 14 & 15 Vic., c. 57, s. 90, a power is given in cases of Ejectment by Civil Bill, between landlord and tenant, to register the decree in manner therein mentioned. This was only a re-enactment of the provision of a former Statute, which has not at any time been availed of to any extent. It is, in fact, but a semblance of a registry, as there are not more than three or four so registered in a year; and the effect of a conveyance given by that Statute to the registry of the decree, may be given to an entry in the book of the Clerk of the Peace, where all such decrees are to be found. I propose that the registry of decrees in the Registry of Deeds Office should be done away with, and the above section of the 14 & 15 Vic., c. 57 repealed.

Registry of, not used.

Registry ought to be universal.

If the registry of deeds be considered useful, I think it is clear that it should be of universal application, and that the permitting any class of deeds to have effect without registry must in a great degree destroy the certainty which a purchaser feels in taking lands. By the 10 Geo. IV., c. 50, s. 9, conveyances to the Crown and leases by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests are exempted from the provisions of the Registry Acts. I do not think that there would be more difficulty in registering these deeds than there is in registering conveyances to Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland, under the Drainage and other Acts, all which are registered, and it would add much to the certainty of a purchaser, if these also were registered. As proof of the utility of such, I may state that the Judges of the Landed Estates Court are in the habit of directing searches, for the purpose of ascertaining

Conveyances by Woods and Forests Commissioners exempt.

whether any Public Works Deeds have been registered. I would propose the repeal of this section, and the placing of deeds by and to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests in the same position as those to the Board of Works.

Registry of appointment of Assignees.

There is another registry kept in the Registry of Deeds Office, which, upon nearly the same grounds as I have stated with respect to the registry of wills, I think may beneficially be discontinued too, and transferred to another office. I allude to the registry of certificates, of the appointment of Assignees in Bankruptcy and Insolvency matters. The registry of these is regulated by the 20 and 21 Vic., c. 60, s. 269, and by a comparison of the provisions of that section with the provisions for the registry of deeds, it will at once be seen that those certificates cannot be registered in the Indexes, or books kept for the registry of deeds—they are and must be registered in a separate book kept for themselves. Such searches can be made only against names of parties, and it would appear to me that a book or index of the names of the parties who become bankrupt or insolvent must be kept in the Bankrupt and Insolvent Court, in which the fact of the bankruptcy of any party might be discovered with the greatest facility. If there is not such a book, it could certainly be kept easily, and there would not be any necessity for this machinery of a certificate at all. I would propose the repeal of this section of the 20 & 21 Vic., c. 60, and if necessary, making provision for an Alphabetical Index of the names of bankrupts and insolvents and their assignees being kept in the Bankrupt Court, with power to the public to make searches, and get certificates of any part thereof.

Registry of English Deeds.

In the observations which I have made as to the mode of registering deeds, I have alluded to those only which are executed in Ireland; but for deeds executed in England the process of registry is quite different. With the exception of the person before whom the affidavit to verify was made, the process was the same until the 3 Geo. IV. when an Act, c. 116, of that year was passed for the purpose of regulating the way in which deeds, &c., executed in Great Britain, should be registered. That process, though it facilitates the registry, is open to many objections, to which I have referred in speaking of memorials, &c., and appears to me also to facilitate fraud. Under the provisions of the above Statute, the memorial is in form the same as that of deeds executed in Ireland. It is

Process.

verified by the witness, by affidavit sworn before a Commissioner for Irish affidavits in England, and the form of the oath is given in the Statute—a thing much wanted in the Irish Act, and which it would be desirable to give if the verification by affidavit is continued. The deed and memorial is brought to the Commissioner, and with them a copy of the memorial, which is verified as being a copy, by affidavit sworn before the Commissioner in the form given in the Statute. The Commissioner then marks the deed, and returns it to the party, and upon the *original memorial* he endorses a certificate of the deed having been given to him—that execution of the deed and memorial was proved—and that a copy of the memorial was delivered to him, which was verified as required. Upon the copy memorial he also endorses a certificate to the same effect as that on the original; and having done so he returns the memorial and copy of it to the party who brought them, who sends them to the Irish Registry Office *without the deed*, and the Registrar by the Statute is thereupon required to put a certificate of registry *upon the copy of the memorial.* He then returns the copy so certified to the party, who takes it back to the Commissioner, and he thereupon endorses upon the deed a certificate of registry in a prescribed form, and gives it and the copy of the memorial, with the Registrar's certificate thereon, to the party, having first endorsed on the copy a note of his having put the certificate upon the deed. Forms of all these certificates and affidavits, it will be noticed, are given, which it would be very desirable to have in any Irish Act, but they may all be greatly shortened. For all this cumbrous machinery, fees amounting to 15*s.* 6*d.* are paid to the English Commissioner, being about 4*s.* more than the average cost paid in the Irish Registry Office for registering an Irish deed, and all merely for the purpose of avoiding sending over the deed. It is most desirable that the plan of registering all deeds should be the same. I have pointed out some of the inconveniences arising from the difference. The provisions of the Statute of 3 Geo. IV. were no doubt useful at the time it was passed, when it took more than double the time to go from Dublin to Cork which is now spent in going to London, and when the transit of deeds was both expensive and precarious; but now, when almost any deed may be sent *with perfect safety* by post for about two pence, I think that the system of registration of English executed deeds might

Commissioner's certificate or memorial.

Certificate on copy.

Fees.

be assimilated (*without inconvenience*) to that of the registry of Irish executed deeds. It would save much of useless expense. I have made a great deal of inquiry, and I have not been able to discover an instance of a deed being lost in transit by post between the two countries, though I understand it is by no means unusual to send over the deeds for the purpose of having the Registrar's certificate put upon them, as may be done pursuant to the 5th section of the Statute. It is to be remarked, that the English deed is not by the 3 Geo. IV. required to be compared with the memorial, as it is with respect to Irish deeds, by the Irish Registry Acts. Neither is it produced to the Registrar, so that it is not in fact so compared by any one, and yet no difficulty appears to have arisen from the want of it, a matter which fortifies me in the suggestion which I have made as to doing away with the comparison now required in the case of Irish executed deeds.

English Deeds and Memorials not compared.

The charges or expenses of the Registry Office are paid partly in stamps, the produce of which is placed to the credit of the Revenue account of the country, without any separate account being kept, as in other departments of the amount. They produce about £5,000 a-year. The money payments are received in the Registry Office, for fees regulated by the 2 & 3 Wm. IV., c. 87, which amounted for the year ending the 31st March, 1860, to about £7,500; making the average fees for registering each deed about 11*s.* 7*d.* There are also various fees on miscellaneous matters, which amounted for the same time to about £4,400; so that the entire revenues produced by the office, independent of stamps, are close upon £12,000 per annum, and with stamps about £17,000 per annum. By the 4th section of the Statute of William, the Registrar is required to keep accounts of his receipts, to pay the current expenses of the office, and to lodge the surplus quarterly in the Bank of Ireland, to the credit of the Consolidated Fund, subject to a direction in respect of the application thereof, contained in the 35th section of the Act. That section, after reciting that it is important that the fees should not be more than would pay the current expenses, *and leave a sufficient excess to be applied for the purposes of the Act*, provides that the office shall be placed under the control of the Treasury, gives to the Lords of the Treasury power to fix salaries, superannuation allowances, &c., to be paid out of the fees, and to direct that "any part of the surplus be laid out

Expense of Registry Office.

Stamps.

Fees.

Office annual receipts.

Accounts.

Lodgment of money.

Government of office.

and expended in rendering the office more useful and convenient to the public," and enables them from time to time to reduce the fees, manifestly for the purpose of carrying out the recital. The fees of the office have not been reduced. That surplus at present amounts annually to over £2,000 a-year, and since the passing of the Statute, up to the 31st March, 1860, there has been lodged in the Bank of Ireland, pursuant to the Statute, a sum of upwards of £33,000, a large part of which is now, I presume, applicable for the enlargement and improvement of the office, which is so much required. Keeping the accounts required by the Statute, and incident to it, are very troublesome, and occupy nearly all the time of two of the clerks. I have before referred to the delay in giving out searches, occasioned by their being obliged to be sent to the Stamp Office to be stamped, after the fees are paid. With a view of saving the clerks employed in keeping the accounts, and of remedying inconveniences which I have pointed out, I think it would be desirable that all the fees of the office should be paid by *adhesive* stamps, as they, I believe, are in the Ecclesiastical and Bankrupt Courts, and that they should be supplied in or adjacent to the Registry Office. I would include in these arrangements the stamps for memorials and searches, the latter for the reasons above given, and the former because it has been stated to me that much inconvenience often arises from difficulty and delay in getting back the amount of a stamp which had become useless by reason of defect in the memorial. If the stamp was adhesive, it could be put on in the office, when it was seen by the examining officer that the memorial was proper, at which time also the stamps for the fees could be put on, and time and trouble saved to the Solicitors, to the Registry, and to the Stamp Office.

Surplus revenue.

Money lodged.

Proposed remedy.

Adhesive stamps.

Advantages of.

Provision should be made for making these stamps; and as in the case of Judgment and Bankruptcy Stamps, a separate account should be kept of the produce of these, and the balance, after payment of the expenses, lodged to the credit of the "Registry of Deeds Office Fee Fund," to be applied for the purposes of the office either under the control of the Lords of the Treasury or of a legal tribunal resident in this country, with power to such tribunal to pay over to the Consolidated Fund of any surplus as such legal tribunal may direct. A similar provision is made in the Irish Bankruptcy and Insolvent Act, by the 404th section. The same tribunal might

Further alterations.

have the power of reducing the fees from time to time, so as to suit them to the expenses of the office, and a power should be given to the Registrar to make rules with their consent, for the conduct and management of the office. It appears to me that such a tribunal here would be better calculated to manage and understand an office principally legal than the Treasury or their officers could be; and in this view I am borne out by Mr. Seton's expressed inability to make the necessary inquiry into the state of the office. I also think that to this tribunal should be intrusted the discretion of calling in additional clerks occasionally, similar to the provision in the Judgment Office, under 7 & 8 Vic., c. 90, s. 28.

The principal complaint made against the Registry Office being that of delay in it, I have stated the business of the office in detail, pointing out what appears to me to be the defects in each department, to which, as regards itself as well as the other departments of the office, the delay is to be attributed. I have endeavoured to show that though there has been irregularity in the office, a great part of the delay is to be attributed not to the officers or clerks, but to the cumbrous system to be carried out in the office; and that this delay has been greatly enhanced by the way in which the documents for the office are prepared.

PROPOSED ALTERATIONS.

Proposed alterations.

I have occasionally, in the course of my observations, suggested some alterations, and I shall now lay before you the remedial alterations which I propose, which, though they will to a very considerable extent do away with the present system, are yet not merely theoretical suggestions, but are in a great measure taken from what I have seen practised with success in England and Scotland.

Form of memorial to be fixed.

In the first place, then, I would suggest, in unison with the opinions of all the practical men in the office, that it should be fixed precisely by legislation what at least a memorial should contain, and that a form of the *necessary* contents of such memorial should be given. The contents should be the parties' names and descriptions, as in the deed, the granting part or parts of the deed, showing clearly who are grantors, and who are grantees, with the relative positions or interests of the other parties; the pre-

Contents of.

mises; the habendum, showing the estate or interest granted; the consideration and the rent reserved, if any. For deeds and memorials executed before the Statute comes into operation, the locality of the premises might be ascertained, either by a memorial to be executed by the grantor, after the Statute passes, by the certificate of the grantor or his attorney or by an affidavit; but I think that there should be a prohibition against any one registering a deed executed after the Act came into operation, except by a memorial drawn as directed by the Statute. In the local description of the premises, I would make it peremptory that the parties should state in deed and memorial what is required for the purposes of the Indexes, giving the Registrar power to reject the memorial, if not drawn according to the Act. Provision might, however, be made for fixing the locality, as suggested above in cases in which, owing to absence of parties from their deeds, or for other reasons, it may not be possible to give the local description accurately at the time of execution of the deed. To enable the parties to ascertain the situation without difficulty, I would suggest that a copy of the Ordnance Survey maps for each county should be lodged with some public officer for inspection, and that a sheet should be lodged in some convenient place in each district which it comprises. One of the great difficulties of a Land Registry is the number of names of places from time to time obliged to be put upon the registry, and the constant change of those names. These difficulties can only be obviated by compelling parties to adopt as description either some publicly ascertained names or divisions, or a description by reference to maps. For either of these courses the Ordnance Survey affords facilities which do not exist elsewhere, and may, I think, be beneficially used. At the conference which I had with the solicitors, I found that they were not averse to a registry, by reference to this survey. At the time the Statute of 2 & 3 Wm. IV. was passed, it was not in existence, and since its completion it has been frequently referred to, both in this country and in England, by the advocates of a map registration, as affording the means of such registry in Ireland. I do not propose, however, to adopt what is commonly called a "Map Registry," such as was contemplated by the Statute of 11 and 12 Vic., c. 120, a Statute which has not been yet brought into operation, and which so far as map registry is concerned, it is the opinion of the

Local description to be peremptory.

Situation to be found by Ordnance Maps.

Recognised names necessary.

Solicitors not averse to it.

Map registry.

practical men in the office could not be effectually worked, and I agree with them.

Use of Ordnance Survey.

The extent to which I propose to use the Ordnance Survey will appear more properly hereafter, in speaking of the Indexes with which the map is necessarily connected, and which the advocates of map registration propose that the map should supersede. Supposing, however, that the registry is to be based upon the Ordnance Survey, a very important question arises, namely, what division of it is to be taken as the basis of the Registry. If, on the one hand, the division taken be too large, the Lands Index will become crowded too soon, which will necessitate consolidation in a shorter period; whilst, on the other hand, if it be too small, it tends to the increase of the number of entries necessary to be made in the books. This is a matter, I think, either not known to or lost sight of by non-practical men in their suggestions, but it is nevertheless one of great importance. Such persons appear to look upon public divisions of the country in the same way as upon private estates; whereas in a registry there is this great difference between them. In a conveyance of a part of any private estate, if the Lands Index was one of estates as has been proposed in England, no conveyance of a portion of that estate would ever require to be entered more than once in the Index, and that entry should be under the division of that estate; but if any public name or division is taken as the basis of the registry, and the Lands Index is formed with reference to that division, it will constantly happen that a party will possess property in two or more of these divisions, and consequently conveyances by that party will be conversant frequently about lands in two or more of the divisions. In such cases, however small the portion of ground may be which is in the second or third divisions, there must be a precisely similar entry of the deed in each of the two or three divisions of the Lands Index; and Searches, when sought against the lands so conveyed, must equally be made under the three heads in the Index. This will be easily understood from the observations which I have made with respect to the effect of describing lands as being situated in three or four baronies. Supposing, then, the primary division of the Lands Index to be, as it ought to be, a County division, the Ordnance Survey affords a choice of four subdivisions of it, viz., baronies, parishes, townlands, and sheets.

What division of survey to be adopted.

Observations as to size of division.

Difference between public and private divisions.

In indexing.

In searching.

Four subdivisions in Ordnance Survey.

Baronies. The baronial division is the basis of the present Index. There are 315 baronies in Ireland, varying in size from 1,650 to 310,655 acres, and averaging about 65,663 acres. From what I have stated with respect to the present Too large. Indexes, it will be manifest, I think, that this is too large a subdivision to adopt, that even before the end of the quinquennial period it becomes cumbersome, and that while the period at present fixed for consolidation is ten years, a barony division would require, for the convenience of searching, consolidation within a shorter period than Parishes. even five years. Parishes, too, vary considerably in extent, Vary in extent. nearly as much as baronies, some of them being very large. To the adoption of this division the same objections apply as to the baronial division, though probably not to the Townlands. same extent. The third division is the townlands division. The Ordnance Survey is called a Townland Survey, and it shows the boundaries and contents of each townland, as traced on the map. It also fixes the name and spelling of each townland, and it can without difficulty be ascertained by looking at the map within what townland any particular lands are placed on it: and whatever names a party may in his deed choose to give to his lands, they might also easily be identified and described as being situate within the Objection to townland description. townland, according to the name on the map. To thus describing them, however, there was an objection made by the solicitors with whom I had a conference, which is founded on fact, namely, that lands are on the Ordnance Survey described as being in one townland, when the owners insist, and they are in the county reputed to be in another, and that under such circumstances it would be objectionable to compel a party to convey by a name which he did not consider the proper one. This objection at first sight appears to have weight; but if a How met. townland division were to be adopted, I think it might be met by providing by legislation that the adoption of the name given upon the map should not be considered an admission of its correctness, and that so using it should not prejudice the rights of any parties. I have in my professional experience met with cases in which the title-deeds of properties varied in the names and bounds of townlands from the Ordnance Survey. Such a variation Number of townlands. could scarcely be avoided. There are 63,000 townlands Average acreage. in Ireland, averaging about 330 acres each. I was disposed at first to take this division as the basis of the registry, more particularly as it was that which Colonel Leach was favourable to. Upon consideration of it, however, with reference to the objections to a minute division, which I have stated above, I thought that a division containing 330 acres, even if that were constant, would be too small; but when I found that the townlands vary in size in every quantity between 12 acres or less, and upwards of 7,000 acres, I at once abandoned townlands as the basis. I consider it very desirable, from what I have seen of the practical working of the office, that if possible the division resorted to as the basis of the registry should be one of uniform size. It would greatly tend to regularity and saving of expense in the Indexes, and it is to be found substantially, or as nearly as possible, in the sheet division of the Ordnance Survey. The area of each of the sheets is the same, but the quantity of land in each is not the same in any case in which the sheet includes within its area part of the sea, or part of another county. In some cases of the former description, the land contained in the sheet is very small indeed, and in the latter cases part of the land within the area of the sheet is attached to one county, and part to another; and each portion must of course be indexed in its own county and sheet. These, however, are exceptional cases, and will not, in the way in which I propose to make use of this division, be of very much importance. There are 1,907 sheets of the Ordnance County Survey. The number of sheets in each county varies from 25 to 153, but a variation in the same proportion must exist with any division. The space included within each sheet is nearly six miles by four miles, and the contents are 15,426 acres. This division is not open to the objection raised by the solicitors to the townland division, its boundaries are more obvious to any person looking at the map than the boundaries of either of the other three divisions, and it is used in deeds under the Drainage Acts. I therefore propose that it should be taken as the basis of the registry. When considering the form of Indexes which I propose to adopt, the effect of making use of each of these divisions will be better seen. But this division is open to the objection of its size. 15,426 acres is, I think, too large a division, and I am indebted to Sir Thomas Larcom for a suggestion which puts an end to that difficulty. These sheets can, I understand, easily be divided into four or six divisions, each division being marked with one of the letters *a*, *b*, *c*, &c., so that

Townlands, why objectionable.

Advantage of uniform division.

Sheet division.

Area of

When not the same.

Number of sheets.

Area.

Objection to its size.

How met.

the division may be referred to by the number of the sheet in the county, and the letter of the division, as 19*a*, 19*b*, &c. Divided into four, each subdivision of the sheet would contain about 3,856 acres; divided into six it would contain nearly a square mile, or about 2,571 acres. Either would, I think, be small enough, but probably the latter would be the better of the two. With reference to indexing it would be a great advantage that the denominations should be stated in a schedule to the memorial, instead of being in the body of it; and I propose that it should be so required in fixing the form of the memorial. With a view to facilitating the making of "The Denominations Book," which I shall afterwards mention, I propose that the denominations in each memorial should be arranged in alphabetical order, according to the first letter of them. By this means, coupled with the alteration in the certificate endorsed on the memorial which I have above suggested, the indexing of grantees as grantors,—the difficulty of finding out who are the grantors,—and the errors in the certificate as to numbers and denominations would be avoided, the proper fees be paid to the office, and the time lost in reading over long memorials to find out grantors and denominations be done away with. These alterations in the memorial and certificate meet, I think, with the approbation of all the practical men in the office. I propose also that the attorney for the grantor or grantors, or the attorneys for grantors and grantees, should certify at foot of the memorial that it is a true memorial of the deed—that it should be imperative that the memorial should be legibly and plainly written—that instead of the affidavit which has given rise to so many errors and delays, the deed and memorial should be attested by a person appointed by the Registrar for the purpose, who shall either by seal of office, or by his signature, which he might write in a book in the Registry Office for identification, if necessary, attest the deed and memorial. That it should be his duty, before doing so, to see that the memorial complied with the requirements of the Statute, and that for the purpose of enabling him to do so, he should have printed directions from the Registrar. The fee which I have suggested (*ante*, p. 31) would be a remuneration for this trouble; but there should be a provision for a further fee, in case he had to go from his office to attest the deed and memorial. I also propose that before bringing the deed to the office, the solicitor should endorse on it the certificate of registry, of which a short

Area of divisions.

Lands to be on a schedule.

Alphabetically arranged.

Use of.

Certificate of truth of memorial.

Attestation of deed and memorial.

By appointee of Registrar.

Fee for.

Certificate of registry.

form should be given in the Statute, leaving blanks for date, numbers, &c., to be filled up in the office. As I have before stated, I propose that no stamp should be put on the memorial until brought into the office, as the Registrar should have power to reject it. If upon being brought into the office it is found to be correct, the amount of stamps to be put upon it could be at once ascertained, and the stamp distributory being at hand, the stamps, including of course the memorial stamp, could without delay be put upon it; and upon its being brought back to the Assistant Registrar with the stamps upon it, he should, by stamp, cancel them. In the form of the certificate of registry to be endorsed upon the deed by the Solicitor, I propose that there should be left a blank for a number to be inserted in the office. This may be called the "Land Number." If the lands comprised in the deed about to be registered have not been the subject of registry since the passing of the Act this blank will be filled up by the Assistant Registrar, by a number corresponding with one in the "Denomination Book" afterwards mentioned, which number is also to be put upon the memorial. This number will be explained when I am speaking of the "Denomination Book." If the lands in the deed intended to be registered have been registered since the passing of the Statute, they will at their first registry have been numbered, and the number so given to them will be placed in the blank by the Assistant Registrar. It will be the duty of the party registering the deed, as he will be able to do from the Clerk having the "Denomination Book," to ascertain whether or not the lands have been so registered, and to act accordingly. When the certificate of registry is filled up as above stated, I propose that it should be signed at once, and the deed thereupon returned to the party, so that the entire proceeding will not occupy more than a few minutes, thus dispensing with the complicated machinery of the comparisons of deed, memorial, and affidavit, the keeping of the deeds, the necessity of preparing the duplicate Day Book, the trouble of returning deeds and fees, and the misplacing of the deeds from their number in the Registry, so much complained of, besides leaving free for the other business of the office clerks occupied about the business dispensed with, who have increasing salaries at present amounting to about £750 per annum. If deeds and memorials are attested in the manner which I have suggested, I think that this authentication of them

Stamps, when put on.

Proposed process of registry.

Land number.

Advantages of proposed plan.

might be beneficially made *prima facie* evidence of their execution, which would save the expense frequently incurred on trials, of bringing witnesses to prove the execution of them. It has been suggested to me from various quarters, that the party registering a deed should bring in a duplicate of the memorial to be bound up, instead of the memorial being copied as at present in the office. If I proposed to continue the copying of the memorials, I should consider this beneficial, but it will be seen hereafter that I do not.

Proposed Names Index.

Upon the Memorial being left in the office, I propose that the Index of the names of persons be at once prepared; but as the Lands Index will answer all the other purposes of the office, I propose that this should be strictly a Names Index showing merely that an act has been done by A B, and that the particulars of it will be found in a certain place in the Minute Book, but not showing, as the present Names Index does, to whom the conveyance is made. As I have before said (*ante*, p. 39), I think that this should be only an index of grantors; but if it was thought advisable to have one also of grantees a similar form would answer for it, and the two might easily be made concurrently.

Form of.

The entry of a memorial in it will take a very short time, and it may be kept in duplicate by one clerk. Its form will be as follows :—

Grantors.	Volume of Minute Book.	Number of Minute.	County.
Lane, Richard, . .	3	260	Cork.
Beamish Thomas, . .	3	260	Cork.
Edwards, William, . .	3	261	Dublin. Meath. Antrim

It is to contain only these four columns, which may be conveniently put upon one page instead of having each entry across two pages, as it is at present; and yet, I shall afterwards show that it will contain all the information necessary in a Names Index. It should be made upon sheets ruled in the above form, double lines being left between the space for each name. The names will be entered consecutively as the deeds come in without regard to alphabetical order, but the duplicate—or, properly, a second index—may be made in alphabetical but not dictionary order. The former may be ready for public use the following day, and the latter be for office use. In the above entries, Memorial 260 is supposed to have two grantors, and their names are entered in separate divisions, as if in no way connected, just as is done with the third name, which is that of a grantor, in the next memorial. The object of the double lines between each name is that the index may between these lines be cut through by a stationer's knife whenever it is thought advisable to arrange them in dictionary order. The arrangement may be done with facility by having the slips pasted in order on paper, and one or more copies may then be printed. As, however, this index is not much required, I think it would not be necessary to consolidate it often. If (as is done in England with respect to particular branches of the office) the time for the public inspection or inquiry into the contents of this index was limited to the period between, say 11 and 3 o'clock, there would be an hour before and an hour after, during which, if the first entries made during the day be on alphabetical sheets, a second copy might be made, I think, by the same clerk each day, and, with the assistance of a second clerk for a portion of the time to check, both copies may be checked and an alphabetical book, containing the last entry of the previous day, be available each day for the public from 11 to 3 o'clock. The form and the system of cutting up the index I have taken from the index of the West Riding of Yorkshire, where the plan has been carried on for some time by Mr. Dibb, and found to answer very well; and an index in some respects similar is kept in Middlesex—that of the previous day being ready each morning, and it is upon this book that the searches in the West Riding and in Middlesex are made until a consolidation takes place. I postpone pointing out the use of this index until after I have explained the Lands Index which I propose, as it will then be better understood.

How made.

Entries in.

Explanation of form.

Consolidation of.

Plan for making it alphabetical.

Proposed Minute Book.

The next book to be made is one which I propose to substitute for the present Transcript Book. The transcripts at present take up annually about forty very large volumes (*ante*, p. 77) closely written, which must afterwards be compared. I propose that instead of thus transcribing the memorial, a minute or abstract of it should be carefully made by or under the inspection of the Registrar, as soon as possible after the memorial is lodged, and printed at once in a large book with double columns similar to that in the Edinburgh office; or, perhaps, the size of the volume in which the particulars of disentailing deeds in the Rolls Office here are entered would be more convenient. In this minute all the material parts of the memorial should be briefly inserted. This would save parties trouble in reading, whilst it would, both in size and number, diminish the books. The minutes of a year might be printed in two or at most three volumes of the same size as those now in use. In Edinburgh one volume of about the same size as the volume of transcripts here contained 5,527 minutes about the same length as the "minutes" would be here. I think, however, that it would be more convenient to have the volumes of minutes much smaller, each to comprise the minutes of a certain number of the volumes of memorials, perhaps from four to seven. The minutes should be placed upon the book in the order in which the memorials are brought into the office; and I think it would be convenient if the number of the minute and of the memorial was the same, which might be easily arranged without at all interfering with the number of memorials to be bound together in one volume. It is to the Minute Book that the indexes are intended to be directors, and at foot of the minute reference should be made to the volume in which the original memorial is to be found. These minutes, I anticipate, would, in most instances, give the party all the information required, as they would to the Searchers, and prevent (as they do in Edinburgh) the necessity of looking at the original. It may be said that it would be better if these minutes were, as they are in the old minutes in Edinburgh, arranged in county books. That, however, does not appear to increase the facility of searching, and if it was so provided it might be a year before there were sufficient minutes in a county to fill a page of printing; whereas, by entering them consecutively as I propose, I calculate that each day's work (on an average about forty memorials

Minute of Memorial to be printed.

Contents of.

Advantages of.

Size of volumes.

How to be entered.

Would save reference to memorials.

Why not in county books.

per day) would produce about a page of minutes. These might be printed almost from day to day, and before the type was separated five or six copies might be made at a very small expense and without any trouble except that of printing. Thus the public would be able regularly in a few days after the memorial is lodged to have the minute of it for inspection, instead of having a number of memorials untranscribed, as at present. Instead of the single copy of transcripts they may have two or three copies of the Minute Book appropriated to them. The time occupied in reading the transcripts would be saved, the delay of making and comparing duplicates would be avoided, and the office would be saved the inconvenience of having a number of books lying by useless but still taking up room, and at any future time any part of a Minute Book, if damaged, could be reprinted without difficulty.

Advantage of.

In Edinburgh the printing of the minutes is done by contract for that particular work; but, at present, they are employed about arranging the old minutes, and have not applied printing to the daily work. I think, if printing be applied to the Registry of Deeds Office, it would be found advantageous; but it should be done with a press *in the office*, and the regular necessary staff kept for this purpose, for while it was not occupied by this work, there are other matters which might be printed with advantage. Upon this subject I have consulted both scientific and practical men, and they agree in thinking that printing in this way may be carried out with facility and cheaply. After careful inquiry, it appears to me that the expense of printing in the office, as I propose, will very little, if at all, exceed the expense of writing, and will be much less expensive than writing if four or five copies are to be made; but even if printing were the more expensive, I think that in an office like the Registry of Deeds Office, where expedition is of so much consequence, where delay is the ground of complaint, where these minutes are required for use as speedily as possible, and where the office produces a large surplus, printing should be adopted. It might be also used advantageously either for consolidated indexes for printing headings of books, and for everything where duplicates would be required.

Printing in Edinburgh.

Printing here, how to be done.

Expense of.

The next book which I propose to have kept in the office is not like any book at present in use. It is one which I suggest for the purpose of getting rid of the reiterated entries on the books in the office of the long descrip-

Proposed Denomination Book.

Object of.

tion of lands which I have already referred to as existing, and creating inconvenience under the present system. It is at the same time, a book which is intended principally for the searchers, and which I do not propose, as I do not consider it is required for public use. I shall call it, at present, "The Denomination Book," because in it I propose should be entered the denominations of the lands comprised in the memorial—that is, the names which are now contained in the first column of the Lands Index (*ante*, p. 54–55). I propose that this should be kept in County Books, and not subdivided. I have before suggested that the names of denominations in the memorial should be arranged according to the first letter of the alphabet. That suggestion was made for the purpose of facilitating the composing of this book, for I propose that the denominations, with their aliasses, however many, should be copied into this book, in the same alphabetical order, with a sub-number to each denomination in the deed. It will also be remembered that I propose that each deed upon its first registry shall have a number assigned to it (*ante*, p. 93), and I propose that this book should also contain that number, and be in the following form :—

How to be kept.

Ordnance Sheet, and Division of it.	No. of Deed.	No. of Denomination.	Denominations.
128*a*	149	1	Blackrock, otherwise Currigduve, otherwise Dundanmon.
		2	Colleras, otherwise Collarasington.
		3	Riverstown.
57*c*	21		Lota.
16*b*	4	1	Goleen.
		2	Lissreagha.

These entries, I intend, should remain for ever for the purpose of searching both with respect to the number of deed and number of the denomination, as identifying the lands comprised in the first registered deed, as well as any deed conveying or creating an estate claimed under it; and I do not propose that the names of the lands should afterwards be copied in the office, except in the Minute Book. If the first deed registered be considered as representing a particular territory, this book may be looked upon as showing its contents both by names and reference to the Ordnance Survey in such a way as to make reference to any portion of the lands easy. I do not propose that this numbering of the denominations should be generally used by the public, or interfere with conveying lands by names as at present, except that any one deriving under a deed already registered under this system, should be obliged to use the names in the first registered deed whatever other names he may give them. It is, as I said, intended almost exclusively to aid the searching department, and to enable the searchers, on commencing a search, to know what references they are to take down instead of, as at present, taking down twenty or thirty, then referring to the Abstract Book or transcripts, and finding, after a day or two employed, that no one of those taken down are within the terms of the requisition. In case of a requisition referring to only a part of a denomination, the searcher will take down the references to the entire denomination, but the number of unnecessary references will, in such a case, be very small, and will be at once corrected by the Minute Book; but as a search against a part of a denomination is unusual, and would be unsafe, the search is always made against the whole. Preventing the taking down of unnecessary references would diminish the delay in searches more than any one not practically acquainted with the office would suppose, but as this book is neither to be the foundation of, or the index to, any other book, it omits every reference to the deed itself, except to its number. It is a book which must be carefully and regularly kept. The entry of the denomination in the memorial in alphabetical order, it will be perceived, will greatly facilitate the entry of it in this book, and the alphabetical entry of it in this book will tend greatly, as it will be afterwards seen to facilitate the searchers.

How far the numbers will affect conveyances.

Principal use of, for searchers.

Proposed Lands Index.

The next book, the last which I propose to be kept in the office, is "The Lands Index." In the system which I suggest for adoption it will be, I may say, *the* Index of the office. With reference to the searching, the Indexes are the most important books in the office; and as it is to the nature and state of those now in use that I attribute almost the entire delay in the searching department, I have very carefully considered the alterations in them which I suggest in reference to the practical working of them and the "Lands Index." I have framed especially with a view to obviating the difficulties now experienced in making searches.

How it differs from the present Index.

It differs from the "Lands Index" in use in this, that in the Lands Index in use the subdivisions are arranged *alphabetically by* the names of *the denominations*, while in the one I propose the subdivisions are arranged according to *the names of the grantors*, as the deeds are brought in, and *not in alphabetical order*. In that in use no search can be made against parties, while in this it can. It is with reference to this Index, and to this alone, that it is material to consider by what division or description the locality of the lands is to be stated in the memorial, for the memorial and this Index must correspond. I propose that this Index should be (as at present) in County Books, subdivided into the divisions of the sheets of the Ordnance Survey, as I have already suggested (*ante*, p. 91). I also propose that this Index (like the present Indexes) should be in columns. I consider that form preferable for Index to any other form which has been suggested. In practice it has been found convenient in all the Registry Offices, and the entries occupy less space than they would if made in any other way. It is not the form, but the irregularity of the Index, which leads to the delay in searches in Ireland.

Contents of.

The contents and nature of it will appear from the following form of it:—

SHEET 128 *a*.

No. of Entry. 1.	Grantors. 2.	One Grantee. 3.	No. of Deed. 4.	No. of Denomination. 5.	Year. 6.	Vol. of Minute Book. 7.	No. of Minute. 8.
1	Lane, Jas., .	Cole, Thos., .	149	–	1862	5	100
	Tydd, Fras., .	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	Eyre, Chas., .	Banks, T., .	149	2 & 3	1862	7	400

Use of columns—first.

The first column is intended for the number which the entry is in the divisional sheet, and will be useful *only* to facilitate the dictionary arrangement of the Index, if afterwards thought advisable. In the second column the names **Second.** of the grantors are not intended to be in alphabetical order, as I do not contemplate this Index being used for a search against the names of parties, except in connexion with lands when, as it will afterwards appear, the alphabetical arrangement of parties' names in this Index would be of no importance. All the grantors in each deed will, therefore, be put down consecutively, as the deeds are brought in, instead of having (as at present) separate entries in different parts of the Index for every name of land not beginning with the same letter, but identical in every respect except the name of the lands. For the same lands no second entry will be required in any case. A second entry of the memorial will only be requisite in case it is conversant with lands in another sheet or subdivision. When I was detailing the proposed process of registering a **Fourth.** deed, I suggested that in the certificate of registry, and also on the memorial, there should be placed by the Registrar a number to designate the number of the deed, or of the lands in it. This is the same which is appended to it in the second column of the Denomination Book (*ante*, p. 98), which is to be placed in the fourth column of this Index, and in conjunction with the Denomination Book will, for the purpose of searching, identify the lands conveyed, whenever a subsequent deed deals with *all* the lands comprised in the deed first registered under this system, in which case, as well as in every case in which the second deed is conversant with part only of the lands in the first, this number will be placed in the fourth column, as in No. 1 entry, and the fifth will be left blank; but when the second deed is **Fifth.** conversant with only part of the lands comprised in the first, the number given to the denomination in the Denomination Book will be placed in the fifth column, as in the second of the above entries. Suppose, for example, that **Illustration.** a memorial is brought into the office, relating to the lands of Ardmore, Tulla, and Tyrone, part of the lands in Sheet 28, No. 50. Upon looking at the Denomination Book under sheet 28, in the first column, and deed No. 50, it will be found that No. 50 comprises several denominations, and that the three above named are numbered respectively, 2, 9, and 11, or 4, 5, 6. He then in the fourth column of this Index is to put 50, and in the fifth column, 2, 9, 11, or 4 to 6 inclusive, always preserving in the fourth column the number 50, upon any entry of a deed relating to any part of the lands, but omitting or altering the numbers in the No. 5 column, according as the deed relates to the whole or part of the lands, the remaining columns refer to the volume of the Minute Book, and the number in the Minute in it, this Index, like the names, being an Index only to the Minute Book.

Comparison with the present Index.

Searches, how made.

Against Lands, and difficulty.

Form of requisition.

Mode of making third search.

The utility and simplicity of this index for searching will be best understood by directing attention to the way in which the different searches which are usually made in the office will be made by it. Instead of having to search several indexes, as now necessary, viz., the Lands, Names, No Barony, No County, or *General*, all searches will be easily made in this Index, except that against names only, which, as I have stated before, is very rare indeed. As to search against lands: in making this search a difficulty has, I find, occurred to parties who have suggested from time to time modes for the registration of deeds and titles, namely, that of connecting the old with the new registry. No such difficulty will be found in the plan which I have proposed for adoption. The difficulty can scarcely arise, except when the lands have not been previously registered under the new system. In such a case the requisition and search up to the time of the commencement of the new registry should of course be under the old system. From that time a party will know in what sheet and division the lands to be searched after are, and his requisition and the search consequently may be "for acts affecting lands in say Sheet 128*a* of the county of Cork;" or if the party requiring the search knows that a deed has been registered under the new system, he is aware of the number of that deed, and his requisition in that case will be for acts affecting Sheet 128*a*, county of Cork, No. 149, or the Lands of Riverstown and Brooklodge, Sheet 128*a*, No. 149, county Cork, either of which searches can be made at once in Sheet 128*a*, as will be seen when I am pointing out the way of making the next search. This search against lands *alone* will however under this Index become almost quite unused, as indeed it is at present, and the third search above enumerated (p. 67), will become the usual one for that. The requisition will be for "the acts of C D, to affect county of Cork, Sheet 128*a*, No. 149," or the lands of Riverstown, in that sheet and county, as above. To make this search the searcher will turn to the County of Cork Index, and under the heading of Sheet 128*a*, he will look down column 4 for No. 149. When he finds that he will look to the column of grantors; if he finds C D's name in it, opposite 149, he returns that act in the search; if he does not, he passes it.

Searching for the number will be much easier than searching against the names either of persons or lands, and in the proposed Index the number must always refer to the lands sought after, whereas in the present Lands Index there may be several persons or several lands of the same name; and many of the acts which from the Index appear to be within the terms of the requisition, may really not have any connexion with it. In addition to this, the searcher can always ascertain from this book at once whether a particular entry is or is not within the terms of his requisition, while in the present Indexes I have shown that he must turn to the Transcript or Abstract Books to ascertain it.

Convenience of numbers.

If, however, the search be limited, as in the second case above put, to, say "the Lands of Riverstown, in Sheet 128*a*, No. 149, of the county of Cork," the Searcher will first turn to the Denomination Book of the county of Cork, Sheet 128, No. 149, for the number of the denomination of Riverstown, in the deed No. 149, and he finds that Riverstown is No. 3. Then turning to the Index of the Sheet 128*a*, he looks down the fourth column, as before, and wherever he finds in the fourth column the No. 149, he looks then to the fifth column to see if No. 3 is in it. If it is, or if the fifth column is blank, and the grantor be C D, he will return the act; but if another number than 3 is in the fifth column, no matter who the grantor is, he will not return it. Having thus shown that the searches in this Index will be easy, it only remains to consider the extent of the search, which of course will depend upon the extent of each subdivision of the sheet. There are, as I said, 1,907 sheets of the County Ordnance Maps. If these be each subdivided into six, there will be 11,442 of such subdivisions. There are about 10,000 folios, or 20,000 single pages in the last two Quinquennial Names Indexes, containing together about 210,000 entries. These latter Indexes were constructed so that each entry went across two pages of the Index, while the entries I suggest may be made upon one page, thus making the same books hold twice as many entries, allowing two pages for each subdivision of the sheet, this Index would require 22,884 pages, that is nearly 3,000 more than is contained in the present books; but considering that a large number of the subdivisions would not contain any land, there would be, I think, two pages for each substantial subdivision, which would allow fifty entries therein for each subdivision, while the number of entries for the

Extent of search.

Pages and entries in Lands Index.

last decennial period, nearly 212,000, is an average of about 18½ entries for each subdivision, so that fifty volumes would contain the entries for upwards of thirty years, and the search against any subdivision for that length of time not exceed two pages of the Index. This space is so small, and such additional facility will be afforded by the numbers, that I do not think any consolidation will be required.

Facility of searching.

The searches will thus be made in this one book against the lands in any subdivision in about ten minutes, with ease and with certainty to the Searcher that the references he takes down relate to the search he has in hands. He will be saved the time and trouble of taking down fifty or sixty references, and of then looking to ten or fifteen books, to see whether they apply, and after all of finding that not one of them relate to the search in hands. He will be certain of two matters, first, that every deed which has the name of the grantor and either the deed number or the denominational number, as the case may be, is to be returned in the search; and, secondly, that if in the Index to the subdivision referred to, 128*a*, he does not find more than the deed by which the number was attached to the lands, or that he does not find the denominational number, there is not any act to be returned on the search. This Index will refer him to the volume and page of the Minute Book, where he will find all the particulars necessary for filling up the search paper, and the volume and number of the memorial, in case there is any occasion to refer to it; but if the Minutes are carefully prepared, they will in most cases supply all the information which a party will require, and there will not be any occasion to refer to the original memorial.

Objection to this Index.

This Index, however, is open to an objection arising from the change of the names of lands from time to time. It is one of the inconveniences found under the present system, and the difficulties arising from it have principally contributed to the disuse or virtual abandonment of the Lands Index in England and Scotland. This objection may be removed in either of two ways: either by making it compulsory upon parties conveying lands already registered under this system, to use the names by which they have been so registered, and to refer to the number of the deed, without, however, preventing them from using *also* any other names they please to give to the lands, or by compelling them to convey by the name of the townland, as given by the Ordnance Survey, in addition to any other names they

Remedy that party convey by registered names.

may give to the lands. In either case the new names of the lands would for all purposes of registry be disregarded. I have before stated that it will be necessary to make it obligatory upon parties to give the description or situation of the lands required by the Statute. Without this any system of registry must be defective; and obliging parties to continue to use the names previously used, is as easy as any other provision.

Or by townlands.

The second plan for obviating this difficulty is to oblige parties to convey by the names of townlands as given upon the Ordnance Survey. I have already referred to this (*ante* p. 90), and have given my reasons for not adopting the townlands as a subdivision for the Indexes; but I do not think that the objections I have stated apply with equal force to using townlands in a deed as a description of the lands. The principal objection to it is, that in a search the references against the whole townland should be taken down, though the lands may only be part of it; and the inconvenience so much complained of by the Searchers, of having to take down unnecessary references, would exist as it does now, but in a less degree, as the extent of the townland is less than that of the barony. If it was thought advisable thus to describe the lands it would be necessary to add a column to the "Denomination Book," and then the Searcher would be able to limit the search to the denomination, as before. The objection is one which, though it may be urged with great force against the present Lands Index, yet in that which I propose could have *no* effect, except in case of a search against lands only—one not much required, as I have stated. In the other search, as I have shown, the taking down of unnecessary references will be almost prevented by having in the Index the names of grantors as well as the numbers. Even in a search against lands only, the space which I have before stated is to be assigned to each subdivision is so small that the additional references would not be of any great consequence; and as there would be some difficulty, and, perhaps, confusion, arising from adding the townland column as above, it is, perhaps, better to allow the parties to use the names as I have suggested.

Objection to townlands.

Search against names.

There is one search which could not be made in the Lands Index which I propose to have used: that is, a search against the names of persons alone as "for the acts of A B," or "the acts of A B affecting lands in the county

On Names Index. of Mayo." To make this search there must be a "Names Index," or, in the former case the *entire* Lands Index, and in the latter the entire Index for the county of Mayo, should be searched through. It is for this search, and this alone, that the Names Index is useful, and I therefore propose that it should contain only those particulars which are necessary for this search. I have deferred enlarging upon the use of it until I had explained the Lands Index. Why such search not usual. As upon such requisitions as those which I have given above the Searcher would have to return every act by every one of the names given, and, necessarily, a great many not of any use to the party requiring the search, such a search is, therefore, as may be supposed, very unusual, except for a very short period. The names are generally searched after in connexion with lands. While a search so general, even if limited to a short period, would take a great deal of time and trouble in a "Lands Index," it Such search, how made. can be made in a few minutes in this Index if the names are in dictionary or even alphabetical order, and the Searcher, upon finding the name in this Index, will turn to the Minute Book to which it refers and return that minute in the search. The column of the county is added, as it would aid the Searcher in case the requisition be limited by a county, as in the second requisition, as the Searcher then would take down only the acts in the county of Mayo by A B. If further limited than this it may be made in the Lands Index easily, as I have shown. In any legislation the form of requisition ought to be given, and to be such as will meet the altered state of the Indexes.

Cities and towns. In giving these details I have alluded to counties only, because it is to them only that the Ordnance Map and divisions can be made available. In cities and towns I think the books might be Parish Books subdivided into streets, and the Index be by the numbers in the streets, which can be so arranged as to prevent any confusion from the change of numbers. It might perhaps be desirable to have a separate Minute Book for the large cities at least; but that is rather matter for consideration afterwards.

Expense of this plan. The expense of the plan I propose, as compared with that now in use, forms a very important element in the consideration of the propriety of making the change. I therefore proceed to give in detail the staff which I think would be required in the office to carry out the system which I have suggested.

Staff required for.

1 Registrar.
1 Assistant Registrar.
3 Chief Clerks.
1 Names Indexer.
1 Minute Maker.
1 Denomination Book Maker.
1 Lands Index Maker.
7 Searchers.
1 Record Keeper.
4 Assistants to get books, &c.
4 Transcribers.

25

Allowing for contingencies, say in all, thirty; and this number will I think be ample to do the business of the office with punctuality and despatch, thus saving thirty-eight clerks, at salaries amounting to fully £4,000 a-year. Deducting from this a sum of £1,000 a-year, which, from the inquiries I have made, is, I believe, an extravagant sum to allow for a printing-press and staff, there will be a net saving of £3,000 a-year, besides the saving in books, which is probably £400 or £500 a-year more. To carry out the plan, however, it will be necessary to have the office enlarged and more conveniently arranged. In its present extent it is impossible to place the clerks in the way most convenient for business; and the public searching-room is, both as to extent and accommodation, with very great justice, a subject of complaint. It is to be understood, however, that I do not contemplate, even if the plan I propose is adopted, that any reduction should be *immediately* made in the staff of the office. All that will be accomplished by it at present is to prevent the necessity of employing additional hands, and to facilitate the doing of the business. There is business in the arrears of work for the thirty-eight, I fear, for a considerable time; and unless some change of system is made, by which some of those in the office can be permitted to attend those arrears, I think it will be necessary to get twenty, or perhaps more, additional clerks for some time, to reduce those arrears. I propose an alteration in the Assistant Registrars and First-class Clerks, in pursuance of the suggestions which I made (*ante*, p. 13), as to departmental supervision. In the plan which I propose I think one Assistant Registrar will be sufficient; and upon the place of second becoming vacant, I would suggest that *three*

Office to be enlarged.

Proposed changes in officers.

Chief Clerks should be appointed in place of the two First Clerks now employed, and that part of the Second Assistant Registrar's salary should be divided among them. To these I would intrust the superintendence of the Indexing, Searching, and Transcribing departments, giving to each specified employment in his own department, but having them of such a class as that they would be fit to discharge the duties of Assistant Registrar during his or the Registrar's temporary absence. The present Second Assistant Registrar I propose should discharge the duties of one of the Chief Clerks at present, and that the two now First Clerks should be the Chief Clerks. This course would raise the designation of each class of clerks a step, a thing to which some importance appears to be attached in the office, particularly among those now called Second, though properly (having regard to their business) First-class Clerks. There are some other matters connected with the classification of the clerks, their vacation, the rooms in the office, and hours of work, which I do not consider necessary to detail here, but which are matters requiring attention whenever any change in the system is made. There are also some legal questions upon the Registry Acts, which it would be desirable to settle in case of legislation, but which for the present I do not think it necessary to detail. They will more properly form the subject of consideration with reference to any legislative measure hereafter.

Legal questions.

THE REGISTRAR.

There is one matter of very great importance to which I have, in the course of the above remarks, incidentally alluded more than once, but to which I now feel it right to call attention directly; I mean the present superintendence of the office. However unwilling I may be to make any remark upon this subject, circumstances which have occurred during my investigation, I feel, oblige me to offer some suggestions respecting it. Very early in my inquiry, my attention was directed to the circumstance of the head of the office not being a legal person, and the consideration of many things which I have called attention to in this report will, I think, show that many of the difficulties and inconveniences complained of, might have been anticipated, others prevented, and others corrected had a vigilant legal man been at the head of the office. The fact of Mr. Seton, in his last report upon the office, professing his inability to make a proper inquiry

Should be legal.

into it, upon the ground, I may say, that he was not a *legal* person, appears to me to suggest the propriety of the Registrar being a professional person, as an office which requires a legal person to inquire into its defects with a view to remedying them, would appear necessarily to require a legal head to anticipate and correct them. In making these observations, I hope it will not be thought that I intend by them, directly or impliedly, to disparage or complain of Mr. O'Connell's general management of the office. I allude to it only so far as from his not being a legal person he was unable to suggest alterations, or see things which could occur to no one except a practical legal man; having in the previous part of my report endeavoured to show that very many of the matters made subjects of complaint against the office are not attributable to Mr. O'Connell's management, or to any neglect of those under him; that many of them arise from defects in the system; some from the defaults of others; whilst others are the effect of legal matters, which no one, except a lawyer, could be expected to know. Feeling thus, and knowing that any course which may be taken with respect to Mr. O'Connell cannot, for the reasons which I shall afterwards state, either make a charge on the country or increase the expenditure in the office, I submit, not more for your own serious consideration than for that of the Right Honourable the Lords of the Treasury, the following remarks upon the situation of Registrar.

In 1832, Mr. Moore, Registrar.

In the year 1832, when the Act of the 2 & 3 Wm. IV. ch. 87, was passed, Mr. Moore, a Queen's Counsel of considerable standing and experience, was the head of the office, and by his active exertions and suggestions, as the books and records of the office show, it was brought into a state of great efficiency. When the Bill, which was the foundation of the above Act, was passing through the House of Commons, the Committee to whom it was referred reported, that "The head of the office ought to be a person "in whose integrity *legal acquirements* and intelligence the "public may fully confide. That his *professional eminence* "should be such as to guarantee his possession of those "qualities; that an individual with such qualifications "could not be expected to undertake so responsible an "office without a corresponding salary." And, in effect, that having regard to these considerations—the responsibility of the office, and the then (now greatly increased) amount of *the surplus fund*, they had fixed the salary of the Registrar at £1,500 a-year. That salary was adopted by

Report of Committee on the Bill.

Statute of William.

the Legislature in the Statute, Schedule (A); but the thirty-fifth section having provided "that the Lords of the Treasury might fix the respective amounts of salary to be paid to each person," upon Mr. Moore's retirement, the business and receipts of the office being then small, and some superannuation salaries being payable out of the funds, the recommendation of the Committee was departed from both in regard to the qualification of the person appointed and to the salary to be paid, and Mr. O'Connell was appointed Registrar at a reduced salary of £1,200 a-year. During the last few years, the business and staff have been considerably more than they were when Mr. O'Connell was appointed.

Increase in business.

In 1833 the number of deeds registered was 6,168. In 1859, 13,284, more than double. In 1833 the number of negative searches was 308. In 1859 it was 1,095, more than three times as many. In 1833 the staff of the office, as stated (*ante*, p. 7), appears to have increased in a much larger proportion, as have the arrears also. The necessity of having a legal head to the office has been pressed upon me by solicitors. It has been stated to me, as required by almost all the experienced clerks in the Registry Office, including the Assistant Registrar and clerks, some of them stating that "they had frequently to decide questions of law fit for the judges;" others stating various legal difficulties which had occurred; one stating "that there should be a legal man in the office;" another suggesting that there should be a "legal master;" the clerks in almost every department alluding to the subject, and from their own experience urging the necessity of there being a legal man in the office. Even Mr. O'Connell, I think, finds that though the office to a casual observer may appear to be merely ministerial, there are many things daily occurring requiring instant decision, which are beyond the power of any one but a legal person to deal with. In Scotland, where the Registry has been longest in existence, where there has been least change in the system, and where the Registry is most efficiently conducted, it is essentially a legal office, presided over by legal men of respectability and intelligence, and the system of the Scotch Registry Office could not be carried out correctly by any other.

Legal Registrar pressed for by solicitors and by the clerks, &c.

Is so in Scotland.

In England also.

In England, too, with one exception, the conducting heads of the office, *i.e.*, the Assistant Registrars, are legal men, and their testimony, as well as that of the under clerks, agrees with the report of the Committee of the House of Commons. I had abundant opportunity of seeing how much this legal knowledge and education of the heads tended to the benefit of those offices, in keeping them clear of legal difficulties; and from Mr. Dibb, the Deputy Registrar of the East Riding, or rather from the way in which his office was conducted (as his absence at the York Assizes prevented me from seeing him), I have derived many valuable suggestions, some of which I have adopted in the plan which I have suggested.

Compensation.

The 35th section of the Act to which I have referred, provides "that the Treasury may dispense with the services of any one employed in the office, make *a reasonable compensation* or annual allowance to such individual, and direct *the payment thereof out of the fees of the office.*" This is a provision altogether independent of the General Superannuation Act lately passed, but even that refers to the change of the system of an office, and deals more liberally with persons superseded for that purpose. Were it not, however, for the above provision of the Registry Statute, I should not feel that I was warranted in making any suggestion upon this subject, although Mr. O'Connell has been upwards of twenty-one years in the office, and that during most laborious years; but as any compensation to be paid to him is to be paid out of the office fees, and not out of the Treasury funds, and as the surplus fees and annual income of the office amount annually to over £2,000, as stated (*ante*, p. 86), available to meet any retiring allowance which may be paid in consequence of my suggestion, without interfering with any other funds, and without referring to the sum of £33,000 paid into the Bank of Ireland, as above stated, I think it right, under all the circumstances above mentioned, to state my opinion and recommendation that the present Registrar should be permitted to retire, and that the recommendation of the Committee of the House of Commons, to which I have referred, should be carried out by appointing a barrister to the Registrarship, and providing in any legislation that the office should in future be filled by a barrister. The person to be appointed should, however, be such a person as the Committee have recommended—a person of standing and eminence, of practical experience, particularly in conveyancing and real property, and a person of activity and efficiency. The office of Registrar is not contemplated by the Statute to be, as it is in England, a sinecure, the business of which is to be done by the Deputy or Assistant. The report of the Committee recommended, and the Statute contemplates, the business of the office being, as it ought to be, done by the Registrar; and the office has now become so important, and the business has so much increased, that it would require the active and almost undivided attention of the Registrar to keep it in a proper state. The present state of the office affords ample evidence of the justice of these remarks.

Assistant Registrar.

I think also that it would be for the benefit of the office, particularly under the system which I have proposed, that the Assistant Registrar should be a Solicitor. I only suggest that, however, prospectively, for I do not think it necessary; and at present the duties of the First Assistant Registrar are discharged very efficiently, and with satisfaction to the public, by Mr. Chapman, whose experience will enable him to continue to discharge the duties of the Registering department, if the *head* of the office be a legal person.

I should consider the change I have proposed in the Registrarship necessary, even if the office were to continue to be conducted upon the present system; but it is more important in connexion with the plan which I have suggested for adoption, which cannot in some parts of it be carried out except by a lawyer, and its adoption is therefore entirely dependent upon the view which may be taken of my recommendation.

Advantage of proposed plan.

On the one hand, if adopted, there will be, as I have shown, a saving in the office, as stated above, of about £3,500; on the other, there must be an increased immediate expenditure, by additional clerks, of from £1,200 to £1,500 a year at least. It is manifest that soon there must be some change in the office, for it is impossible that it can long go on as it is. What the change is to be, I have, I hope, clearly given you the materials to decide upon. I have weighed and considered with all the attention and anxiety which the importance of the office required, the past working of the office, and the plan which I have suggested, and I have no doubt that that plan is practicable. I hope that I have showed the state and working of the office hitherto so as to lead to improvement in it: and that upon reading this Report you will feel that the time which I have taken is not more than the importance of the subject and the detailed inquiries I have been obliged to make and explain required. I can scarcely expect in so extensive a matter that I have not omitted some things which may require explanation. I shall be glad at any time to make up the deficiency, and to show you any of the evidence or documents upon which I have founded my opinions.

I cannot close without pressing upon you the necessity of introducing some legal measure at once. The nature of the measure must depend upon the conclusion come to upon the latter suggestion which I have made. When that is decided the preparation of the Bill to carry out what I have proposed will take very little time, and may easily be introduced this Session. It is to be borne in mind that, owing to the preparation required in the office, no Act can be brought into operation until the January after it is passed; so that if this Session passes, no change can be made by legislation until January, 1863; and I need scarcely say that neither the public or the Solicitors contemplate so much delay in remedying the evils complained of.

OBSERVATIONS UPON COLONEL LEACH'S PLAN OF REGISTRY.

After the above remarks had been written I was favoured by Colonel Leach with a pamphlet published by him upon the subject of the Registry. He had given me the same in manuscript some time since, and from that, as well as from the conversations which I had with him, I had an opportunity of being aware of his ideas, and of considering them fully—which I did; and it will be perceived, that in the two leading features of his Registry I substantially concur with him, viz., as to making use of printing, and as to having the lands described and indexed by, a fixed and known division; though, for the reasons I have above given, I have not selected the townland as the division to be used. The average contents of a townland, when considering contents with reference to registry, is of no consequence, nor is it any guide, while the disparity in the contents of townlands is as great as I have stated (*ante*, p. 91). I had examined Mr. Dillon, whose suggestions Colonel Leach has apparently adopted, and he had shown me the mode of printing which he proposed to adopt; but which I did not approve of, nor did Colonel Leach, as I understood from him. The expediency of printing, if possible, occurred to me, when I was in this office in the winter of 1858; and I had made inquiries respecting it before I examined Mr. Dillon, or had the pleasure of knowing Colonel Leach. The result of my inquiries, corroborated by what I saw in Scotland, is, as I have stated, that it may be used advantageously; but, it appears to me, that the common mode of printing will be the best to adopt at present. Any improved process may of course be made use of, if not attended with additional expense beyond the additional advantage of it. It is proposed, however, that the Index Books should from day to day be given to the printers to put into the different pages, in which the deeds are to be indexed, the particulars of the deeds registered during the day. I consider it wholly inexpedient to do this. It is nearly impossible to have such a course pursued without injury to the books, and certainly not without the chance of injury. The books, under this system, should be made beforehand, would be very expensive, and injury to them would be of serious consequence. Besides which, the space to be left in them must be speculative. I have stated (*ante*, p. 50) why any system for which this is necessary is objectionable. It is said, in Colonel Leach's pamphlet, that "the insertion of new leaves at pleasure in any part of a volume could be accomplished by a very simple mechanical contrivance." I am not aware what that contrivance is; but the easier it is to do, the less desirable is it that it should be resorted to; for I know of nothing more likely to open a door to fraud, than the insertion of leaves or cutting them out of the records of the office. In Scotland so much is this felt, that the binding of the books is done in the Registry Office; and no leaves can be taken out without an order from the head of the office to the binder, who puts in the new leaves in blank, with the same numbers *printed* on them as were upon those taken out; and after the volume is rebound it is again written on. Under any circumstances, no leaf can be added to a book. Printing may be some security against fraud, but is not, I think, sufficient. The Indexes, as proposed by Colonel Leach, which are identical, I think, with those proposed by Mr. Dillon, would contain too much for Indexes, and too little for Abstracts, and would take up far more room than the Indexes at present in use.

The comparison in Colonel Leach's pamphlet as to volumes, &c., is between the old Indexes in manuscript, and those proposed by him in print; but supposing both to be in print, the entries in Colonel Leach's Indexes will be found to be much larger than those in the Indexes at present in use. If adopted, they should contain more than they do; for, in their present form, they are open to an objection made to the present Indexes to which I have referred (*ante*, p. 47), that of being obliged to enter as grantors several parties who are not so; for instance, the second Abstract, in page 30 of the pamphlet, should be entered eleven times in the Names Index. This deed, *so far as it relates to the name Atkinson*, would in the present Index be entered in a single line in the same way as the deed by John Acres is entered in page 28; and the third deed in Colonel Leach's Lands Index, page 31, would be entered in the present Lands Index in two lines, similar to those for Ardtown and Ashton in the Lands Index, page 28. Which is the shorter there can be little doubt, and it is to be recollected that even according to Colonel Leach's calculation, the entries in the Names Index on an average must be made three times, and those in the Lands Index five times; so that the difference between the two would be eight times unnecessarily in the Indexes. Upon examining the two entries also, it will be found that the present Indexes give the same information as Colonel Leach's, with the exception of the names of the Lands. If that were considered of use, they could in as short a space be entered in the present Indexes. These Indexes of Colonel Leach, as I understand, are intended to supersede transcripts and Abstract Book. Practically they will not answer that purpose; they do not "afford *full* information respecting the parties, to and "lands affected by, each deed without reference to any "other document;" they do not discover the status of the parties in the deed, whether the deed affects the whole or part of the townland, or the estate, or interest conveyed. I by no means say they should. I consider such information beyond the province of an Index. I am merely showing that they will not effect what Colonel Leach intends; and any legal man will at once see that he would not be content to use them as anything but Indexes, the consequence of which would be a reference, in every case, to the original memorial instead of, as at present, to the transcript, which would be a serious evil in the office. There are other objections which any legal person would at once perceive, but which I do not think it necessary particularly to refer to. The suggestions of Colonel Leach, however, with respect to the Indexes, and his suppositions as to their use and effect, afford strong confirmation of the importance of having anything connected with this office under the control of a legal man. The suggestion of the use of printing is the practically useful part of Colonel Leach's pamphlet, and it will be found upon examination, that if printing was to be used in the office, under the present system, the number of manipulations enumerated in page 11 would be reduced to very nearly the amount of those admitted by Colonel Leach (p. 22) to be necessary for his scheme, and would fall short of them if the second deed in his Names Index were to be entered eleven times, as I have stated it should; and it will be seen that under his system the longest entries are those which should be entered oftenest. As to the power of using photography in the office, that is a matter more for scientific men than for me. I have looked upon it merely as a species of printing which may be used under the suggestions which I have made, if thought expedient; and from what I know connected with that art, I think it very probable that it will, at no very distant date, be found useful and convenient for several purposes in this office. If it can be so applied, it is manifest that it would afford the greatest facility for printing duplicates of the Indexes, or of any other documents requiring to be put in duplicate.

As it was through your introduction that I had the pleasure of making Colonel Leach's acquaintance, and of being acquainted with the views which he has stated in his pamphlet, I thought it due to him and you to make these few observations upon his scheme, that they may, with the other matters, have your attentive consideration.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

RICHARD J. LANE.

The Right Honorable
E. Cardwell, M.P.,
Chief Secretary for Ireland.

APPENDIX

OF

FORMS OF BOOKS

NOW IN USE.

DAY

Day of the Week.	Hour.	Day of the Month.	All the Grantors.	All the Grantees.
Monday,	15 *minutes past* 12,	*June* 12,	*Gillooly, John,* . . *Tucker, William,* . *Forster, Thomas,* . *Edwards, James,* .	*Butler, William,* . . *Johnson, Edward,* .

The Entries are written across two pages. Size of books :

ABSTRACT

Year and day of Registering Volume of the Year, and Number of the Memorial.	Name of the Instrument.	Date of the Instrument.	Names of the Grantors, and one or more Grantees.	
			Grantor.	Grantee.
1859–3–10, *Sept.* 15,	*Release,*	1859, *June* 4,	*Style, William,* . . *Stuart, James,* . . *Verner, Edward,* . . *Wright, John,* . .	*Lane, Thomas R., and others,*

The Entries in this book are written across two pages. Size :

QUINQUENNIAL

Grantor.	Grantee.
Upton, William, and others, ...	*Heyfron, J.,* . . . .
Upham, Mary, and another, ...	*Tydd, Thomas,* . . . . . .
Upson, Andrew, ...	*Nash, Henry,* . . . . . .
Upcott, Charles, ...	*Hobson, William,* . . . . . .

The Entries are written across two pages. Size : 14½ inches by 10½ inches, with 25 lines on each page.
inches by 12 inches, with 29 lines on each page. The books of the Consolidated

BOOK.

County, City, or Corporation Town in which any of the Premises are situate.	General Charge.	No. of File and Volume of Transcript Book.	No. of Memorial and Page of Transcript Book.	Party or Solicitor.	Receipt.
Cos. Cork and Clare, .		15	114	*Orpen and Co.,*	

15½ inches by 11 inches, and 35 lines on each page.

BOOK.

Consideration, Rent, Renewal Fines, Term.	Name, Description, and Situation of the Premises.	General nature of the Instrument, whether Trust, Marriage Settlement, Mortgage, or Absolute Conveyance.
Consideration, £5,000,	*Ballyhenry, Ardlava, Cashell,* } *Barony Castlereagh, County Mayo.* *Johnstown, Glanmire, Lota,* } *Barony Barrymore, County Cork.*	*Release.*

15½ inches by 11 inches, and 35 lines on each page.

NAMES INDEX.

County, City, or Corporation Town in which any of the Premises granted are situated.	General Charge.	Year of Registry.	No. of File and Volume of Transcript and Abstract Books.	No. of Memorial and Page of Transcript Book.
County Dublin and County Carlow, .		1850	12	249
City Cork, ...		1853	8	257
Belfast, ...		1853	8	290
No situation, and County Cork, . .		1854	12	180

The form of the Decennial or Consolidated Index is the same, but the size of the books is about 16½ Index in progress are a little larger, and the entries are made on one page only.

QUINQUENNIAL AND DECENNIAL LANDS INDEX.

B.—*Barony of Barretts, County Cork.*

Lands.	Parish.	Grantors.	Grantees.	Year of Registry.	No. of File and Volume of Transcript and Abstract Books.	No. of Memorial and Page of Transcript Book.	Page of Day Book.
Blossomgrove, . .	*Raheens*, . . .	*Pope, Edward*, . .	*Harding, Thomas*, . .	1840	7	100	17
Bearhill, . . .	*Little Island*, . .	*Bury, Robert, and others*,	*Dring, Simon*, . .	1842	9	27	21
Blackrock, . . .	*Blackrock*, . . .	*Wise, William*, . .	*Wood, George*, . .	1844	13	59	42
Birdhill, . . .	*Caherlog*, . . .	*Martin, James*, . .	*Hickie, William*, . .	1844	16	164	150

The entries are made on one page only;—size of books, 18 inches by 13 inches, with 31 lines on each page.

DUBLIN: Printed by ALEX. THOM & SONS, 87 & 88, Abbey-street,
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.